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"FATS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1908.

## BIRTHS.

On July 2nd, at 5-A Tsukiji, Tokyo, a Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN TRUMBULL SWIFT.

At No. 64-B Bluff, on July 9th, 1908, the wife of J. E. GRAY, of a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Rev. J. H. de Forest, of Sendai, has been elected a Vice-President of the American Peace Society.

MR. I. YAMAGATA, formerly Minister for Communications, has been appointed a member of the Upper House.

It is reported from Shidzuoka that owing to the heavy rains the second crop of tea will be reduced by 10 per cent.

OWING to heavy rain, the river Tone overflowed its embankment. A large part of the district of Inashiki was flooded.

A CHANGE has been made in the time-schedule of the Tokaido Railway. The alteration will come into force on August 1st.

TWO freight trains collided on the night of July 1st at Kombu station on the Hokkaido Railway. Eight wagons were smashed.

MR. CARL F. DEICHMAN has been appointed American Consul in Tamsui, Formosa. On July 6th, the Foreign Office issued his exequatur.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Bago Maru* collided with a junk off Mitajiri on the evening of July 2nd on the way from Moji to Ujina. The boat was wrecked and one of the

sendos was missing, two being saved by the seamer.

THE cruiser *Aso* (formerly the *Bayern*) having been completely repaired at Maidzuru, went on a trial trip on July 7th which proved satisfactory.

IN consequence of the rains, a land-slide occurred in the village of Osawa, Niigata prefecture, two persons being killed and two injured.

SEVERAL cases of an epidemic disease have appeared on the cruiser *Iwami* at Ujina. She was removed to Ninoshima on the morning of July 7th.

IN consequence of the present dullness in the shipping trade the Mitsui Bishi Ship-building Yard, Nagasaki, intends to discharge a large number of workmen.

ON July 4th, fire broke out in a hospital belonging to an oculist, in Shima Yamate, Kobe, destroying the building. One of the patients was severely injured.

A MOJI telegram states that owing to heavy rain, about 30 yards of the Kyushu Railway between Yatsushiro and Sakamoto collapsed, traffic over the section being stopped.

THE *Nichi Nichi* states that recently Mr. Miller, the American Consul-General, applied to the Foreign Office for consent to open an American consulate office at Yokkaichi.

SIX employees of the Wakayama Station on the Kwansei Railway were arrested on July 7th on a charge of having stolen valuable goods from luggage belonging to passengers.

THE American cruisers *Rainbow*, *Chatanooga*, and *Galveston*, under Rear-Admiral Hemphill, will leave Shanghai on July 15th for Tientsin and Vladivostok. The fleet will visit Japan.

EARLY on the morning of July 7th, fire broke out in a tobacco factory in the district of North Murayama, Yamagata prefecture. The building and three private houses were destroyed.

THE Training Squadron, consisting of the *Irukushima* and the *Hashidate*, returned on July 5th from a deep sea cruise. At 9.30 a.m. on July 5th, the squadron passed Moji Strait.

I. FUJII, the chief accountant of the Kyowa Bank in Kobe, which is under liquidation, was arrested on July 7th on a charge of having misappropriated yen 20,000, belonging to the bank.

OWING to heavy rain which fell on the night of July 6th and 7th, damage was sustained in several districts at Kagoshima prefecture. In consequence of landslides, a number of houses were destroyed.

THE German Consulate in Taipeh, Formosa, has been closed. Herr F. Reinsdorf, Consul, has been appointed to a similar position at Moji. The Formosan Government purchased the buildings of the consulate for yen 75,000.

OWING to the heavy rains, a specially low temperature prevails in Aomori Prefecture. On July 3rd, the average reading was 54° F. Such weather, says a telegram to the *Asahi*, has not been experienced for the last thirty years.

THE Emperor gave a tiffin on July 9th at the Palace to Mr. W. H. Denison, adviser of the Foreign Office; Baron Motono, Ambassador in St. Petersburg, who recently returned on leave; Barons Chinda and Hayashi, Ambassadors to

Berlin and Rome respectively; and Mr. Ijuin, and Mr. Yoshida, Ministers to China and Siam, who shortly leave for their posts. Princes Arisugawa and Takeda were present.

K. TATSUNO, a well known grain merchant in Moji, has been arrested on a charge of having obtained yen 15,000 from the Moji branch of the Dai Ichi Ginko and two other banks by offering false bills of lading as securities.

THE *Hochi* says that Mr. Okano, director of the Bureau of Legislative Affairs; Mr. Yoshiwara, Vice-Minister for Home Affairs; and Mr. Minami, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, will shortly be appointed members of the House of Peers.

A NAGASAKI telegram states that 1,200 workmen employed at the Shimabara Tobacco Factory struck on July 1st, for an increase in their wages. The officials of the factory sympathise with them and are endeavouring to induce the Monopoly Office to grant their request.

A TRAIN consisting of 4 cars and 5 wagons overturned at 8 a.m. on July 2nd about 2 miles north of Kotsunagi on the O-u Railway. No one was injured though the permanent way was damaged and traffic over the section was delayed until noon on the following day.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi* the number of officers in the standing Japanese army at present are as follows:—Generals, 16; Lieut-Generals, 31; Major-Generals, 85; Colonels, 221; Lieut. Colonels, 372; Majors, 1,022; Captains, 3,306; Lieutenants, 4,015; Ensigns, 10,492; Paymaster-General 1; Paymaster-Inspectors, 5; Surgeon General 1; and Surgeon Inspectors, 6.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new European liner, *Kamo Maru*, having been completed at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, in Nagasaki, the vessel will be handed over to the steamship company on July 9th. The *Kamo Maru* will leave about the middle of July for Yokohama. About the 29th of July she will be despatched for Europe under the command of Captain F. L. Sommers.

THE new Governor of Macao is Lieut.-Col. Alves Rodadas, an old Colonial Officer, who has seen a lot of service in Africa and elsewhere. Last year he led an expedition against the Cuamatos, a native tribe of West Africa, and the operations were successfully carried out, in recognition of which he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel and decorated with the insignia of the order of the Tower and the Sword.

M. G. BAKHMETIEFF, the retiring Russian Minister, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on July 8th and was received by the Emperor in audience. His Excellency presented a letter from the Tsar informing the Emperor of his release from duty. The Minister and Madame Bakhmetieff were afterwards received by the Empress in the Paulownia Hall. They left for home on Saturday.

THE death took place on June 7th on board the N. Y. K. steamer *Hitachi Maru*, between Penang and Colombo, of Mr. Edward Noble, formerly chief engineer of the N.Y.K. *Kanagawa Maru*. Mr. Noble, who was being invalided home, succumbed to softening of the brain and paralysis. He leaves a widow and family in Bedford, England. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest employees of the N.Y.K., and had been in Japanese service for nearly twenty-five years.

## RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

Saturday, July 4.

It need hardly be said that the Cabinet crisis occupies a large share of public attention and a wide space in journalistic columns. The serious condition of Marquis Saionji's health is universally recognised as the proximate cause, but nearly all the Tokyo journals agree in stating that since the spring of this year the Cabinet has found itself on bad terms with the Elder Statesmen and has recognised that its financial policy is disapproved by the leading business men of the country. Nevertheless these journals are evidently persuaded that the emphatic mandate given by the country to the *Seiyun-kai* at the last general elections would have induced the Cabinet to ignore all difficulties and to remain in office had not Marquis Saionji's health completely broken down. The question of paramount interest is, who will undertake to form a new Ministry? Marquis Katsura is universally designated, and it is even stated that he has been invited by Marquis Saionji to consult for that purpose. Neither does there seem to be any doubt that Marquis Katsura would accept the responsibility. But it is plain that everything must depend on the amount of support which the *Seiyun-kai* are willing to give him. If Marquis Katsura takes the reins of power with a following formed by the Progressists, the Daido Club, the *Yukokai* and the Independents, he would have to control a team so heterogeneous as to defy the efforts of any charioteer however skilful, not strong enough to command a majority in the Lower House, and doomed from the very outset to encounter vehement opposition at the hands of the *Seiyun-kai*. It is plain, therefore, that if the Marquis takes office, he must do so with a promise of support from the *Seiyun-kai*. His best chance of successful administration would be to organise a Cabinet including some of the leading members of the *Seiyun-kai*, and that is probably what his Excellency will aim at effecting, for the day is past when a purely neutral Cabinet could hope to successfully direct the affairs of State in Japan for any appreciable interval.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a remarkable utterance which it attributes to some of the *Seiyun-kai* politicians, but of course every thing appearing in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* commands close attention at a juncture like the present. The view expressed is that the true cause of the crisis is not to be sought in the adverse criticisms of business men or in the difficulty of compiling the next budget, but is to be traced wholly to pressure brought by the Elder Statesmen at the instance of Marquis Katsura. The latter, according to this account, sees that if the *Seiyun-kai* politicians remain in power for another year, they will become masters of the situation in the Upper House as well as in the Lower, and will thus acquire something like administrative omnipotence. Thus the interference of the Elder Statesmen has created a situation which necessitates reference to the Throne, and Marquis Saionji has met his opponents' attack by stepping down from the seat of power and inviting them to occupy it as best they can. This would mean that a new Cabinet must count on the hostility of the *Seiyun-kai*, but we are greatly disposed to doubt that Marquis Saionji would lend himself to such a course.

The *Fiji Shimpō* treats this matter in its usual exhaustive style. Its language is diplomatic, but no one can peruse its editorial

columns without deriving a clear conviction that our contemporary believes the crisis to be due to pressure from the Elder Statesmen. It dwells upon the fact that according to the fundamental principles of constitutional government a cabinet is responsible first to the Emperor and secondly to the nation. If it fails to discharge its responsibility in either of these directions, it must resign. But it has no responsibility towards any third power standing between the Throne and the nation. If Marquis Saionji's illness were the true and only cause of the crisis, the example set by England in several similar cases could easily be followed by the Ministry remaining in office under a new Premier, as was seen lately in Great Britain when Mr. Asquith took over the reins from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But apparently Japan has not yet reached the ideal stage of constitutional government. Her Cabinets are subject to vicissitudes which have their roots in nominally obsolete systems.

Sunday, July 5.

On the morning of the 4th inst. Marquis Saionji repaired to the Palace and placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor, at the same time recommending Marquis Katsura as his successor. (Perhaps we should explain that the Prime Minister returned from his sea-side villa about three weeks ago, his health having been partially restored, but some time after his arrival in the capital, he fell ill again, and it was then discovered that congestion of the liver had been added to his other complaints.) At an earlier hour on the same day the Marquis had invited the leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* to his residence and explained to them the reasons of his resignation. He subsequently started for Oiso by the 11 o'clock train. As for the above reasons they do not appear to have gone beyond the state of the Premier's health. He explained that all important problems of administration and finance had either been solved or were on the verge of solution, and that on that score no reason existed for surrendering the reins of government. But his health had fairly broken down and he was obliged at length to obey the doctor's injunctions to take a complete rest.

It seems to be universally agreed that Marquis Katsura will succeed Marquis Saionji, but it is uncertain whether the final arrangements will be made before the return of Prince Ito. We are ourselves inclined to think not, but some of our Tokyo contemporaries take a different view. Marquis Katsura on Saturday visited Prince Yamagata and Marquis Inouye and conferred with them at some length. It is expected that a meeting of the Elder Statesmen will take place in the Palace on the 6th inst., and in view of this fact many people infer that Prince Ito's return will not be waited for. On the other hand, it is quite plain that neither Marquis Katsura nor any other statesman can hope to conduct the Government satisfactorily without the support of the *Seiyun-kai*, and whether that support can be secured without Prince Ito's intervention is perhaps problematical.

With regard to this question of the *Seiyun-kai*'s attitude, the *Fiji Shimpō* analyses it in two ways. One section of the Party is said to be very averse to the idea of supporting a Katsura Cabinet. The leaders of this section claim that they have surmounted many political complications, that they have borne the burden and heat of the day in solving administrative and financial problems, that they have already given their support to un-

constitutional Cabinets because they desired to smooth the path to the full achievement of constitutional ends, that they have opened the way to a good understanding with the Upper Chamber, and that they have just received a distinct mandate from the nation. In these circumstances they do not see the sense or the justice of being once again required to serve as mere official hacks. But there is in the Party another section which argues that it would not become the *Seiyun-kai* to follow the example of the Progressists by opposing the Government at every point merely because they are in opposition. The proper rôle for a great party is to support measures of which it approves and to oppose only those which it condemns. This second section is supposed to represent the sentiment of the Party leaders and if so, we shall see a repetition of the situation which existed during the war. In any circumstances the fact of laying down the wand of office will probably weaken the *Seiyun-kai* to the extent of at least a score of members whose habit it is to support the party in power. These seceders will doubtless range themselves on the side of the Daido Club, which Party will thus again hold the balance of power, and the old situation will be fully restored.

Of course this event puts an end to the project of union amongst the "Outs." The only motive for such a union was essentially destructive, and as nothing now remains to destroy, the project lapses with the occasion. There is not the slightest chance of the Daido Club abandoning its envious position of balance-adjuster for the sake of losing itself in the ranks of a combination.

As to the members of the new Cabinet there are various opinions. The *Mainichi Shimbun* inclines to think that either Viscount Kiyoura or Mr. Komatsubara will hold the portfolio of Home Affairs; Count Komura, that of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Sone or Baron Matsuo, that of Finance; Baron Oura that of Communications; Baron Hirata or Mr. Komatsubara that of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Hatano that of Justice; Mr. Kubota, Baron Kikuchi or Baron Tsudzuki that of Education, and, as to the portfolios of War and the Navy, some conjecture that they will remain unchanged and others predict that Marquis Katsura himself will take the portfolio of War and that Viscount Yamamoto will take that of the Navy.

As to the question whether the change of Cabinet will produce any radical change of financial policy, it has to be remembered that the *Seiyun-kai* may be said to have succeeded to the programme of Marquis Katsura, and that the latest developments of that programme were arranged through the mediation of the Marquis. In these circumstances it is difficult to entertain any hope that the new Ministry will essay any conspicuous alterations.

Monday, July 6.

The parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* now in Tokyo to the number of over 50, held a meeting on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and received from Mr. Haseba a statement made to him on the preceding day by Marquis Saionji. By this statement the members were informed that the *Seiyun-kai* Ministry had grappled with the difficult problems of post-bellum enterprises and had successfully solved them. The Budget for the year 1909-10 had been drawn up and actually signed by the Cabinet. It provided for a postponement of expenditures on account of the Army and Navy to the extent of some 40 million yen, and it furnish-



ed the necessary appropriations for all purposes without any recourse to fresh loans or any increase of taxation. The great problem of the railways had also been virtually dealt with by placing their income and expenditure in a separate account and devoting their net earnings to the redemption of the bonds paid in connexion with the process of nationalization. This redemption would be completed in the space of 23 years, and thereafter the railways would yield a revenue of 80 million yen annually. Moreover, all the necessary arrangements had been made for the great Exhibition in 1912 and due steps had been taken for regulating the administration so as to effect necessary economies while at the same time increasing the salaries of underpaid officials. As to foreign affairs, some questions still remained open with regard to Korea and China, but in all other respects the situation was perfectly satisfactory. Thus the business of the State was being successfully conducted, and further the Ministry had received a new and emphatic mandate from the constituencies so that it now commands a majority in the House of Representatives. In these circumstances the resignation of the Premier might be regarded as a somewhat extreme measure, but it was due solely to the state of his health. Always more or less delicate, his Excellency had developed liver trouble some three months ago and had been warned by his physicians that he must desist from work. At that time, however, the general elections were pending and moreover several important problems were awaiting solution. The time had now come, however, when the Premier's condition forbade his continuance in office, but he expressed an earnest resolution to go on working with undiminished zeal in the interests of the Party.

Mr. Itakura then rose and said that from Mr. Haseba's statement they understood broadly the reasons of the Premier's resignation and they fully appreciated his continued services in spite of the state of his health. But it was necessary to know what attitude the Party should take hereafter. Were they to be a Government Party or an Opposition? They gathered from the statement just submitted that in all directions the business of the State was moving satisfactorily, and in these circumstances they felt that the resignation of the Cabinet at such a juncture must have some cause apart from the illness of the Premier. They wanted to know what that cause was, and they wished also to know in what capacity Marquis Saionji proposed to go on working.

Mr. Haseba replied that there was no cause apart from the illness of the Premier, and that as to whether Marquis Saionji would continue to lead the Party or not, there was no information available.

Mr. Tanabe then inquired whether the next Cabinet would carry out the policy of the *Seiyu-kai*, for upon that the attitude of the Party must depend. Mr. Haseba replied that the nomination of Ministers of State being the Emperor's prerogative, nothing could yet be affirmed on that subject. It would be for the *Seiyu-kai* to simply pursue its own policy.

Mr. Tachikawa Gumpei then rose and protested that Mr. Haseba had ignored the purport of the main question put to him. If, as could not be doubted, the conduct of State affairs was perfectly satisfactory in the hands of the *Seiyu-kai*, he ventured to allege that not one man throughout the whole country would accept the Prime Minister's illness as a sufficient rea-

son for the Cabinet's resignation. There must be some other and very much graver cause and it was necessary that the Party should be distinctly informed of it.

Mr. Haseda repeated his reply as to the Premier's health being the sole reason, whereupon Mr. Yoshikawa rose and moved that a general meeting of the whole Party throughout the Empire be held at once. The *Seiyu-kai's* management of State affairs was not open to any censure. It had adjusted the Budget, helped the country to emerge from a state of financial depression, and received the unqualified approval of the nation. If in these circumstances it was to step out of office, making way for an independent Cabinet or a Clan Cabinet, it would be violating its responsibility to the Constitution. There must be no ambiguity in such a matter. The Party must know distinctly under what flag it marched and which way it was to face. Therefore a general meeting was essential.

This proposal met with wide approval and was adopted by a large majority, but the date for convening the general meeting was left to the discretion of the managing committee.

The above is only an outline of what took place at the meeting. Every thing moved in a perfectly orderly manner, but it was evident that a strong feeling animated the members. A ridiculous rumour has been circulated and has found its way into the columns of several leading journals to the effect that the resignation of the Premier is due in reality to action taken by Prince Yamagata, who is said to have stated to the Throne that if the *Seiyu-kai* were allowed to develop without restraint, they would ultimately lead the country to a republican form of government as the foremost figures in the Party were all men of the French school. This rumour, wholly incredible as it is, has apparently created much excitement. It is held that if such be the reason for a change of Cabinet, the situation may be said to amount to a suspension of the Constitution. If the rumour obtains further credence, it will be almost impossible to induce the *Seiyu-kai* to support a Katsura Cabinet, and any resolute attempt in that direction would lead to a rupture of the Party.

Even the *Fiji Shimpō* evidently thinks the above rumour worthy of some credence, for it gives to it a prominent place in its columns, though in a somewhat modified form; namely, that the so-called clan statesmen, being apprehensive that if the *Seiyu-kai* were left longer in office their strength would become irresistible, have arraigned them to the Throne on the plea that their manner of dealing with socialism is so lenient as to be a menace to the nation.

Meanwhile the members of the present Cabinet are quoted as insisting that the Prime Minister's illness is the sole cause of the crisis and that the time has been chosen so that the new Cabinet may have ample leisure to make all its preparations for meeting the next Diet.

It now seems not improbable that the formation of a new Cabinet, will have to be deferred until Prince Ito's return.

It need hardly be said that there are all sorts of rumours about the redistribution of the portfolios, and what form the matter will ultimately take there is no possibility of predicting. From the point of view of foreign onlookers it appears pretty evident that if the Premier's illness were the sole difficulty, the simple course would be that Viscount Terauchi or some other prominent member of the Cabinet should relieve Marquis Saionji for a

few months until the latter's health was restored.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that a Chamberlain has been sent by the Emperor to Prince Ito, and there is some talk now of the Prince not leaving Seoul until the 20th inst. But in truth rumours are so various that the only definite conclusion one can reach is that things are in an exceedingly unsettled state.

Some newspapers predict that this crisis will lead to a split in the ranks of the Progressists, Mr. Oishi Masami and his followers going over to the *Daido*, and Mr. Inukai and his partisans alone remaining under the Progressists' banner.

Tuesday, July 7.

It was expected when we last wrote on the above subject that a Court Council of Elder Statesmen would be held on the 6th inst. and that thereafter His Majesty would have summoned Marquis Katsura and entrusted him with the duty of forming a new Cabinet. But this expectation appears to have been somewhat premature. Things are not progressing quite so rapidly, and indeed it was hardly to be expected that they would. The uncertainty hinges upon the steps taken by the Emperor to consult Prince Ito. It is thought that the despatch of Mr. Hitaka to Seoul may be interpreted as signifying that he is instructed to obtain a clear statement of Prince Ito's views and to transmit them by telegraph to Tokyo. If that be so, the new Cabinet will be formed without waiting for Prince Ito's return to Tokyo. But other authorities express the opinion that no final step will be taken pending the Prince's return.

Meanwhile the *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Seoul which quotes Prince Ito as saying that he places no faith in rumours as to united pressure having been brought to bear upon the Cabinet by Prince Yamagata and Marquises Inouye and Matsukata. The Prince says that Marquis Saionji's determination to resign dates from last March, and that the consummation of his purpose was deferred only until after the general elections. In announcing the step to Prince Ito the Premier said merely, "I am carrying out my intention of resigning as you know I have long contemplated." Prince Ito's analysis of the situation is that the Statesmen in power have grown weary of bearing the *post-bellum* burdens and are transferring them to other backs. His Highness does not see that any material change can thus be effected in the financial position. There can be no substantial amelioration so long as the present programme with regard to armaments is deemed essential. The Prince further thinks that this crisis will probably lead to some important recasting of political parties, but he doubts whether it will take place immediately.

There are all sorts of rumours about the probable personnel of the new Cabinet, some alleging that Marquis Katsura finds the greatest difficulty in choosing among the numerous applicants for office, and others saying that he is tied by obligations which he can not recognise in practice and which, if neglected, may prove very embarrassing. It is rumoured that the Emperor has returned the resignations of Viscount Terauchi and Baron Saito, but that the former is determined to persist in retiring. For our own part we believe that although the Court Council has not yet been held, the recipients of the most important folios have already been fixed.

Marquis Saionji and the *Seiyu-kai* leaders



are doing their best to quiet the rank and file of the Party and to convince them that the wisest course in their own interests is to maintain a reserved and dignified demeanour at this crisis. It is evident, however, that a section of the Party attaches credit to the absurd rumours which are now circulated in certain quarters with respect to the danger of a growth of republican sentiment. This wild story is now supplemented by a statement that the new criminal code, for which the Saionji Ministry are responsible, will have the effect of encouraging socialism and republicanism, inasmuch as it very largely extends the discretionary power of the judiciary. No one appears to be sure as to the source from which these wild rumours emanate, and we are surprised to observe that they are treated quite seriously by some of the Tokyo journals. Not that there is any evidence of belief in them, but merely that they are thought worthy of grave discussion.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio is said to be urging upon the *Seiyu-kai* leaders the necessity of uncompromising opposition to a Katsura Cabinet. He declares that if the banner of Constitutional government be definitely raised at this juncture by the great Party, he will join the movement and bring with him 20 recruits.

It is now thought that the general meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* will be held in Tokyo on the 15th of August, but the stories that are circulated about this affair contain elements so incredible as to be unworthy of serious attention.

Wednesday, July 8.

The Cabinet held its last meeting on the 7th inst., all the Ministers except Marquis Saionji and Admiral Baron Saito being present. Viscount Terauchi acted for the Premier, and all arrangements having been made for transferring the portfolios, the Council broke up.

It appears to be now generally felt that the situation centres upon Prince Ito. The impression is that an Imperial Messenger was sent to the Prince for the purpose of hastening his return, which otherwise would not have taken place until after the 20th inst. but which is now expected almost immediately.

Meanwhile there are many conjectures about the new holders of portfolios. Interest attaches chiefly to the portfolios of Finance and Foreign Affairs. For the former, Viscount Sone would doubtless be nominated if he could be spared from his post in Korea. But he can not be spared and therefore the choice lies between Barons Hirata, Matsuo and Takahashi Korekiyo. It would be exceedingly inconvenient, however, to remove either of the last two officials from their present positions as Presidents of the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank respectively. Therefore, by a process of exhaustion, Baron Hirata is reached, though there is much talk of Baron Ito Miyoji, whose advent to power would be welcomed by many people. For the portfolio of Foreign Affairs public opinion is agreed in indicating Count Komura.

The Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock and decided that until the formation of the new Cabinet was announced, it would be premature to fix any day for the projected general meeting. The *Asahi* reports that the attitude of the *Seiyu-kai* has undergone a marked change and that a feeling of satisfaction seems to have replaced the indignation of a few days ago. The Party appears to be resolved to

maintain a dignified and reserved demeanour and await the course of events. By some observers this softened mood on the part of the *Seiyu-kai* is construed as an indication that the new Cabinet may possibly be formed on union lines.

We need not fill our columns with reproductions of the innumerable rumours and conjectures which are necessarily rife at such a time. We are glad to observe, however, that the silly talk about republicanism and socialism has dwindled to a scarcely audible murmur. Its origin seems to be traced to the fact that Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, the celebrated "high collar" politician, is said to be in favour of universal suffrage and to be agitating in behalf of that system. There is much talk about the attitude of political parties but evidently nothing certain is known.

Thursday, July 9.

It appears that Mr. Hitaka, the Imperial Messenger to Prince Ito, reached Seoul on the 7th inst. and at once conveyed to the Prince the Emperor's message. Prince Ito is said to have immediately expressed his approval of Marquis Katsura's return to power, and to have advised that the formation of a Cabinet should be left entirely in the hands of the new Premier. In point of fact this arrangement was discussed and endorsed when Prince Ito visited Tokyo in March last, so that although the public has been taken by surprise, the country's leading Statesmen were well prepared for what has happened. At first sight it may be thought that this statement relegates Marquis Saionji's sickness to the category of pretexts. But it will be remembered that the Marquis himself has explained that his physicians have been urging the necessity of complete rest ever since the spring of this year, and that he refrained from following their advice until the conclusion of the general elections. Prince Ito's reply to the Emperor's queries having been despatched from Seoul on the 8th inst., it is expected that the personnel of the new Ministry will be announced on the 10th inst. or possibly even earlier. The expectation that Viscount Sone will be Minister of Finance appears to be now abandoned, and Baron Hirata or Viscount Kiyoura are spoken of for the post. That Count Komura will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Baron Oura that of Home Affairs seems to be regarded as certain. According to present forecasts, Viscount Terauchi will resign and Marquis Katsura himself will discharge the duties of Minister of War, his Excellency's intention being to reduce the expenditures for military purposes. There is, however, another rumour in the sense that Baron Sakatani will resume the portfolio of Finance and that Marquis Katsura will hold it until the Baron's return. Some authorities think that the names of the new Ministers will not be announced until after Mr. Hitaka's return, which would bring the event to the 12th or 13th inst. As for Prince Ito, his movements are not definitely known but the balance of opinion is that he will return to Tokyo before the 20th inst.

It may easily be supposed that until the names of the new Ministers are published, surmise and conjecture are very busy with the matter. Undoubtedly there must be great difficulty in forming a Ministry suitable to the occasion. Marquis Katsura has the choice of three courses; namely, first to distribute the portfolios amongst his own henchmen; secondly, to construct a united Cabinet including Elder Statesmen, members

of the *Seiyu-kai* and members of his own Party; and thirdly, to go into a wider field and select new men who would be in closer touch with business circles and the bulk of the people. The *Mainichi Shimbun* alleges that his Excellency will adopt this last course. The *Asahi* gives prominence to a rumour that Admiral Count Yamamoto will be the new Premier, that Marquis Katsura will be Minister of Finance, that the portfolio of Foreign Affairs will go to either Mr. Tsudzuki Keiroku or Mr. Katsu Inouye, that of Home Affairs to Baron Oura, and that of War to Lieut.-General Baron Kigoshi, or Lieut.-General Baron Usagawa, no change being made at the Naval Department. We ourselves attach no importance to any rumour which does not place Marquis Katsura at the helm, but we reproduce these various conjectures as an index to the trend of public opinion.

The *Nippon* contains an extraordinary paragraph. It is to the effect that the rumours attributing socialistic or republican sentiments to the Saionji Cabinet originated from Dr. Ichiki, a Professor of Law in the Imperial University and a member of the House of Peers. This gentleman is said to have taken for text the 17th article of the new Criminal Code which leaves to the bench very wide discretion—imprisonment for three years to penal servitude for life—in dealing with cases of forging Imperial rescripts or using the Imperial seal feloniously. This article is construed by the learned jurist as a clear indication that the compilers of the law and the statesmen who endorsed it are not very zealous in their ideas of protecting the sanctity of the Throne. Dr. Ichiki's view appears to have obtained some vogue, but the curious thing is that he himself was a member of the committee which revised the code and that he did not say a word on that occasion with regard to the incriminated article.

The *Jiji Shunpo* published an extra on Thursday evening saying that the following Ministers of State have been chosen:—

Premier.....	Marquis Katsura.
Foreign Affairs .....	Count Komura.
Home Affairs .....	Baron Oura.
Finance.....	Baron Hirata.
Education.....	Mr. Komatsubara.
Navy.....	Admiral Baron Saito.
Army.....	General Baron Inouye or
	General Baron Usagawa.
Communications .....	Baron Goto Shimpei.

The portfolios of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce have not yet been assigned.

#### BANQUET IN TOKYO.

On the 6th instant Mr. R. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, gave a banquet in Tokyo in honour of Captain T. H. James, manager of the London Office of the Company, who is now on a visit to Japan. Some seventy covers were laid, and among these present were Barons Iwasaki and Sakamoto, Mr. T. Kato, several Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals of the Japanese Navy, all the principal members of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha staff, etc. Mr. Kondo proposed Captain James' health in a graceful speech. He recalled the time when not only the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Mail Steamship Company, but even the fact that Japan possessed any mercantile marine at all, had been entirely unknown abroad. That was not further back than 12 years, and when the Company opened its London office, it had been necessary to contend not

only against this ignorance on the part of Occidentals but also against the prejudice which is inevitably provoked by the intrusion of new adventurers in an old field. It was not, he thought, too much to claim that these difficulties had been successfully overcome and that the Company now occupied a strong and prosperous position, having not only established itself but also done something towards making Japan known abroad. Neither would it be too much, perhaps, to say that to these facts was due in a certain degree the growth of the mutual acquaintance which had matured in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. For all this Captain James was to be largely thanked, as through his able management these results had mainly been brought about. Throughout the whole 12 years of the existence of the London office, he had directed its business with conspicuous zeal and ability. Then had followed the unhappy war with Russia. Its outbreak had found the Company with several of its large steamers westward of the Suez Canal, and there had been a time of keen anxiety as to means of effecting the safe return of these ships. It was not merely a question of pecuniary loss, though that would have been very heavy had the vessels fallen into Russian hands. There was also the still more important consideration that the ships had to carry out to the East material of war urgently required by Japan, and that, after their arrival in these waters, they had to serve as transports, a duty of the highest moment which they had discharged from the beginning to the end of the war. To these successes Captain James had materially contributed by his able management, and in consideration of such services the Emperor had been pleased to confer on him the Second Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an honour to which, they would all agree, he was fully entitled. This retrospect would not be complete were not reference made to Captain James' services in connexion with the Imperial Navy. He had come to Japan many years ago as a member of the Naval Mission to which this country owed so much, and it must be a source of profound gratification to him to see around him this evening so many of his former students, now occupying positions of high honour, rank and responsibility, and to reflect that by him and his comrades the foundations of these officers' fortunes had been laid and their patriotic careers commenced. He called upon all present to raise their glasses to the health of Captain James. (Loud applause).

Captain James, in acknowledging the toast, said:—

MR. KONDO, YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I find great difficulty in replying to the kind and flattering remarks that Mr. Kondo has made. And you being nearly all old friends and knowing well how small was my share in the events to which allusion has been made, will, I am sure, sympathize with me in my embarrassment. I came, was sent, here in 1876 as the junior and least important member of the British Naval Mission, and I am sure the individuals of that Mission would be the first to disclaim any particular merit. We just did day by day what lay to our hands to do, with interest of course, but certainly without thought as to the results, the startling results, may I say. We builded better than we knew, for it may fairly be said that the British Mission and the young officers, many of whom are seated at this table to-night, laid the foundation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, for without a victorious Japanese Navy the alliance in its present form, at any rate, would hardly have been a possibility. Of that mission only two have been fortunate enough to continue their association with Japan, and on me falls the reflected glory, which, if deserved at all, belongs to the Mission as a body, and that light comes from the great and glorious Navy of Japan, the creation of which is due to the devotion of their

young officers with whom the mission was associated. All honour to them, their names go down to posterity with the names of Nelson and his captains. Honour is due, too, to the Mercantile Marine of Japan, for without the fleet of efficient transports it placed at the service of the country, the victories of the Navy would have been barren victories. The lesson that in an Inland Empire a flourishing mercantile marine is the necessary complement of a victorious Navy has again been repeated with a force that should make it remembered.

Vice-Admiral Baron Sakamoto then rose and on behalf of himself and his comrades, who, in by-gone years, had profited by the able instruction of Captain James, thanked the guest of the evening for his services to Japan and fully endorsed everything that Mr. Kondo had said as to the valuable assistance rendered by the fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha both to the Army and the Navy in the late war. The Naval Mission, of which Captain James was a member, had laid the foundations of whatever successes the Empire had gained at sea, and so long as the country existed that record would not be forgotten. He asked them again to drink the health of Captain James, and to wish him long life and every happiness.

The party broke up at half-past ten after a most delightful evening.

#### JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

For the first time we are brought face to face with a detailed statement of the doings of Japan in Manchuria, which are held to be in violation of the principle of the open door and equal opportunities. The charges are said to have been formulated in America, and by an adroit use of the press they have been carried before a wide forum and have obtained large credence. The first accusation is that the Japanese Government ships large quantities of its own tobacco in its own vessels, carries the tobacco duty free to Manchuria and sells it at a price which defies competition. The *Asahi Shimbun*, from which we take this statement, quotes what professes to be an official answer to the allegation. It is that certainly during the war, when Japan had some hundreds of thousands of troops in Manchuria, she sent tobacco for their use in Government transports. But this ceased altogether when peace was restored, and when the troops were withdrawn. As a matter of fact very small quantities of Japanese tobacco are now sold in the Three Eastern Provinces, the market being almost monopolised by other brands, especially Russian. The second accusation is somewhat vague. It speaks of American kerosene, calico and flour as being ousted by the Japanese articles in consequence of official protection given to the latter, but it does not specify the form which the protection takes. The answer to this is not that in Manchuria alone but even in Japan herself American kerosene practically usurps the market. As for flour, the mills established by the Russians at Harbin during the war did actually close the door in the face of the American product, but that was not Japan's doing. In the matter of cotton piece goods, if the Japanese merchant is getting the better of his American competitor, that result is obtained by ordinary trade methods and has nothing to do with official protection. The third count is that the Custom House at Tairen, being under the management of a Japanese commissioner, treats Japanese goods with special indulgence and grants unfair rebates to Japanese merchants. To this it is replied that had the Japanese Government insisted upon its rights, it would have refused to allow the

establishment of a custom house at Tairen until a corresponding step was taken on the northern frontier. In deference, however, to foreign opinion the Japanese Government had waived this right and the Chinese Inspector-General of Customs had been entrusted with full power to organise a station at Tairen. As a matter of fact, the work of levying duties is said to be carried on at the Tairen station with much greater rigour than at the northern stations, and frequent complaints are made by Japanese merchants on this score. At all events the Japanese authorities exercise no control whatever in the matter of customs management at Tairen.

#### THE FAKUMEN QUESTION.

This weary question is galvanised into some interest by a retrospect appearing in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*. According to that journal, the Chinese Government planned a northerly extension of the Shanhaikwan Railway in the days antecedent to the War, when the Russians had just built the South Manchuria line, and when they threatened to usurp the whole railway system in the Three Eastern Provinces. To avert that result the Peking Government, acting under the advice of the eminent engineer, Mr. Kinder, conceived the idea of building a line on the west of the Russian road and nearly parallel to the latter. But when the Russians acquired information of this project they imposed a strenuous veto, which China had to respect. Subsequently in pursuance of the same policy Peking sought Russia's consent to the linking up of the two systems by a line from Hsinmintun to Mukden. But this, too, was vetoed by Russia. Then, during the war, the Russians for strategical reasons laid a military line between Mukden and Hsinmintun, and this, having fallen into Japanese possession, was converted into a permanent road and ultimately handed over to China. Misled by this incident into supposing that Japan was much easier to deal with than Russia, the Chinese Government revived its project of a parallel line *via* Fakumen, and attempted to carry the scheme to such a stage without the knowledge of Japan that the latter would virtually be precluded from objecting. Such is the chapter of history which our Tokyo contemporary now unfolds.

Baron Goto is about to proceed to Peking and he will concert with the Chinese Government practical measures for placing the development of Manchuria's resources in the hands of Occidentals. We do not interpret this as signifying that there will be any concession in the matter of the Fakumen Railway. The true analysis would seem to be that just as the Residency General in Seoul has answered foreign charges of favouritism by bringing about the grant to an American firm of one of the most valuable mining concessions in Korea, so Baron Goto will confer with the Peking authorities in such a manner as to give practical proof of Japan's determination not to stand in the light of any foreign enterprise in Manchuria.

In connexion with this visit of Baron Goto to Peking there has been some attempt to renew the recently circulated rumours as to a grave collision of views between the Cabinet and the President of the South Manchuria Railway. But the *Asahi Shimbun* emphatically denies that there is any such collision. Baron Goto goes to China as the exponent of views entirely endorsed by the Ministry.

## CHINA.

Friday, July 3.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has given its consent to the opening of Changkiakow to foreign trade. Changkiakow is commonly known as Kalgan. It constitutes the pass from China to Mongolia through the Great Wall and lies on the northeast of Peking.

The area inundated in south China is said to cover 400,000 square li, or nearly 45,000 square miles. According to telegrams from Canton the distress caused by this terrible calamity is very poignant.

A Chinese company has been formed with a capital of a million taels to establish a line of steamers between Ningpo and Shanghai. No foreigners will be allowed to become shareholders. The projectors have taken up 400,000 taels worth of shares.

Mr. Commissioner Kurosawa, who officiates at Tairen, writes as follows in his Trade Report for 1907:—"Supposing that the total value of the trade of Manchuria be 80 million taels, this might roughly be divided as follows: Newchwang, 40 millions; Siminfu, 10 millions; Dairen, 20 millions; Antung and other routes, 10 millions. Two-thirds of these figures will represent the import trade, which, again, denotes the purchasing power of Manchuria. Supposing, further, that the population of Manchuria is eight millions, as is believed to be approximately the case, this would give a buying power per head of over six and a half taels—a far larger sum than the average native of Manchuria can possibly spend in a year on foreign goods at his present economic stage." We are somewhat surprised to learn that the population of Manchuria is estimated at only 8 millions. Mr. Kurachi, of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, recently put the figure at 16 millions.

The annual trade reports of the Chinese Imperial Customs show that an interesting question promises to crop up at Antung. A succinct statement of the matter is made by the Hongkong Daily Press, from which we take the following:—

Antung, the port on the north bank of the River Yalu, is in close touch with Chefoo and Dairen. It has a good deal of shipping, both steamers and sailing junks. Steamers drawing nine feet may anchor off the Bund, or what should be the Bund, according to Mr. Commissioner Palen, who recommends effort in the direction of river conservancy and improvement. The river is eating away the Chinese town, and in November last it "tore away a liberal piece of the shore off the Japanese settlement." Chinese cargo pays extra in time and money for transportation from the present anchorage. Antung might have "combined railway and cheap water connections," but in the absence of dredging and bunding operations, it looks as if it must be satisfied with railway only. For a bridge is projected to cross the river at the present lower harbour limit, to carry the trains of the Korean railways to the Chinese shore, and to form the connecting link between the Japanese Government-owned lines on the Peninsula and the Antung-Mukden arm of the South Manchuria Railway system. A survey was being made in February, for a fixed bridge 3,182 feet long, with spans of two to three hundred feet, thirty feet wide, and 26 feet above high water. The Chinese have asked that it be made a swing or draw-bridge, to allow the shipping to pass. At present the issue is not an urgent one, as the budget arrangements for an outlay of two and a half million yen may take time; also, the South Manchuria gauge has not yet been changed to standard. Until the Chinese show some disposition to start with the dredging and bunding, and until these other factors are dealt with, there is no need to talk of the unmade bridge as producing the development of the Chinese town, nor to go so far as Mr. Palen does, when he remarks that "to force across a navigable boundary-line river, in the face of protests from one of the riparian States, a closed bridge of such a height as to hamper that State's sea-going traffic, is not such an act as may be admitted to come within the previously established standards of international comity." This almost amounts to "calamity-howling," and it is

strange to find it in such a conservative publication as the I.M.C. reports have hitherto been.

Saturday, July 4.

The Legislative Council in Hongkong has passed a resolution strongly sympathizing with the sufferers by the floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and has voted a sum of 30,000 dollars for purposes of relief. This money, together with a copy of the resolution, has been forwarded to the Viceroy in Canton.

From Shasi in Hupeh also comes news of inundations. It is said that the country is under water to a depth of from 1 to 3 feet, and that the inhabitants are going about in boats.

Sunday, July 5.

It appears that the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are not the only places suffering from floods. Hupeh and Anhui are also in a sorry plight. The Emperor of China has granted a sum of 100,000 taels out of the Privy Purse for relief purposes.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that the Chinese Government has determined to reconstitute its navy during the next eight years, that is to say, the period between now and the next meeting of the Hague Conference.

It is stated that out of the five demands preferred by France in connexion with the Annam complication China has definitely rejected three and has reserved two for further consideration, namely, the punishment of the offenders and the payment of the sum of 250,000 francs. France does not appear disposed to dispute this attitude on China's part.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, in publishing this news, suggests that the original demands were formulated at the instance of the Colonial Party and that they did not represent the convictions of the French Government. At all events it is probable that France will insist on China making some better arrangements for the control of her disaffected subjects, and China on her side may well be supposed to desire that her relations with a friendly Western Power should not be complicated by incidents such as that which recently occurred.

Monday, July 6.

The committees appointed to draw up regulations for the conduct of the Yalu Timber Felling Enterprise have held six sittings in Mukden, but it appears that on the Chinese side proposals have been made which are difficult for the Japanese to accept. In short the rights-recovery mood is making itself felt at the negotiations and a speedy solution is not apparent.

The complication about the purchase of timber carried to Antung by Chinese woodsmen has not been settled. The Taotai concluded that in view of the signature of the Yalu Timber Felling Convention, no occasion existed for further compulsory sales to the Japanese, but a protest against this decision having been entered by the Japanese Consul at Mukden, Viceroy Hsu issued orders that purchases must go on for the present as usual. The Taotai seems to have been unable to enforce this order and has asked for three days' grace.

It appears that Russia also is troubled by a frontier question with China. The Hung-hutsh in the Amur and Kilin regions, when hard pressed by the Chinese troops, crossed the Amur and enrolled themselves among the workmen on the Russian Railway. Negotiations are going on with reference to this matter.

It appears that the Chinese Government

is seeking to increase its revenues by raising the rate of the salt tax, which measure is meeting with much opposition.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the boycott is losing its force in South China. Our contemporary explicitly affirms that the movement derived the greater part of its force from the instigation of British merchants in southern China, who are hostile to Japan and who moreover saw their account in fomenting the boycott. These merchants have been making a good thing by themselves importing Japanese marine products and selling them to the Chinese distributors at very high prices. But the Chinese have discovered that they alone are the losers by this arrangement, and they are now commencing to send their own orders direct to Japan. We (*Japan Mail*) quote this story for what it may be worth. In all probability it is a great exaggeration, but any denial, to be effective, must come from Hongkong itself.

According to statistics compiled in January last by the Chinese Legation, there were then only 7,000 Chinese students in Japan. These were distributed among the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and the Colleges of Waseda, Law, Meiji, Nippon, Toyo and elsewhere.

Tuesday, July 7.

Telegrams from Peking say that the Chinese Government had decided to raise the transit tax on salt by 4 wen a pound, the idea being to recoup the losses entailed by the abolition of the opium licences. It is expected that this extra tax will produce 5 million taels of revenue, one-half of which will be devoted to the purposes of the Army, and one-half will go to the provinces to make up the deficit in their revenues caused by the anti-opium edict.

The *Asahi* has news from Peking that Mr. Bland, representing the British Syndicate which obtained the contract for the building of the Fakumen Railway, has published in the Chinese capital a long document vehemently denouncing Japan's action as contrary to the principle of the open door and a distinct violation of China's sovereignty in Manchuria. This document contains what the *Asahi's* correspondent describes as a flagrant error, namely, a statement that at the time of the negotiations for the Peking Treaty of 1905, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, wishing to avoid all ambiguities likely to lead to future trouble, sought to have a limit of distance fixed within which parallel lines were not to be built, but the Japanese Plenipotentiaries refused to agree to any such provision. We (*Japan Mail*) can not see that this argument, even if well founded, has much value. The vital question is what the treaty contains, not what it omits.

It is stated (*Asahi Shimbun*) that the object of Lieut.-General Baron Fukushima's visit to Tientsin is to confer with the Chinese authorities on the subject of a request made by them for the education of military officers in Japan. The present Minister of War, Tieh Liang, wishes to obtain very extensive educational privileges for military cadets in Japan. He desires in short to mould the Chinese Army completely after the fashion of the Japanese. But Japan's educational machinery is not capable of being stretched to such an extent and she has found it necessary to refuse the greater part of China's proposals. Baron Fukushima is instructed to explain fully the reasons of this refusal and to offer all possible facilities within the limits of Japan's capacity. He will also visit and inspect the places in the



provinces where Japanese military instructors are at work.

Reports continue to arrive of damage caused by inundations in China, especially in the province of Hupeh. It is stated that the injuries suffered by the Peking-Hankow Railway are such as to preclude the resumption of through traffic for two months.

The detailed arrangements for linking up the East China and South Manchuria Railway systems do not appear to have made much progress towards completion. It is not suggested, however, that any complications have arisen. On the contrary, the present expectation is that a thoroughly satisfactory settlement will be reached. The South Manchuria Railway Company will open an office in Harbin and it is now seeking a suitable building.

Wednesday, July 8.

The Shanghai press, according to telegrams received by the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Asahi Shimbun*, is unanimous in regarding Marquis Katsura as one of the leaders of the military party, and all the English journals in the settlement concur in expressing an apprehension that his accession to power may injure Japan's credit abroad. But it has to be remembered that although Marquis Katsura is strongly *Li* with Prince Yamagata, the undoubted head of the military party, his recent policy has been in the direction of postponing expenditures on the Army and Navy, and whatever may be done in the matter of reducing these expenditures under a Katsura Cabinet, there is little likelihood of them being increased.

A long telegram to the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 6th inst. is recabled to the *Asahi Shimbun*. It epitomises the views expressed by the London *Economist* in a leading article. The great English financial organ says that in itself the Faku-men Railway question is not of cardinal importance, but as a test of Japan's sincerity in carrying out the policy of the open door and equal opportunities it is of prime moment. Japan now enjoys the confidence and respect of the world, but she can retain them only by doing nothing to create the impression of an intention to pursue her own interests at the sacrifice of those of others. She is engaged redeeming her national debts, but it is certain that she still needs large sums of foreign money to develop her resources, and Western States will not lend her money if it is to be applied to their disadvantage and to her sole gain. Nothing is more necessary for her at present than to behave so as not to convert into suspicion and hostility the friendly confidence with which she is now regarded by the West.

Thursday, July 9.

The complication at Antung with regard to the timber-felling question has been settled on the basis of reversion to the *status quo ante*. The purchases of timber from Chinese woodsmen will continue as before, pending the operation of the new Convention.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Kwantung has ordered a revision of the mining regulations so as to facilitate the working of mines in the leased territory by foreigners as well as Japanese, the object being to carry out the reality of the open door. Even the mine at Liaoteshan, which lies within the zone of fortifications, is to be included in the category of leaseable property, and it is said that altogether there are about 100 mines at the disposal of the Japanese, 20 of which are already worked.

Mr. Tanaka, one of the managing directors of the South Manchuria Railway, has returned from Harbin whither he went to confer about drawing up regulations for the linking of the two railway systems, namely, the East China and the South Manchuria. He reports that owing to the as yet incomplete state of the former Railway's preparations, it was not found possible to draw up entirely practical regulations, but agreement was reached with regard to all the cardinal parts and the conference was of the most friendly character. The Japanese railway authorities have consented to carry at reduced rates timber coming over the Russian line from north Manchuria, and the Russians on their side have made a similar concession with regard to coal coming by the Japanese line from the south. This indicates, we presume, that Russian locomotives will obtain their fuel chiefly from the Fushun Mines.

### THE "ROMAJI."

The promoters of Romanization in Japan continue their courageous and persevering course, though as yet no very signal success has crowned their efforts. The last number of the magazine published by them—*Romaji*—is quite up to their highest mark and will be found to be excellent reading in the case of any one desiring to study the genius of the Japanese language. Indeed we doubt whether a better or more accessible teacher could be found, and we therefore strongly recommend the magazine to any of our fellow-residents who entertain the laudable idea of learning Japanese. Take for example the following delightful little rustic narrative which appears over the initials "S. Y." under the title of *Sumire*—

Kyo wa Aka kara yoi Tenki nanode, nantonaku kokoroga ukaitte, jito shite Orareni. Sokode jibun wa, hosoi Sutekki wo motte burarito dekaketa.

Uoko to iu ate mo naku, Mugi-batake no aida wo tadotte iku. Soyosoyo to fuite kuro kaze wa, Mugi-batake e midori no Nami wo tateru.

"Nobe no Hibari wa ito takaku, Kumoi harukani maite naku" to kawai koe de Kodomora ga utatte oru, Kirosu Tanpoko-no-Hana ni, shiroi Hane no Chōcho ga, yukaisōni nemutte oru. Itsu no nika, jibun wa 3 bonsuji e kita.

"Sa, korekara dochi e itaru yokaiō? Ume wa tokuni chitte shimatta. Sakura no sakari wa sugiteshimatta. Sochi e ite mo dameda. Kochi e ite miyō" to hitorigoto inagara, hidarino ho e nagatta.

Koko wa, amari Hito ga toranuto miele, michi wa dandan hosoku natte, Kusa bakari haite oru. Jibun wa Tani no yona, hikui tokoro ni sashikakatta toki ni, chisana Te wo hirogete, nikori waratte, jibun wo mukairu monoga atta. Sorewa Sumire de aru. Sumire wa hontoni kawai, yasashii mono de aru.

Mukashi, Bashō to iu Hito wa "Yamaji kite naniyara yukashi, Sumire-kusa."

to Hokku wo yonda koto ga atta. Mata America no Uta-bito wa kō utatta:

"Ah, Sumire! Ai no tsutsumeru Nanjino chiisaki kokoro wa, tsunenai naganuru Ozora no gotoku irodorareti.

"Nanji no Meniwa Namida ari. Kowa Nanji ni tsukawashishi 'Shizen-no-Mei' nishitagai sono meizeshi gotoku sono tsutome wo mattoshitaru yorokobi no Namida naruka."

Jibun wa kono uta wo kurikaeshite.

"Ah Sumire! Ai no tsutsumeru. . . " to utatte oruto "Niisan, konna tokoni itano?" to iu koe ni odorite furimuite miruto, mā, yoku mo sagashite kitamonoda. Fumi-chan ga tatte ita.

Jibun wa, kore wa Sumire no Keshin dewa naika to ayashinda. Shikashi hontono Fumi-chan de atta. Fumi-chan wa "nanika hanashite chōdai" to, hidari no Te ni suguru. Sokode jibun wa arukinagara kataridashita.

"Mukashi Naboreon to iu Hito ga. . . "

"Naboreon te donna Hito?"

"Are, Tokuhon ni attarō, Taiko-sama no yōna Hito yo. Naboreon ga Ikusa ni makete Shiina-nagashi ni sarerutoki, Tomodachi ni katauyō 'rainen, Sumire no Hana ga saku koroniwa, mata kaite kuru' to ita.

"Konotoki kara, Naboreon no mikata no mono wa, Sumire no Hana wo medetai shirushi to shite,

Kin-no-Yubiwa niwa, Sumire no katachi wa horitsuke nado shita.

"Sōshite, Naboreon wa rainen no haru, honto ni, nagasareta Shima wo nigedashite kaite kita. Sōsuruto, Pari no Onnadomo wa, Kago ni Sumire wo irete uri aruki, Naboreon no mikatano Hitobito wa, mina Sumire no Hana wo katie, nune no tokoro e hasanda tosa."

"Pari te doko?"

"Fransu to iu Kuni no Tokyo sa."

Kō katatta toki, Fumi-chan wa, tsunde kita Sumire wo mune no tokoro e sushite,

"Watashi mo Naboreon no mikata!" to hoemi nagara itta.

One might vainly search the columns of readers or phrase-books to find a more useful guide to every-day Japanese than the above furnishes. Its simplicity and purity are delightful. But why should the editors of the *Romaji* persist in crediting the impractical doctrine that uniformity is a matter of no importance in a system which it is desired to popularize? Why should they allow any and every contributor to write *Romaji* according to the dictates of his own sweet will? Take the following words for example:—*Sikan* for *shikwan*; *sotugyō* for *sotsugyō*; *niti* for *nichi*; *husimi* for *fushimi*; *zikan* for *jikan*; *tuite* for *tsuite*; *tikaku* for *chikaku*; *nusi* for *nushi*; *lutta* for *futta*. What is the idea of publishing this quaint style of Romanization? Do the editors intend to proclaim the fact that they have not been able as yet to agree among themselves about the rules of an etymology which they invite the public to adopt? We entirely fail to comprehend the wisdom of this confusion of methods. It really seems as though the advocates of Romanization sought to bewilder rather than to enlighten the public.

### THE FRASER RIVER.

It appears that the Japanese are to be completely excluded from any share in the Fraser River fishery industry, which they had pursued with eminent success for many years. The new regulations enacted by the Government of British Columbia are enforced so strictly that only three licences have been granted to Japanese fishermen this season although hundreds of applications were sent in as usual. This attitude on the part of the authorities is considered as destructive of all Japanese participation in the valuable industry of salmon fishing.

It is certainly curious to read of such incidents as the above in the context of the London *Economist's* solemn warning to Japan against doing anything whatever that might be capable of interpretation in the sense of a departure from the great principle of the open door and equal opportunities. Japan does not get equal opportunities in the Occident, nothing like equal opportunities, yet she is required to grant them in the fullest manner to all Occidentals within her own sphere.

### DEATH OF MR. KOJIMA IKEN.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Kojima Iken, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Cassation. He died of consumption at his Omori residence on the 2nd inst. after an illness of two years. Mr. Kojima's name was much on men's lips at the time of the Otsu outrage. The Government at that era held that Tsuda Sanzo, the assailant of the Tsarevitch, ought to be capitally punished, but Mr. Kojima insisted that the attempted assassination must be regarded as a common assault, inasmuch as the Japanese law did not contain any special provision for the protection of foreign potentates in Japan. Mr. Kojima was 72 years of age at the time of his death.

## KOREA.

Friday, July 3.

Telegrams state that the rosy reports published some months ago about the newly opened port of Chongjin on the northeast coast of Korea induced hundreds of Japanese settlers to proceed thither, but on arrival they found nothing to do, and many of them, being without funds for their return journey, are said to be in great distress.

The Il Ching hoi seem to have abandoned, ostensibly at all events, their attitude of hostility to the Prime Minister, Mr. Yi-Wangyong. No reason is assigned publicly for this change of front, but it is stated that the Prime Minister holds office virtually at the beck of Sung Yongchun.

The extreme anxiety of the *Japan Chronicle* to whitewash the much-besmirched name of the ex-editor of the *Korea Daily News*, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in Shanghai, finds striking illustration in the Kobe journal's latest contention, namely, that the *Seoul Press* shows bad taste in commenting on Mr. Bethell's journalistic career while he is away in Shanghai. That is one of the quaintest theories we have ever heard. Were it acted upon, a London journal would be precluded from commenting on the career of a law-breaker imprisoned in Boston or New York, and Paris would have to keep silence about a malefactor in Berlin unless he happened to be on a visit to the French capital. When and by what publicist was such a restriction ever acknowledged? It certainly is not acknowledged by the *Japan Chronicle* itself and it would be laughed to scorn by any European or American editor. Mr. Bethell has achieved the highest success he could ever have hoped for: he has acquired notoriety. And he deserves it. If any English journal approves of his methods, public opinion may fairly be trusted to deal with such a journal.

Saturday, July 4.

It appears that the collision between a Japanese soldier and a Korean subject in Pyongyang was somewhat different from the accounts already published. What really happened was that a Japanese soldier-servant led an officer's horse into the compound of a Methodist missionary in order that the animal might feed on the grass growing there. This palpable trespass provoked a remonstrance from the Korean servant of the missionary, and an altercation ensued which ended in the Japanese administering a severe beating to the Korean and pursuing him round the compound. Formal complaint having been lodged with the Residency-General, an order was issued to the officer commanding the corps to which the man belonged, and the result was a sentence of three months' imprisonment for the offender and confinement to the barracks for from three to seven days in the case of a colonel, a major and a captain. The punishment of these officers seems to have been due to their failure to preserve proper discipline among the men under their charge, some of whom recently behaved with violence at a school kept by a Presbyterian missionary. The Commander-in-chief of the troops in Korea has also issued a stringent order directing that all soldiers shall be strictly warned against any exhibitions of rudeness or roughness towards persons or properties of Koreans or foreigners.

The concessionaires of the Kapsan mine, accompanied by the United States Consul, have waited upon the Resident-General to return thanks for his Excellency's action in

settling this long disputed claim in a manner entirely satisfactory to the claimants. It is said that the incident has given much satisfaction to foreigners; that it is likely to lead to greatly increased investments of foreign capital in Korea, and that the new regulation exempting machinery from payment of duties will probably have a wholesome effect.

Prince Ito, when entertaining the Korean Ministers of State and Elder Statesmen at the Residency-General on the 28th ultimo, seems to have made an exhaustive speech. His Highness entered into an explanation of the various important reforms recently effected in Korea, namely, the drafting of the new codes of law, the establishment of a competent judiciary, the transfer of the Throne's property to the State, the re-organisation of the local administrative system, the measures taken to quell the insurgents and the formation of a body of auxiliary gendarmes. He invited his guests to express their opinions with absolute frankness. This brought to his feet Mr. Yi Yong-wong, an old statesman of 78, who in the name of himself and his colleagues spoke in warm appreciation of the services rendered by Japan to Korea. There were some Koreans, he said, who doubted the sincerity of Japan's intentions, but he could vouch that none of those present that evening entertained any such suspicion. They all sincerely hoped that Japan would continue her efforts under the wise direction of Prince Ito to save Korea from every evil fate.

At an entertainment given by Mr. Oka, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, on the 2nd inst. in Seoul, Mr. Sung Pyongchun is quoted as having made a remarkable speech with reference to a statement published by a Japanese journal in Seoul to the effect that he was plotting for the overthrow of the present Cabinet and for his own elevation to the post of Prime Minister. He declared that nothing could be further from his thoughts. If the present Premier's action was open to any criticism, it was in connexion with essentially trivial issues, and so far from desiring a change of Ministry, he, Mr. Sung, was devoting his whole strength to consolidate the present Cabinet as an instrument for carrying out the essential reforms directed by Japan, and as a means of convincing the Korean nation as to the necessity of cementing the closest possible relations with its neighbour on the East.

Sunday, July 5.

At length some fragments of news have leaked out about the doings of the Japanese forces in Korea. News comes this (Sunday) morning that on the 2nd inst. a Japanese detachment came into collision with 400 insurgents at a place called Paju in the north of the province of Chhungchong-do. Ten of the insurgents were killed, and Yi, who is one of the principal leaders of the insurrection, was made prisoner. Another of the leaders, Han, has been arrested in Seoul, and it is thought that the apprehension of these two men will go far towards allaying the spirit of disorder.

The transfer of the property of Lady Om to the State has been effected, but, as might have been anticipated, its real bulk was largely diminished before the transfer, private dispositions for sale or grant having been largely made in anticipation. The property of the Throne is next to be dealt with and will doubtless be the object of similar manoeuvres.

The latest statistics show that at the end of June the number of Japanese subjects in

Korea was 111,299, the increase since the end of May having been 4,800.

It is stated that Prince Ito will hasten his departure, on account of the Cabinet crisis, and that he will leave Seoul for Tokyo on the 7th inst.

Tuesday, July 7.

The insurgent leader Ho has been handed over by the police authorities to the Criminal Court for final trial. In the course of his examination by the police the fact is said to have been elicited that Hyon Yong-un is implicated in the insurrection and he has accordingly been apprehended. This Mr. Hyon is well known in Japan under the name of Genyemon. He has a Japanese wife and was at one time a more or less conspicuous figure in Korean political circles.

The Elder Statesmen and ex-Ministers of State in Korea who were entertained by Prince Ito a few days ago gave a return banquet on the 6th inst. at the house of Mr. Yi Chiyong.

Mr. Hitaka, private Secretary to Marquis Tokudaiji, was to arrive in Seoul on the 7th inst. He has been sent to Korea on a special mission in connexion with the ministerial crisis in Japan.

Wednesday, July 8.

Mr. Hitaka, who has been sent by the Imperial Court to Seoul in connexion with the Cabinet crisis in Japan, reached that city on the evening of the 7th and delivered his message to Prince Ito. It is now stated that the Prince will return to Japan but that he will not leave Seoul until after the 10th inst.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Seoul which quotes Prince Ito as expressing a conviction that Baron Hirata, Mr. Oura, Count Komura and Baron Saito will certainly hold portfolios in the next Cabinet, but as to the other Ministers nothing is yet certain. The Prince speaks of the slate being filled in two or three days.

It is stated that between the 29th of June and the 3rd of July the Japanese troops had 24 collisions with the Korean insurgents, being an average of 6 fights per diem. This indicates that the campaign is being conducted over a wide area. The losses of the insurgents were 120 killed and 51 wounded, but nothing is said as to the casualties on the Japanese side. It is added that the number of insurgents who have surrendered and made act of submission since the beginning of the campaign—a date which we have no means of fixing—totals 4990.

At the return banquet given by the Elder Statesmen of Korea to Prince Ito, the spokesman of the hosts is quoted as saying (*Jiji Shimpō's* telegrams) that all the troubles which have hitherto arisen in Korea have been due to the action of thoughtless persons. The wiser class of Koreans trusted the regeneration of their country to Japan's assistance under the guidance of Prince Ito, and although they, the Elder Statesmen, have no direct responsibility, they promised to exercise a limited power in the cause of genuine progress. Prince Ito in reply said that the crying needs of the time were the decentralization of administrative power and the extension of local autonomy. What chiefly troubled him at this juncture was, not the insurrection, but the restoration of peace and good order so that all classes of Koreans might be able to pursue their avocations in confidence and security.

Thursday, July 9.

According to telegrams from Seoul, the officer commanding the Japanese forces in

Korea reports that the work of subduing the insurgents is going on in a satisfactory manner, but that in two or three localities they are still holding out obstinately. Between the 4th and 6th inst. there were 19 encounters between the troops and the insurgents, with the result that 180 of the latter were killed and 40 taken prisoners. It is further reported that the work of establishing telegraphs and telephones throughout the Peninsula is proceeding rapidly, so that it will soon be possible to concert the movements of the troops in the most complete manner. A collateral advantage of this work is that the inequalities now existing in the prices of commodities in various districts will be more or less corrected.

#### "THE JAPAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONTHLY."

Mr. Mochizuki's valuable magazine is a little late this time in making its appearance, for the May number has only just seen the light, and consequently some of the information contained is stale. Even this part of the periodical is valuable, however, as a record. A large space in this number of the magazine is devoted to the Budget for the current fiscal year, and as every item of revenue and expenditure is given in the clearest manner with the full official analyses attached, we have this important document in a commodious and comprehensive form, local finances being embodied as well as national. We observe that the capital of companies newly formed during the period July, 1905, to February, 1908, is put by Mr. Mochizuki at 1,312,438,800 yen, and the sum added to the capital of already established companies is stated to have been 538,568,440 yen, the grand total being 1,851,007,240 yen. But this is not of so much interest as it would be were we informed at the same time what amount of the aggregate was actually paid up. Among the mass of interesting information contained in the volume we find an exhaustive table showing the fluctuations of the share market from March, 1897, to February, 1908, but some corrections have to be applied in a few cases in order to distinguish watered shares from those not thus treated. There is one very curious note which we hesitate to believe without confirmation. It is to the effect that the Daiya Iron Mine was discovered by a German, who had been employed by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to search for ore, but instead of reporting the discovery to his employer, the German cabled to his own Government, which lost no time in opening negotiations with Peking for a mining and railway concession at Daiya. The Viceroy's influence sufficed to thwart this scheme, but only at the cost of contracting with German firms to supply machinery and experts. It is further stated that when the Japanese Government endeavoured to make arrangements for permission to work the mine, the Germans took steps to prevent the agreement, and their opposition was with difficulty overcome by Dr. Nishizawa, a Japanese mining expert. Is all this true, we wonder.

#### RUSSIAN NEWS.

The S. S. *Anur*, which belongs to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is reported to have been destroyed by fire at her moorings in Vladivostok on the 6th inst.

There is a rumour, difficult to comprehend, that while closing Vladivostok on the one hand, the Russian Government contemplates

the opening of another free port at some place in its vicinity. This message is unintelligible in the above meagre form.

There is to be a daily paper published in Vladivostok in Korean script, having for its avowed object a campaign against the administration of the Resident-General in Korea. The editor and proprietor is said to be Colonel Mihailoff, who is now on the retired list. It is not easy to see what such a newspaper could accomplish. It could not hope to support itself by the patronage of the small Korean community in Vladivostok, and its circulation in Korea would be at once interdicted if it contained matter inciting to rebellion.

The new Russian Ambassador to Japan arrived at Tsuruga on the 7th inst. and was welcomed by the local officials. His Excellency is quoted as saying that he had been entrusted by his Imperial Master with the duty of dispersing the last of the clouds which the war has left upon the horizons of the two countries, and that he sincerely hoped that the Japanese nation would view with calm and discriminating eyes the progress of Russian undertakings in Eastern Asia.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an article heartily greeting the new Ambassador. It says that his long service in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, where he was in daily contact with that eminently liberal minded statesman, Mr. Iswolsky, has doubtless equipped him with a sincere desire to promote the friendship between Japan and Russia and to extend their commercial relations. Our contemporary sincerely hopes that success may crown his efforts and promises that nothing shall be wanting to that end on Japan's side.

#### "THE FREE HINDUSTHAN"

That is the name of a small periodical (monthly) published in Vancouver. From the first line of its two narrow pages to the last it is filled with incitement to rebellion against British rule in India. The heading of one article is:—"The condition of India to-day is infinitely worse in every respect than ever it was under the worst form of native rule"; that of another is:—"The British Government is less beneficial to the people of Hindusthan than the Russian autocracy to the Russian people"; and that of a third is:—"Britain demands humanity in Congo but she denies it in Hindusthan." Here, again, are some extracts:—

Now, are we equally free and do we enjoy equal rights like all Britishers in Hindusthan? Isn't it a fact that the people who want to do anything for the good of our countrymen are all seditious-mongers in the eyes of the Bureaucratic Government and the distinctions they achieve are by rigorous imprisonment and deportation, without trial?

Have we any liberty of opinion in Hindusthan? Have we any honor when our dignity is nothing but a member of an enslaved community, however qualified may we be—life without liberty is not worth living. Now-a-days resistance to oppression is treason in Hindusthan.

Has any of the laws of the present government in Hindusthan are sanctioned by us or through our elected representatives? How is partition of Bengal carried out? Does the British Government of Hindusthan ever ask the people about the taxation of the land? Has the people of Hindusthan any voice in the financial or fiscal questions of the country?

People of Hindusthan, where does your sovereignty lie,—is it with you or with the foreigners? As a nation, have you any authority regarding the government of the country? No! it is vested to a body of people which does not constitute as a part of your nation.

What is the sole motive of the present British Government in Hindusthan? Is it public good or commercialism, i.e., exploitation of the country which has caused famine and plague? Have we secured the free representation in the present so-called legislative, executive and judicial bodies? Executive and judicial powers should be distinct and defined; but what is it in our country? We have been

praying for over fifteen years for separation of executive and judicial functions but have we got it or will we ever get it by petitioning? No!

Is there any precision of the criminal laws now-a-days in Hindusthan? Is it not a fact that criminal law regarding sedition is always ready for us if we want to do good to our country? Have you any doubt about the fact that a Britisher can easily get free without any punishment on simply paying a fine, of a few rupees even when killed a Hindustanee, but our countrymen when attempting to defend themselves from any injury done by Englishmen, are thrown into prison?

Isn't it the case that the best and fittest are always for the Britishers? However qualified may we be we have no right to be a chief presidency magistrate, far from being a governor. Does the British Government of Hindusthan assess an income tax of 65 per cent. to the British people in Hindusthan as she mercilessly does in the case of the peasants of the central provinces in the shape of taxation?

Have we any right to examine and correct the faults of the present rotten system of government? No, we have not, because we are slaves in our own country. Have we any equal right to the government of our country? No. Civil service examinations are held in England so that we may not get an equal chance to appear in examination.

Brothers of Hindusthan, rise up from your slumber and strive manfully to get the sacred rights of man. We firmly assure you that we shall get them not before acquiring Swraj, the absolute self-government.

Great Britain is generally too humane when her personal interest is concerned. She is always the first exponent of "Free Trade" and "Opendor" policy for her commercial interest. For the sake of Humanity she forced opium in China and Hindusthan! Of course it is generous for Great Britain to ask Belgium to abolish "forced labor," but she is deaf and blind in case of her treatment towards Hindusthan. When she is bragging so much for stopping "forced labor" in the Congo, why does she not stop the outrageous "Begar System" forced labor in Hindusthan? "Begar System" is peculiarly original in its own way. In the Punjab and other parts of Hindusthan, the British officials while on tour or at home force private workmen to do work for nothing. People can not refuse to obey the order of the almighty British officials because disobedience may cause death. The editor of "The Punjabee" was sentenced to six months imprisonment when he exposed an incident that a man was shot down by a British official when refused to forced labor of carrying a carcass of swine which no Mohammedan can touch according to religious belief of the community. This is not all, when the British regiments move from one quarter to another it is generally the case that the villagers are to supply poultry and other food stuffs, sometimes without payment, and the villagers are generally forced to carry tents for the officers in tour without any compensation. Who will demand Humanity from Great Britain in respect to her dealings with the people of Hindusthan? Were these outbursts credible, it would follow that Great Britain is treating her Indian subjects with great inhumanity and that cruelty and extortion are practised by Englishmen in Hindusthan. But are they credible? And if they are not, if Englishmen decline to believe them, why should belief be unhesitatingly extended to similar accusations brought by Korean subjects against Japan's doings in Korea?

#### THE EMPIRE DAY CUP.

The first prize in *The Daily Mail* 200 guinea cup shot for on Empire Day was won by the East London Club, Cape Colony, with a score of 824, or an average of 103 out of 105 for each of the best eight men whose scores were counted. Next came the Railway and Works Club, Brisbane, Queensland, with 807.

The fourteen best scores were:—

East London R.C., S. Africa .....	824
Railway and Works R.C., Brisbane .....	807
Bendigo R.C., Victoria .....	798
Cape Peninsula Rifles .....	793
Witwatersrand Rifles .....	792
Bathurst Civilian R.C., N.S.W. ....	792
North London R.C. ....	792
Queen's Edinburgh R.C. ....	788
Halifax R.C., Australia .....	786
Australian Rifles R.C. ....	784
Southern Rhodesia Vol. (West Div.) .....	783
Waltham R.C., Australia .....	782
Petersburg R.C., Australia .....	781
Victorian Railways R.C. ....	780

(Shanghai's score was 743)



## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, July 3.

The marked increase of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank is attracting some attention. The figures for the last six years are as follows:—

	Number of depositors.	Yen.
1903 .....	3,028,918	30,742,028
1904 .....	3,967,921	34,140,826
1905 .....	5,292,757	45,869,225
1906 .....	6,130,761	58,560,428
1907 .....	7,457,202	80,783,195
1908 .....	8,217,112	100,163,069

Of course this phenomenon must be primarily attributed to the unsettled condition of the economic world during the last fifteen months. The middle and lower middle classes have lost confidence in the ordinary banks, and prefer to deposit their money in a perfectly secure institution even though they get a lower rate of interest. There is nothing to be said against this machinery for encouraging a spirit of thrift, but the authorities recently inaugurated a system called *furikaye chokin*, which practically cuts into the functions of ordinary banks and though it confers great convenience for purposes of buying and selling, this innovation is somewhat resented by the banks and is denounced as a fresh intrusion on the part of officialdom into the realm of every day business. If these *furikaye* depositors be included, the total number of the Post Office Saving Bank's clients reaches 8,232,000 *yen*, and their deposits aggregate 102,554,000 *yen*.

Tokyo journals allege that the City Council held a secret meeting on the 2nd inst., and that in its sequel the Mayor himself, accompanied by Messrs. Koizuka and Nakajima, repaired to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and explained to the Minister that the City had intended to employ the electric railway as an important source of revenue in connexion with the great Exhibition, and that the Government's refusal to sanction the municipalization would prove very embarrassing. What answer the Minister made to this appeal the papers do not state. The Mayor and his colleagues are said to have visited Viscount Kaneko also, and to have declared that without the assistance of the railway the City will be much perplexed to find the 14 million required for the purposes of the Exhibition. All this is naturally interpreted by the press as plainly proving that had the Railway come into the possession of the Municipality there would have been a very substantial increase of rates. The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the Government's formal refusal to sanction the municipalization was handed by the Department of Home Affairs to the Governor of Tokyo on the 2nd inst., and that it will be duly communicated to the Municipality and the Company without delay. Nothing now remains for the Municipality except to agree to such a rise of fares by the Company as shall insure a substantial payment to the Municipality. Our readers doubtless remember that this *konokin*, as it is called, begins to be payable when the Company's net profits reach 7 per cent., the City receiving one-third of everything over that amount. Thus if the Company were in the position to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. the City would receive 1 per cent. and the shareholders 9 per cent. speaking roughly. As to the question of resignations, the Mayor is quoted as saying very justly that until he sees the Government's veto it is impossible for him to estimate his own responsibility or the responsibility of his

colleagues. If the official refusal is based simply on considerations of national finance, there is no reason why anybody of the Company or the Municipality should be held to have lost face. It is, however, thought that whatever view be taken, Mr. Nakajima Koko will resign. He and Mr. Tsuboi have always been recognised as absolutely disinterested advocates of municipalization and they will probably assert themselves now by stepping down at all costs.

The formation of the Waterpower Electric Company seems to be proceeding satisfactorily. London lost no time in underwriting its half of the capital, and in Japan many of the leading business men and prominent private persons are subscribing. Thus the Mitsui and Mitsu Bishi have each taken 5000 shares, Princes Shimadzu and Mori 3000 each, Marquis Nabeshima 2000, Baron Shibusawa 1000, Baron Takahashi 1000, Baron Matsuo 1000, and Messrs Kondo Rempei, Okura Kihachiro and others 1000 each. The enterprise is full of promise. A contract has already been secured for supplying electric power to the Tokyo Railway to the extent of 20,000 horse power, which means that on the one hand the new company will start with a large assured asset, and, on the other, the Tokyo Railway will get its motive power at a cost of 20 per cent. less than it is now paying.

Saturday, July 4.

In formally rejecting the proposal for municipalization of the Tokyo Railway the Government has carefully avoided giving an *exposé* of its reasons. The document of rejection is brevity personified. It merely says that the application received on the 6th of last January "can not be considered" (*sengishi-gatashi*). Thus the Government leaves its reasons to be conjectured by the public and the situation becomes additionally difficult for those directly concerned. Had considerations of State economy been assigned, neither the Mayor of Tokyo nor the City Council need have resigned. But the probability now is that all these men will consider it necessary to tender their resignations. It is easy to interpret the Government's reluctance to commit itself to any lucid declaration, but the embarrassment of the Municipal authorities is not lessened by that fact. As for the Company, the Directors will doubtless consider it necessary to tender their resignations. They are quoted as saying in effect that their last semi-annual report exposed the situation accurately. If there are to be no improvements or extensions of the service, the Company can carry on by hook or by crook for some time longer, but if Tokyo is to have anything like a proper system of electric trams the schedule of fares must be revised.

The Committee which has been sitting for some time to discuss the problem of the State railways is said to have brought its deliberations to a conclusion on the 3rd inst. The decisions adopted are, first, that all functions connected with the floating of domestic loans, or the raising of money by other processes for railway building purposes, shall be left in the hands of the Finance Department, which charges itself with the duty of providing the money. Secondly, that the profits derived from the railways shall be devoted to paying off the principal and interest of the debt on the basis of fifty years' amortization. Thirdly, that there shall be no increase in the expenditure now sanctioned by law, namely, 114 million *yen* representing the

capital of the former State railways, 500 million *yen* representing the capital of the nationalized railways, and 112 million *yen* representing the domestic bonds which have still to be issued under the provisions of the Railway Law. Thus the capital of the railways will aggregate 776 millions.

The *Mainichi Dempo* draws attention to the very marked increase of what is called direct export in the silk trade. Collating the statistics for the last three years, the following figures are obtained:—

	To America.	To Europe.	Totals.
	Boxes.	Boxes.	Boxes.
July 1905 to June 1906.	54,971	19,386	74,357
" 1906 "	71,083	27,100	98,183
" 1907 "	70,444	33,236	103,680

Out of the above total of 70,444 boxes sent to America in the year just closed, the Mitsui Firm shipped 25,517 boxes, and the Kiito-Gumi shipped 18,172, so that these two firms handled nearly 60 per cent. of the total trade to the United States, leaving only some 40 per cent. to the 26 or 27 foreign firms engaged in the business.

Sunday, July 5.

Opinions differ as to whether the change of Cabinet will injuriously affect the project of a reasonable revision of the Tokyo Railway's schedule of fares. We should think it pretty certain, however, that at least some delay will be entailed. Meanwhile it does not appear that the Mayor and the members of the City Council are likely to resign office in consequence of the rejection of the municipalization scheme.

Our readers doubtless remember that there was talk some time ago of the engagement of a French weaving expert at a salary of 60,000 francs a year by the Fuji Gass Spinning Company for the purpose of weaving a special kind of *habutaye*. This project appears to have now been abandoned, temporarily at all events.

Monday, July 6.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that there will be no resignations among the Municipality or the directors of the Tokyo Railway Company. Since municipalization is not allowed, the schedule of fares will be revised and thus the Company will be able to carry out its work while the City will receive a substantial increase of revenue.

It appears to be pretty generally thought that although there will be no specially rapid appreciation in the share market, a steady rise may be anticipated, with minor fluctuations due to profit-taking sales. It is held that whatever Cabinet comes into power officialdom will devote much pains to improving the financial condition of the country, and moreover signs of general improvement have now been for some time apparent in all directions. If only the rice harvest be plentiful, marked activity may be anticipated in the autumn.

Tuesday, July 7.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a list of the principal shareholders of the projected and now nearly established Water-power Electric Company. Estimates are also given as to the expenses that will be incurred at each stage of the work.

The *Mainichi Dempo* thinks, and we are disposed to agree with it, that the change of Cabinet will not be followed by any material change in the financial programme. The Budget for next year, as fixed by the Saionji Ministry, probably represents the best that

can be done at present. In consequence of placing the railways in a special account the Treasury will sustain a loss of about 7 million *yen* annually, and in consequence of not floating any more loans there will be a deficit of some 13 millions. The only question is how to make up this 20 millions, and it is thought that the thing can be accomplished by administrative economies and by other feasible means. Whatever Statesmen are in power they can not do better than this unless it were possible to still further reduce the appropriations on account of the Army and Navy.

The negotiations for a union of the two sugar refining companies, the Ensuiko and the Toyo, are still going on, but a difference of opinion exists as to the value of the former Company's shares in terms of the latter's. The present proposal is that one of the Ensuiko's shares should be counted as three of the Toyo's shares, inasmuch as the latter Company has about 600,000 *yen* of its capital locked up, partly in the Omori Ginko and partly in other securities which can not be easily realised. Meanwhile there is talk of a sugar trust in Formosa. Several refineries projected last year, or the year before, will soon be at work in the island and will then produce something like 130,000 *piculs*, whereas the demand does not exceed 100,000. To prevent undue competition it is therefore proposed to form a trust in which all the sugar refining companies both in Japan and in Formosa will be included. The headquarters will be at Takao and a regular Sugar Exchange will be established there if the project matures.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the revision of the schedule of fares of the Tokyo Railway promises to be easily effected as the Municipality is in urgent need of funds, and the easiest way to obtain them is by a more rational system of fares accompanied by an increase of the amount payable to the City out of the Company's profits. The fixed figure now is one-third of everything over 7 per cent., but the idea is to make that ratio somewhat larger, by which procedure the consent of the City would be at once secured.

Wednesday, July 8.

The City Council held a secret meeting on the 7th instant at which it is said to have almost determined to approach the Cabinet again with a request for municipalization. To do this, however, it would be necessary to sign a new agreement with the Company, and the principal shareholders are not at all likely to agree to anything of the kind as it would entail a fresh period of delay and depression. The idea of the Aldermen who approved this course is that the new Cabinet may possibly regard municipalization with favour, and at any rate the proposed plan would postpone the necessity for any resignations. Meanwhile the Company is said to be drafting schemes for a revised schedule of fares. One plan—which we sincerely trust will be vetoed—is to continue the uniform system and simply add one sen to the present charge. The second idea is to have a graduated fare, the prices being regulated by the distance traversed. The third plan is to charge increased fares in certain districts only. At all events, the object in view is to increase the net revenue by about one and a half million *yen*, of which three or four hundred thousand would go to the City.

Very good results appear to have been

obtained in Formosa in carrying out the ten year programme which was inaugurated in 1899 and will therefore be brought to a conclusion next year. The items of this programme are as follow:—

	Yen.
Railways .....	23,800,000
Repurchase of land-lies' rights.....	6,000,000
Harbour construction .....	2,000,000
Land surveys.....	3,000,000
Jails .....	800,000
Official residences .....	400,000
Total .....	41,000,000

These various undertakings have been carried out by floating bonds to the extent of 34,508,500 *yen*—with the exception of the second item in the above table,—and as the proceeds of the works have been unexpectedly large, the volume of the bonds has now been reduced to 32,900,000 *yen*. It will be seen therefore that Formosan finance is in a flourishing condition.

The Takarada Oil Company continues its process of absorbing all its rivals. Some time ago, news was published that it had purchased the Namboku and the Fuji Companies for a sum of 1,650,000 *yen*, and rumour says that it has now effected the purchase of the Bokuyetsu Company for 260,000 *yen*, of the Yamato for 100,000 *yen* and of the Mitsu for 75,000 *yen*.

A feeling of less apprehension seems to be growing in Japan with regard to the ultimate action of the five American Railway Companies which threatened to raise their fares on goods carried eastward from the Pacific coast. If the originally proposed schedule be adopted, a crushing blow will be given to the trade in Japan's miscellaneous manufactures which now occupy a highly important place in her export trade. A combined protest having been made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Mitsui Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Morimura Guild, it is thought probable that the directors of the five Railway Companies will reconsider their decision. They were to hold a meeting in Chicago on the 8th inst. for the purpose of reconsidering the subject.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that although in Japan's domestic finances ends can be made to meet without any further recourse to loans, such is not the case with regard to Japan's enterprises in Korea and Manchuria. There will be wanted 20 million *yen* for the South Manchuria Railway, 20 millions for the projected Kwangyo Bank in Korea and 20 millions for the Eastern Colonization Company. Our contemporary thinks that Baron Sakatani's visit to America and Europe has some connexion with these loans.

Thursday, July 9.

The Railway Council held its 7th meeting on the 7th inst. at the residence of the Prime Minister and arrived at conclusions which, though not yet published, are epitomised by the *Asahi Shimbun* as follow:—First, that the railways shall be placed in a separate account, their earnings being appropriated solely for railway purposes. Secondly, that the money already expended upon the railways and that to be hereafter expended shall be regarded as their capital. These monies are, 120 million *yen* already spent upon State lines, 500 millions expended upon nationalizing the private lines and 160 millions to be hereafter spent upon extensions and improvements under the provisions of law. This gives a total of 780 millions. Thirdly, the railway accounts shall be under two headings, namely, capital account and

profit and loss account. Fourthly, that the interest on railway loans shall be paid out of the profits of the lines and that the remaining revenue shall be suitably devoted to redeeming loans or to supplying capital for purposes of extension. Fifthly, that if circumstances dictate such a course, the fact that the earnings of the lines are thus appropriated may be recorded on the face of the bonds. Sixthly, that for purposes of railway extension and improvement loan bonds may be issued in the future, the power of issue being reserved to the Treasury. Seventhly, that if the conditions of the market be unsuited for the issue of bonds, the sum required may, within certain limits, be borrowed from the Treasury, provided that it is repaid so soon as the bonds can be floated. Eighthly, that should a sum be required in excess of the bonds floated for a given purpose, temporary recourse may be had to Treasury assistance. Ninthly, that from the date of the operation of this new system the profits made by the railways, within a certain limit, shall be lodged in private banks, after the above fixed amount has been lodged with the Bank of Japan. This is regarded by business-men as one of the most important of all the provisions, since it will have the effect of preventing the diversion of large sums to the Treasury vaults. The tenth article is that the railway accounts are to be presented to the Diet at the same time as the general budget, and the eleventh, that any points apart from the above shall be settled by Imperial ordinance.

In the sequel of the private meeting held by the City Council on the 7th inst. the Mayor of Tokyo is said to have approached the Railway Company with a proposal that the application for municipalization of the Railway should be once more presented to the Government, as the new Cabinet may take a different view from that entertained by the late Ministry. A meeting of the Railway Directors was to have been held yesterday to consider this proposal, but in all probability the Directors have decided to submit the question to the shareholders at a general meeting. It is believed that a majority of the shareholders consider it eminently unwise to re-open the question of municipalization. Meanwhile there appears to be a growing agitation among some sections of the City Assembly in favour of calling upon the Aldermen to resign at once owing to their failure in the matter of municipalization.

The arrangements with regard to the Water-Power Electric Company seem to be progressing favourably. Some questions relating to the differences between the laws of England and Japan had to be settled, but these have been satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. Kabayama who is now in London whither he was accompanied by the well known barrister, Mr. Kishi. It is stated that the necessary steps have been taken for quoting the Company's shares on the London market.

The Indo-Japanese Society held a meeting on the 8th inst. in Tokyo and listened to an address from Count Okuma, who strongly advised the Indians *not to gird against British rule but to labour zealously for the improvement of their country*. If they showed a really earnest spirit in that sense, they might count on Great Britain's generosity. It was folly to talk of England absorbing the riches of India to herself. She had expended enormous sums on the development of her great dependency, which, but for that free-handed



outlay, would be in a very different condition to-day.

We read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that in the sequel of the Government's determination to abstain from floating any bonds this year or next, it has been arranged to effect the following postponements of departmental expenditures:—namely, the Army Department 15 million yen, the Navy Department 10 million yen, the Communications Department 7½ millions, and the other Department 5 millions, making 37½ millions in all.

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 6.

Business was brisk on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Saturday. All quotations rose, with few exceptions, the most notable of which was the Tokyo Railway Company, probably because the change of Cabinet is thought to impair the Company's prospects in the matter of fares. Otherwise the general feeling was buoyant.

Tuesday, July 7.

The Stock Exchange opened dull on Monday, apparently owing to the unseasonable weather and to doubts with regard to the nature of the Cabinet changes. In the afternoon some slight improvement was witnessed. The Tokyo Railway suffered most, the prospects of a revised schedule of fares being imperilled, or at any rate postponed, by the Ministerial crisis.

Wednesday, July 8.

Prices declined all round on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. The cause is to be sought in two things, one is the unseasonably cold weather which, if it continues, will stunt the growth of the young rice; the other, and more directly important, is perplexity about the ministerial crisis. All kinds of rumours are in circulation and until something definite is decided, a depressed condition may be looked for in financial circles.

Thursday, July 9.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange opened firm but with little movement on Wednesday. Owing to the improved state of the weather and to rumours that the new Ministry would be formed without difficulty, a buoyant feeling prevailed, but did not affect quotations until the afternoon, when the receipt of news that the Osaka market was brisk gave the necessary impetus and a general rise of prices took place.

Friday, July 10.

Thursday was a dull day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Rumours as to difficulties in forming a Ministry were current, and these supplemented by apprehensions connected with the low temperature prevailing although great heat should now be the order of the day, induced buyers to hold their hand. Nearly all shares showed fractional falls. The following are the quotations for September delivery:—

	July 8th.	July 9th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	85.30	85.10	— .70
Tokyo Railway .....	58.35	58.20	— .15
Kei-Hin Railway .....	67.50	—	—
Yusen Kaisha .....	84.40	84.00	— .40
Toyo Kisen .....	—	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	82.70	82.60	— .10
Tokyo Dento .....	—	—	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	85.70	85.65	— .05
Tokyo Spinning .....	41.10	41.10	—
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	88.45	88.70	+ .25
Beer .....	79.55	79.20	— .35
Sugar .....	71.00	70.70	— .30
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	108.50	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku Oil .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	115.80	115.70	+ .10

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The continuous rain of the past few days has been due to the approach of a centre of depression from the Yangtze valley which, after entering the China Sea, broke into two storms, one passing up the Sea of Japan and the other travelling out into the Pacific. This country was caught in the fork of the disturbance, but happily there was no gale and thus little injury seems to have been done.

A representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* has had an interview with the new Russian Ambassador at a station on the line between Harbin and Vladivostok. M. Malevitch is quoted as saying that the Amur Railway is intended solely to develop the resources of the regions through which it passes and to encourage colonization. Russia's position in Siberia was virtually the same as Japan's position in Korea. The Ambassador himself had observed, as he passed along in the train, that settlers swarmed in the vicinity of the railway, which was a practical proof of the influence exercised by means of communication. There are, his Excellency proceeded, people in Japan who regard the building of the Amur Railway with suspicion, and there are men in Russia who look with apprehension at the expansion of Japan's naval and military forces. But the former is purely economical, and the latter is recognised by sensible onlookers as an inevitable adjunct of Japan's newly acquired position in Asia. It is much to be desired that the peoples of the two empires should lay aside mutual distrust and cultivate warm and friendly relations with each other. Baron Goto's recent visit to St. Petersburg contributed to that end, and Japanese newspapers have it in their power to greatly promote it.

Baron Goto's visit to China has been postponed for a week in order that he may be able to submit certain reports to the Emperor. It is alleged that the Baron hopes to make all arrangements for opening the new steam-ship service between Tairen and Shanghai from the 1st of August. That is one of the objects of his visit to China. He will then proceed to organize the service from Taiwan to the Philippines and Australia. It is plain that the future of the South Manchuria Railway is not to suffer for want of energy on the part of its President.

The popular notion of *Portia*, in the "Merchant of Venice," is of an eloquent young advocate, and so she is commonly represented in the trial scene. This is wrong, as a learned Shakespearean commentator long ago pointed out. "In the representation of this scene," he says, "pictorially or on the stage, it seems never to be remembered that *Portia* throughout the trial appears as a judge, not an advocate, and that her proper place therefore is on the judgment seat rather than on the floor of the court in front of the stage." In Mr. Tree's presentation of the piece this view has been adopted, and *Portia* appears on the Bench beside, but a little below, the *Duke*. On a careful perusal of the scene it is plain, says the *Law Journal*, that *Portia*'s true position is that of a legal assessor to the Court, occupying much the same relation to the *Duke* as the Recorder of London does to-day to the Lord Mayor.

The *Kobe Herald* understands that Mr. H. G. Parlett, British Vice-Consul at Tairen, has been appointed Consul at Hakodate, and that Mr. Wawn, of the British Legation in Tokyo, will go to Tairen as Vice-Consul.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The Seventh Annual Commencement Exercises and prize-distribution of St. Joseph's College took place on Tuesday afternoon at Van Schaick Hall. Previous to the ceremony a very entertaining programme was gone through most creditably by the boys, consisting of instrumental music, songs, acting, recitations etc. All reflected great credit on Mons. L. Stoltz, Director, and his staff. The Hall was well filled, the audience including many ladies.

The prize winners in the various classes were as follows:—

1st year.....	1 Theo. Fachman
	2 Fred Wolf
2nd div. ....	1 Arnold Houben
	Frank Schoening
2nd Preparatory ...	1 James Kingdon
	2 Eugene Barchicoski
	3 Leslie Worden
3rd do .....	1 Theo. Bennett
	2 James Stewart
	3 K. Wagen
4th do .....	1 Geo. Colton
	2 Henry Powers
	3 Fritz Holm
1st Commercial ...	1 W. H. Quou
	2 A. Fachman
2nd do .....	1 Noel Kingdon
	2 V. Worden
	3 Woo Kok San.
Graduates .....	Geo. Pohl, L. Andreis and Ch. Holm

The musical programme was as follows:—

Overture Chorus: Flowers Blooming,	by F. Schubert .....	School Choir.
Papa's Birthday.		
Characters: Papa .....	V. Worden.	
	Dudley, .....	D. Harrison.
	Harold, .....	H. Tiesze.
	Arnold, .....	A. Houben.
	Fred, .....	Fr. Wolf.
	Frankie, .....	Fr. Schoening.
Unisson: (a) Tyrolienne (ex. W. Bell) by Rossini.		
	(b) Chanson Sonabe.	
Violins: Th. Bennett, G. Philip, J. Rhine.		

The Rehearsal.

Characters: John, Manager .....	H. Powers.
Harry, Macbeth .....	W. Schoening.
Will, Lady Macbeth .....	F. Holm.
Dick, Ghost .....	H. Colton.
Sam, The Company .....	G. Colton.
Tom, Prompter .....	L. Howe.
Piano—Bolero by Constant Sieg .....	Th. Yareshenko.
Le Malade Imaginaire par Molière. (2re Partie.)	
Personnages:	
Argan, malade imaginaire .....	D. Scherbinin.
Damis, neveu d'Argan .....	Ch. Borioni.
Ariste, autre neveu d'Argan .....	G. Philip.
Beralde, frère d'Argan .....	L. Suzor.
Mr. Purgon, médecin .....	L. Andreis.
Mr. Fleurant, apothicaire .....	V. Noskin.
Antoine, valet d'Argan .....	E. Carroll.
Romance by Henry Tollhurst.	
1st Violin .....	W. Fachmann.
2nd Violin .....	A. Fachmann.
Piano.	

Le Malade Imaginaire. (2me Partie.)  
Chorus: When My Ship Comes Over The Sea  
by W. L. Thompson .....

by W. L. Thompson .....

School Choir.

Farce: IN TWO SCENES.

Cast of Characters:

Sam, Keeper of Swan Hotel .....	E. Carroll.
Ebenezer, .....	Geo. Watt.
Sons of above .....	Ch. Borioni.
Joshua, .....	Ch. Holm.
Sharp, alias Rockefeller .....	L. Andreis.
Sly, alias Frick .....	W. Fachmann.
Cunning, alias Astor .....	mann.
Farmer Trudge .....	Geo. Pohl.
Judge .....	V. Worden.
Prosecuting Attorney .....	R. H. Mirza.
Defendant Attorney .....	Geo. Moss.
Police at Court—Criminal—Boy.	
Allegro Spirituoso by Gebauer.	
1st Violin: O. Fachmann, D. Scherbinin.	
2nd Violin: W. Fachmann, A. Fachmann, Ch. Holm.	
Flute: L. Andreis.	
Alto—Cello—Piano.	

Farce: 2ND SCENE.

Chorus: Les Lauriers by W. Moreau .....

I. Komata, a sub-sergeant in reserve, living in Akasaka, Tokyo, has been arrested on a charge of raising money by dishonest means. It is stated that he lost money at various race clubs since last autumn and then raised nearly two thousand yen by fraud.

## THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

WE observe that our critics seek to convict us of inconsistency because, writing nearly eight months ago, we said that rejection of the Municipalization of the Tokyo Railway would produce a serious debacle on the share market, whereas we now say that the refusal of the authorities "has already exercised a wholesome effect upon the share market." We doubt whether this criticism is seriously intended, for it must be obvious to the most casual observer that circumstances alter cases, and that what is true in December may not be true in the following July. There can be no manner of doubt that had the municipalization scheme been rejected in the fall of last year, a disastrous effect would have been produced on the share market, whereas, by postponing rejection until the market had in some degree recovered tone and elasticity, the danger was greatly lessened. But that is not all. If the quotations of the Company's shares have hardened in the presence of non-municipalization, it is not simply because the transfer of the property to the city has been vetoed, but because the veto is accompanied by a good prospect of fare-revision. Retention of the enterprise by the Company under a different schedule of fares, and the vetoing of municipalization without any change of the schedule, are two radically different things, as even the most obdurate of our critics must admit.

It is somewhat singular that the arithmetic of this problem seems to remain as obscure as ever to some observers. Even quotations which are public property escape their attention. Thus the *Japan Herald* alleges that the 85 yen which the municipality was asked to pay for each 50-yen share of the Company is "only 5 yen below the figure reached at the time of the boom on the stock market early in 1907." That is a grave error. The maximum quotation in January, 1907, was 115 yen, so that the price agreed to by the City was 30 yen, not 5, less than that maximum. Further, our contemporary says, "The price at which the Municipality was to take over the concern was an outrageous one," and "the interest the Municipality would have had to pay on the bonds was larger than the net profits of the concern." It will occur to the majority of observers that the Mayor of Tokyo, the aldermen, the committees of business-men appointed by them, and the City Assembly itself were not likely to have agreed to pay "an outrageous price" for any such property. Be that as it may, however, we perceive that our local contemporary still ignores some of the salient points of the account, and as the matter has direct interest for many of our readers, we offer a brief explanation.

The fare now paid by a tramway passenger is 5 sen, out of which 4 sen go to the Company and 1 sen is paid to the Government as transit tax. If the Municipality owned the Railway, no transit tax need be paid, and

thus, without altering the present fare, the city would receive 5 sen. Now a 4 sen fare produces a daily revenue of sixteen thousand yen—we use approximate figures. Therefore a 5 sen fare would produce twenty thousand. Again, when the municipal purchase was discussed and arranged, the Company was paying a dividend of 8 per cent. on a capital of 35 million yen, and the running expenses absorbed about one-half of the gross earnings. Therefore we have a simple sum in proportion:—If a daily net revenue of 8,000 yen gives a dividend of 8 per cent., what dividend will be given by a daily net earning of 12,000 yen (namely, 8,000 plus 4,000, since the running expenses remain the same). The answer is 12 per cent. Now 12 per cent. on 35 million yen is 4,200,000 yen. Thus the City's receipts would be 4,200,000 yen, whereas the interest (6 per cent.) payable on the purchase price (65 millions) would have been 3,900,000 yen. What, then, becomes of the statement that "the interest the Municipality would have had to pay on the bonds was larger than the net profits of the concern"? Nor is that all. The Company has to hand to the City under the present charter one-third of the net earnings over 7% of the paid-up capital; it has to set aside every year a due amount for amortization, and it would have had to hand over to the Municipality all its unspent capital, a sum of some 5 million yen. All these factors go to improve the bargain from the City's point of view, without saying anything of the fact that the Municipality would have been in a position to raise the fares so as to relieve the City's financial straits. When these figures are considered, it will be agreed that neither the Railway Company, the Municipality, nor the Department of Home Affairs is justly chargeable with having proposed, accepted or sanctioned an "outrageous" bargain. There was nothing "outrageous" in the business, so far as we can discern. Owing to the depressed state of the money market the city had an opportunity of acquiring a valuable property on advantageous terms, but the Government has declined to sanction the arrangement for reasons which are not authoritatively stated.

## THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

THE journalistic agitation about the Fakumen Railway in England is quite remarkable. Telegrams to the *Shanghai Mercury*—which journal seems now to have obtained a special and very excellent service of news—show that the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Standard* all discuss the question in much the same spirit, and the interest of the matter has extended to France where *Le Temps* also comments on it. These journals may be said to be unanimous in their views. All maintain that Japan's action with regard to the Railway must be construed as a violation of the principle of the open door, and that it seems to indicate a determination on her part to

develop the South Manchuria Railway and her own commerce with Manchuria at all hazards. It is hinted that an agitation is being fomented by influential persons and that the Foreign Office in London will shortly be approached on the subject. These journals insist that Japan must act up to the spirit not merely the letter of her engagements if she wishes to preserve the confidence of Western nations. All this shows that to touch the pocket of English capitalists is a very serious matter. It is not to be credited that any Western Power situated as Japan is in Manchuria would act differently. The chief, if not the only, asset accruing to this country in the sequel of one of the most tremendous and costly wars on record is the South Manchuria Railway and its associated properties. In return for the opportunity of developing her commerce by means of this line Japan saved for China the whole of the Three Eastern Provinces, which would otherwise have been inevitably added to Russia's dominions, and yet now the world cries out because China is not allowed to take a course which would largely depreciate the value of the South Manchuria Railway. Nevertheless public opinion has pronounced itself indubitably, and it now becomes a very serious question for Japan whether some sort of compromise would not entail less loss in the long run than she must inevitably suffer by adhering to her present position. This is the one really difficult problem of foreign politics which the outgoing Cabinet hands over to the incoming. Japan's treaty right is unquestionable, and every onlooker can see that China's game is to reduce to a minimum the profits derived by Japan from the Manchuria Railway and the leased territory, so that in a few years this country may be willing to step out of Manchuria altogether in consideration of very trifling compensation. No one can blame China for adopting such a policy. It is essentially an ungrateful policy. In fact no more flagrant example of ingratitude is to be found in the pages of history. But the obligations of gratitude do not count for much in the intercourse of States, above all in the case of a country which is labouring, as China now is, under the influence of a rights-recovery mania. It might be worth the while of European Powers to seriously consider the wisdom of fostering that mania by helping China to tear up her treaties, for there is not any room to doubt that the building of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway is contrary to the terms of the Peking Treaty of 1905. No departure however small from her conventional obligations has ever been permitted to China by Great Britain, France, Germany or Russia, but it would seem that when European financial or commercial interests are likely to be affected, China's treaties with her Eastern neighbour are to be regarded as waste paper. It is a hard and manifestly unjust situation. If Baron Kōmura takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he will have to approach this question at once and to determine whether compromise or consistency is the more profitable course.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Truth About Port Arthur*; by E. K. NOJINE; translated and abridged by Captain A. D. LINDSAY; edited by Major E. D. SWINTON, D.S.O. Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W.

X This book in its original form was published in Russia in 1907, its author being an accredited war-correspondent who went through the greater part of the siege of Port Arthur. With his permission an English translation was made, but scarcely had it been finished when the decision to try by court-martial some of the senior officers who had conducted the defence became known, and it was accordingly resolved to postpone publication of the English version while the case was *sub judice*. The Translator and the Editor tell us in their preface that M. Nojine had exceptional facilities for collecting material "as he was all through in close contact with the fighting leaders of Port Arthur and had access to official documents and diaries." There is abundant evidence of the partial truth of this appreciation, for verbatim copies of many interesting despatches, telephonic communications and field orders are given in the book. But there is also evidence that the author allows his dramatic instincts to outweigh his historical morality. For again and again he gives verbatim reports of conversations at which he was not present and could not have been present. These reports disturb the confidence of the reader. He feels that he is perusing a *romance* rather than a conscientious record of facts. The truth appears to be that M. Nojine, for some motive which it is useless to conjecture, deliberately took a part, and devoted his undoubtedly great descriptive talent and literary ability to "writing up" that view of the situation. He applies himself diligently to demonstrate that Generals Stoessel and Fock were responsible for the demoralization of the garrison and the surrender of the fortress, whereas General Smirnov would have defended it successfully for at least a month longer. In proof of this many statements are made which sound almost, if not altogether, incredible, and, in the end, Smirnov himself perplexes us as much by his tame acquiescence in the suicidal result as do Stoessel, Fock and Reuss in the preliminary stages. What may be gathered confidently from the appalling narrative is that these last three officers were more or less overcome by their humane instincts, and that the strategical gains realizable by protracting the defence did not, in their opinion, balance the shocking sufferings entailed. What those sufferings were may be pretty clearly gathered from the narrative of M. Nojine himself. Speaking of the state of the hospitals in the month of December—that is to say, the month before the surrender—he says:—

Just glance at one of these 'infernos' in the month of December. Outside it is freezing; inside, in spite of the musty and sickening stench, the cold is intense. On all sides is filth, nothing but filth, and on it and amongst it crawl millions of grey lice. The silence is only broken by the sighs and groans of the sick and the hungry—for all in here are both sick and hungry. Death, the Liberator, is also here. He is in every corner, at the doors, at the windows, crawling along the floors and on to the bed boards; he envelops everything—and waits. At the front a man dies suddenly, and all is over. In the hospitals Death is fought. But here, everything is in his power—he only has to wait. Second after second, minute after minute, hour after hour, men pass into eternity, into oblivion. There are hundreds of cases of scurvy. They lie side by side on the floor, on the bedboards, underneath them, just as they were placed when they came in—some in great coats, some in tunics, some in miserable boots, some

barefooted. The faces are shapeless, swollen, and distorted, and upon the yellow skin are large dark blue bruises. The swollen gums, covered with hideous sores, project out of many grinning mouths, and show the lack of teeth, which are continuously falling out. . . . Here, far away from their friends and relations, forgotten by all, in horrible, complete consciousness, they are silently waiting the end.

Was such a state of affairs compatible with continued resistance? It is true that in the immediate sequel of this harrowing recital we read:—"And to think that much of this suffering might have been spared these men had the Medical Service been properly organized, had the highest authorities done their duty, instead of busying themselves writing orders. Things would not have been so bad even if Stoessel had confirmed the resolution of the Council of War about the killing of horses on Dec. 8th. Feeding the garrison on horse flesh and white bread would at once have checked the growth of the disease; and there were more than 3,000 horses and 3,000,000 lbs. of flour in the fortress." Why did Stoessel refuse? That is just what we are not told. In short, from first to last, Stoessel's reasons are nowhere exposed. His acts alone are related, and always in such a way as to reflect seriously on his judgment and his competence. Therefore the story strikes one as being essentially partial. But, read as it stands, it constitutes a crushing indictment of Stoessel and his fellow-thinkers, and, after all, this verdict has been confirmed by a court martial in Russia. Only one essential link is wanting in the chain of hostile evidence: it has never been shown that Stoessel had any grounds for estimating the importance of postponing capitulation. If he had known the state of things in the north; if he had known that by keeping the flag flying over Port Arthur for another month, he would have postponed by a corresponding period the attack upon the Russian lines at Mukden, and that during that month the lines would have been materially strengthened, it can scarcely be doubted that he would have stifled his sentiments of humanity. But he did not know. There is no evidence that Kuropatkin managed to communicate with the fortress during the final and fateful month. So little did the hard-pressed garrison know of what was going on outside that almost until the very end they cherished hopes of relief from the north. Ought Stoessel to have divined the truth? That must remain a matter of opinion until and unless much fuller evidence is available.

*Caracteres Ideographiques*, par A. BOURGOIS. Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh; Tokyo, Sanscisha.

FOLLOWING M. Lemarçhal's admirable "Dictionnaire Japonais-Français," which is remarkable for fullness of matter and happiness of definitions, M. Bourgois has just published a volume designed to aid students of the ideographs and to serve at the same time as a lexicon. The method adopted by the learned author is to arrange the characters according to their radicals; a procedure which at first sight seems to place some difficulties in the way of the user of the work, but, after all, anyone who seriously sets himself to study the Chinese ideographs must commence by learning the radicals. That is an absolute necessity, and when once the radicals have been acquired, it is almost as easy to employ them for purposes of reference as it is to use the alphabetical order. For the rest, each ideograph has its sino-Japanese pronunciation (*on*) placed first; then its pure Japanese sound (*kun*), and then its meaning, is given briefly and succinctly.

An asterisk is prefixed to each character in common use, and 2,350 are thus indicated, it being agreed by scholars that that number suffice for purposes of every-day business. The book appears to us to be well conceived and carried out with great care and profound research. It should be invaluable to any one desirous of acquiring the ideographs.

*Rinri to Kyōiku* (Ethics and Education). By Dr. INOUE TATSUJIRO. Kōdōkwan, Tōkyō. Price 1 yen 50 sen.

This book, covering 630 pages, consists of short essays or articles which have already appeared in various magazines, carefully edited by the author. Dr. Inoue's views on religion, ethics and education have in past years been so frequently brought to the notice of readers of the *Japan Daily Mail* that I shall content myself with reproducing in an epitomized form only such remarks of the learned Doctor as have not been given in these columns. The work is divided into 32 chapters, each chapter being subdivided into from 5 to 10 parts. The style is semi-colloquial and lucid to a rare degree everywhere. The subjects treated embrace almost everything connected with the progress of modern Japan. The tone of the writing is serious throughout. Dr. Inoue writes like a man who feels he has a mission. His language is didactic everywhere. The book is probably intended to be used by students and school teachers principally, to whom Dr. Inoue has a great deal to say on ethical and educational subjects.

Writing on religion, Dr. Inoue says that it differs from ethics in that it can not go hand in hand with science as ethics do. Religion can never be regarded as so universally binding on mankind as is morality. Great materialistic writers like Haeckel, while rejecting religion, support morality. But in that religion satisfies to some extent some of the higher aspirations of certain minds, it has always commanded homage among mankind and it always will do so. Between religion and superstition there is no distinguishable radical difference, Dr. Inoue thinks. In the progress which thought undergoes the teaching that has been rejected men call superstition; that which remains they call religion. As regards the future of religion Dr. Inoue predicts that sectarianism will go, and that religious teaching will be wholly ethical on the broad lines laid down by Japanese and Western moralists.

In the teaching of morality in schools, in addition to the help given by science and philosophy, the help of religion is often needed, Dr. Inoue thinks, but he is in favour of only relying on the native creeds for this help and not introducing foreign religion.

Writing on social intercourse between the sexes, Dr. Inoue would restrict it in this country to ladies and gentlemen. He is careful to guard the Japanese term *dunjo kōsai* from the obvious misconception to which with vulgar minds it lies exposed. He recommends that great care be taken in introducing Western customs relating to intercourse between the sexes here. He points out that social intercourse between the sexes is on an entirely different footing in England, Germany, France and America. He thinks that the highest ideal is reached in England. Germany, he considers, stands next to England. France follows at a long distance off, and America is too far removed from Japan's way of thinking to furnish a model for imitation. That in the introduction of foreign customs here great care is needed was illustrated some years ago by the evils that followed the sudden adoption of the foreign way of dancing. Education alone can prepare the Japanese girl for high class social intercourse with members of the opposite sex, and that education is now being imparted. Hitherto the Japanese girl has been too backward, but in educating her care must be taken not to make her too forward.

As regards the morality of future Japan, Dr. Inoue thinks it will be a compound of the individualism of the West and the patriaralism and national solidarity inherited from Japanese ancestors. That the blending of the two principles is possible Dr. Inoue entertains no doubt, having



himself witnessed the actual process going on in certain cases.

When writing on the Tōkyō Imperial University, Dr. Inoue speaks out boldly on the evils which its connection with the Mombushō have caused and advocates the establishment of this great seat of learning on an entirely independent basis. That learning is superior to politics no thinking man doubts, observes Dr. Inoue. Politics and learning should be kept quite separate from each other here as they are in the West. That outside officials should be at liberty to dictate to University Professors what they should teach is preposterous. It seems that interference with the University on political grounds or for political objects is perpetual, and this indicates, Dr. Inoue thinks, that learning in this country has not yet reached the dignified position it holds in Western countries. (*Sore de tokidoki no Naikaku no tsugō ni yotte, ayete midari ni Daigaku ni kanshō suru to iu koto wa, kono gakumon no songen ni kwankei shite kuru. Sh-shite sono kekkuwa gakumon no songen (尊嚴) ni bujoku wo atayasu to iu koto ni natte kuru.*) Many of the Ministers of Education, Dr. Inoue tells us, are totally ignorant of University affairs, and still they venture to interfere with the management of the institution. This has been a long standing grievance for which a remedy ought to be found.\*

Dr. Inoue has a great deal to say in praise of the Bushidō, most of which is perfectly familiar to readers of this journal. He affirms that there is no scholarly opposition to the system. Here he ventures to think he is wrong. I have repeatedly read very scholarly articles such as those written by men like Dr. K. Ukita, for instance, pointing out how essentially feudal and hence defective the system of morals known as Bushidō actually is. A very good article in English appeared on this subject a few months ago in an Episcopal magazine edited by the Rev. R. Cho'mondeley, which shows conclusively how exaggerated are many of the statements made by enthusiasts like Dr. Nitobe on the Bushidō. What place this system of morality will occupy in Japan's future ethical standard it is at present difficult to determine. In a modified and improved form it may survive. Dr. Inoue is confident that it will do so.

Dr. Inoue's book contains an interesting chapter (Chap. XII) on "Mental Distress and Culture." In this he deals in a thorough manner with the great importance attached to the development of will power and the obstacles that young men especially encounter in this kind of self culture. In Part I of this chapter he enumerates five separate causes for the mental distress and perplexity from which serious-minded young men suffer so much nowadays. Some of these are the result of the sudden changes which have taken place in modern Japan, which have naturally bewildered the minds of certain young men. Modern iconoclasm has destroyed the authority of old moral and religious creeds and not a few young men are like ships which have left an old anchorage and are drifting hither and thither in search of a new one.

In Chapter XI and Chapter XIX Dr. Inoue gives us a very interesting account of a most remarkable man who died at the age of 71 in 1857, Ninomiya Kinjirō, whose *nom de plume* was Sontoku. He was the author of four interesting works, namely the *Hōtoku ki*, 報徳記, the *Yawa* (Night Talks), the *Hōtoku Gwai-ki* (外記) and the *Goroku* 語錄. Sontoku Dr. Inoue pronounces to have been different from any scholar whom Japan has produced. Like Kimazawa Banzan he was as great a moralist as an economist. But his views on economy had none of the drawbacks which characterized those of Banzan. Sontoku was an entirely self-made man. He started in life as the son of a poor peasant and enjoyed no educational advantages whatever. He had no instructor, no guide in the path of learning. What knowledge he acquired was obtained by reading and keen observation. The style of

the *Hōtoku ki* is very superior and its contents remind one constantly of the language of the Four Gospels, observes Dr. Inoue. The *Yawa* and *Goroku* were written in imitation of the *Rongo*, like other moral treatises published in China and Japan. Dr. Inoue discusses at some length Sontoku's views on Good and Evil. Like Hobbes and Buzo Sorai (1666-1728), the Japanese philosopher who was one of the founders of the Kōgakuha, and, I may add, like some modern scientists, Sontoku held that in nature there is neither good nor evil. Sontoku pointed out in the clearest manner that the terms good and bad as used of natural phenomena must not be understood as representing inherent qualities or characteristics in the things or processes to which these terms are applied, but as expressing simply the manner in which man regards natural phenomena. The point of view of the persons who use such terms is invariably narrow. The farmer calls the rain good when he needs it for his crops and the pleasure seeker condemns the weather as bad when it interferes with his pleasure. Things that hinder men from realizing their purposes are pronounced to be bad, though they occur in obedience to nature's unchangeable laws and form a part of the great scheme of the universe which was not determined on to suit man's comfort or convenience. In Sontoku's *Wayu* this is very clearly and philosophically pointed out. He protests against the idea that man is the measure of all things, that is, like G. Gore and other writers on scientific morality, he attacks and destroys anthropocentric and anthropolatric dogmas and shows that nature's way is not our way. Human life and human comfort are nothing to her. Dr. Inoue rightly considers that it is very remarkable that a man who had no academic or private training of any kind, who was no more than a self-taught peasant should have discerned so clearly and expounded so ably the true nature of good and evil and the entire absence of both qualities in nature. With what Dr. Inoue says in opposition to Dr. Katō's remarks on Sontoku's views I do not agree. I think that the two passages he quotes from Sontoku:—*Shizen ni okonawaru kore Tenri nari. Tenri ni shita gau to iedomo, mata jini wo motte okonau wo jindō to iu* and *Tendō wa shizen nari; jindō wa Tendō ni shitagau to iedomo mata jini nari* must be so interpreted as not to contradict what Sontoku says in an earlier part of the *Yawa*. There he declares that man can not learn what is right and what is wrong from observing the working of nature's laws only. In the passages quoted above, the term nature seems to me to be used in a different sense, in a more restricted sense, but I have no space here to discuss the subject thoroughly.

Dr. Inoue devotes a chapter to a discussion of Dr. Katō's views on certain ethical questions. The two philosophers have for years past been in opposite camps. The fundamental difference in their views has several times been pointed out by me in these columns.

Dr. Inoue's book closes with 12 moral precepts addressed to students and 15 to primary school teachers. Students are warned against disgracing themselves by over-drinking and advised to abstain from liquor altogether if they can. In none of these precepts does Dr. Inoue go to extremes. They are an embodiment of the common-sense morality which is taught in the majority of Japanese schools to-day. In both sets of precepts self-culture and the pursuit of high ideals are enjoined as far more important than anything else. The observance of Dr. Inoue's precepts could not but produce a very fine type of humanity. W.D.

Count Gallina, Italian Ambassador, who will shortly leave for home, having resigned his post, had audience of the Emperor at 11.30 a.m. on July 6th at the Palace, presenting his letter of resignation to His Majesty. The Ambassador and Countess Gallina were afterwards received by the Empress. At noon on the same day, Count and Countess Gallina were entertained at the Homei Hall in the Palace, Prince and Princess Kan-in, Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi and a number of high officials being present.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### THE "AGENOR" CASE.

Judgment was delivered on July 8th in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the case of A. Lewis and C. A. Hill, charged with having wrecked the sailing vessel *Agenor* and with committing fraud. The Court sat at 10.30 a.m.

Judge Nakajima stated that the appeal must be dismissed. As to the grounds of the dismissal he said that it was proved that Lewis had committed fraud. In connexion with this crime, Lewis and Hill jointly wrecked the sailing vessel *Agenor*. These facts were proved by the statements of several witnesses and by various letters produced in Court. Considering all the facts from a legal point of view he held that the fact of obtaining money by false pretences falls within the purview of Clause 1 of Arts 390 and 394 of the Penal Code. The second act, the scuttling of the sailing vessel, comes within the scope of Art. 415 of the same Code. The sentence of the Appeal Court regarding punishment—penal servitude for life—confirmed the finding of the Yokohama District Court, where the accused were first tried and sentenced.

With regard to the civil case filed by Messrs Sale and Frazar, Judge Nakajima said that the accused were held liable for the loss of the cargo, 13,023 bags of wheat. From the cost of the grain, must be deducted yen 15,213.53 standing to the credit of Lewis in his deposit account with the firm, and yen 30,007.06 which Messrs. Sale and Frazar received from Lloyds as a portion of the insurance: when these sums are deducted a total remains of yen 22,778.31. The defendants are ordered to pay this to the firm.

The Judge further said that the accused might appeal against the present judgment if they were dissatisfied with it. A grace of three days for appeal was allowed.

The Public Prosecutor said that as the result of the present judgment, the bail of Hill was cancelled and he would be removed to Tokyo Jail. Thereupon the Public Prosecutor handed a warrant to a policeman who had already been summoned to the Court.

According to Mr. Hiraoka, one of the Counsel for the defence, the accused will lodge an appeal to-day, July 9th, in the Court of Cassation.

### THE P. & O. CO.'S HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The following is a summary of the 135th half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—

The tonnage stands at 416,891 tons. Several of the Company's cargo steamers are laid up at present owing to lack of employment. The express steamer *Salsette* will be delivered by the builders in the course of next month (July), and will take her departure for India in October. On arrival at Bombay she will assume her station on the Aden-Bombay mail line. The "M" mail ships, which are being built by Messrs Caird and Co., and Barclay, Curle and Co., respectively, are advancing rapidly, and it is intended that the *Morea* shall be included in the autumn programme of sailings, the *Mahua* and *Mantua* following on somewhat later. The troopship season closed sooner than usual this year, and the five vessels engaged in this work are at present laid up in Southampton Water. The Revenue returns for the half year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, have been maintained, but with an increase in expenditure, owing to the enhanced cost of fuel beyond the point which had previously been reached. The passenger traffic has been unfavourably affected by two distinct causes: First, by a falling off in the ordinary winter tourist traffic, owing presumably to the financial crisis in the United States; and in the second place by a loss of business on the Egyptian line, due to a dull season, and to extreme competition in that quarter. There has been, however, a fair advance in the Australian passenger receipts. Without exception, freights have been adverse during the last six months, throughout the sphere of the Company's operations, and at the present moment business, both export and import, particularly in the Indian trade, has fallen to a very low level, with little apparent prospect of an early revival. It may be considered satisfactory that so far as the half-year up to the end of March is concerned, there has not been an actual decline in the freight earnings, but the outlook for the rest of the year, it must be frankly said, is not encouraging.

\* Since the words quoted were penned, a remedy has been found. The Imperial University is now practically independent of the Department of Education, I am told.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

Last month we reproduced the substance of four articles that appeared in the *Yoroshu Chishō* entitled "Our Attitude to Occidentals," written by a Japanese residing in England who signs himself "Kwazan-sei." We now proceed to give the gist of the remaining three articles. "The West has love, but no respect; the East has respect, but no love" is the title of Art. V. of the Series we are epitomizing. This generalization must not be pushed too far, but on the whole it is true, says "Kwazan-sei." Since all depends on love in the West, the married couple become the centre of everything in society. But in the East respect being the predominant sentiment, all revolves around the parent, the master and the lord. There are radical differences between the sentiments of parents towards children and of children towards parents in the East and the West. The children in our country sleep in the same room with their parents and pass the day on the same mats as those occupied by their parents. In the West children in their younger days occupy nurseries. They have bedrooms of their own, where their cries do not reach the mother's ears. In many cases the parents go off to the theatre or to a concert or to a dinner-party and the children are left at home to take care of the house. In Japan this is quite different: the children are usually taken to theatres and to *yose* along with their parents. In the West they have societies for preventing cruelty to children. In Japan we are in need of a society for preventing the indulgence of children. Foreigners are fond of saying that we are polygamists, we might retort by saying that the tendency in the West is for one woman to marry one man after another. Women of 40 or 50 who marry here are rare, but in the West they are very common. The free way in which marriages are arranged by the parties concerned without the interference of relations facilitates the contracting of all sorts of unnatural alliances. The fact is that there are far too many women for the men in most countries of the West. The forwardness of certain women astonishes us. The brazen-faced way in which women will go into court and, in order to obtain money for breach of promise, the readiness with which they will refer openly to the number of times they have been kissed or listen to the reading before large audiences of the love-letters they have received is a shock to our sense of feminine propriety. All this and the scandalous revelations made by foreign women in Divorce Courts plainly show that Western women and Eastern women are as far apart as the poles.

In Art. VII. the impossibility of Japan's slavishly following foreign customs is insisted on. Foreign dancing introduced into Japan was found to lead to abuses. In the matter of present-giving Japan goes to extremes, says "Kwazan-sei." The occasions on which it is customary to give presents in the West are few. But among Japanese the obligations in this matter are very onerous. Japanese who have relations with foreigners often fail to take notice of the difference of customs as to present-giving between East and West, and consequently they make handsome presents in a way that greatly embarrasses their recipients. Our diplomats, if report be true, use the money allowed by the Government for entertainments very indiscreetly. With us Japanese lavish expenditure over things that fail to make a great impression on Europeans is all too common. Failure to look at things with the eyes of foreigners involves us in much fruitless expenditure.

In the last article "Kwazan-sei" alludes to Baron Kaneko's remarks on the Bushido to President Roosevelt. The Baron predicted that this system of morality would soon become popular in America. Dr. Kikuchi's observations in England on the Imperial Rescript are cited also. The ideas entertained by these scholars on the reception Japanese thought is likely to receive in the West display profound ignorance of the state of feeling and opinion in America and England. Anybody who knows the Americans well would ridicule the notion that Bushido precepts or principles will find favour with the Americans.

And nothing could be more ridiculous than Dr. Kikuchi's expectation that our Japanese Imperial Rescript on Education will ever exercise the faintest influence on English thought and opinion, in either education or morals. To say that in the conception of Europeans that Oriental document will henceforth rank with the 10 Commandments which Christians observe is to show ignorance of the convictions of Europeans. No proclamation of King Edward VII. even would ever be regarded as equally binding on Christians as the 10 Commandments. Loyalty to God is conceived of as far higher than loyalty to a monarch. There is no country in Europe where our Imperial Rescript on Education would be found capable of application at all. Even if it could be applied, it would certainly be universally rejected by Christian countries. Dr. Kikuchi's idea that Englishmen are prepared to exalt our Japanese Imperial Rescript to the level of the Bible, the Creed and the Ten Commandments shows how superficial is his acquaintance with the deeper thoughts of Englishmen. The Imperial Rescript was framed to suit opinion on education and morality in Japan, but neither its wording nor its underlying principles can be understood or appreciated by ordinary Englishmen. Europeans will not imbibe Oriental thought in the easy way that Dr. Kikuchi seems to anticipate. The anti-oriental spirit is still strong in most Western countries (*Ima mo narete Seiyō wa Tōyō no mono wa iyashimite, kore wa haisen to su*) Europeans are confident that their ways, their civilization, their religion and morality are superior to anything we have.\* That the West is in a mood to sit at the feet of the East and learn its ways is the wildest of chimeras. Our scholars and our diplomats must not allow themselves to be deceived by the flattering remarks of a few pro-Japanese enthusiasts. Conservatism is written on English institutions. English convictions and English thought. "Kwazan-sei's" seventh article concludes with the expression of dissatisfaction with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as it now stands. England's interests are so much greater than those of Japan that it does not seem fair to expect Japan to back England all over the world when England can only possibly be called on to help Japan in the Far East, observes this writer. It seems to us that there is no real cause for the anxiety he expresses. One of these Powers would certainly not insist on helping the other unless requested to do so. "Kwazan-sei" says that it would be distasteful to Japan to rely on England for help against a Power that she could fight and overcome unaided. She need have no anxiety on that score. In such a case England would not interfere. Neither does the English Government contemplate relying on Japanese help in India even should she be engaged in a big war there, to say nothing of Europe. The two nations can be trusted to interpret the provisions of the Alliance in a common-sense way. Its existence is a guarantee of peace. That it will ever be put into operation is most unlikely. It is not by any means the only alliance whose written articles seem to promise more than could in certain conceivable contingencies be converted into realities.

We regard it as somewhat of a misfortune that the *Taiyō* has taken to the practice of filling its pages with the reports of speeches, reproduced just as they were taken down by the stenographer. Many of these speeches make tedious reading. They are unnecessarily long. The monotonous colloquial endings of sentences, a great deal of repetition, the commonplace character of many of the observations made and other drawbacks disqualify these compositions to rank as fairly high class literature. One has only to compare them with Mr. Toyabe Shuntai's classical

\* This is undoubtedly the belief of the majority of Europeans. In an article that appeared in the *Spectator* on May 16th on "The Unrest of Asia" we find the words:—"That we of Europe are the superiors we all believe firmly; but we assume too readily that this superiority is acknowledged, and are at once too confused and too presumptuous as to its ultimate reasons." Belief in his superiority seems to be a part of the Christian's creed that clings to him even after much else has gone. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

prose to see how unworthy they are to occupy prominent places in a first class magazine. Only a very few Japanese speeches will bear reporting in full as they are delivered. With the majority the pruning knife needs to be used freely. In these busy days few people want to wade through 10 or 12 pages of the *Taiyō* in order to find out what Mr. Ōishi, Mr. B. Nakano, Mr. Shimada, or Mr. Ebara thinks on any given subject. The June *Taiyō* is full of speeches. Dr. Hatoyama leads off with an address on "Japanese National Policy," followed by Mr. S. Ebara, whose subject is "The Spirit of the Rising Nation." Next comes Mr. M. Ōishi's speech on "Diplomacy and Finance," followed by that of Mr. M. Katō on "The Present State of Finance." Messrs. Nakano, S. Ōhashi and Shimada bring up the rear of the long cavalcade with lengthy discourses on three separate subjects. The speakers all seem to be anti-Government, with the single exception of Dr. Hatoyama, whose recent change of camp rubs his utterances of the weight that might have otherwise been attached to them. Several of the speeches in the June number of the *Taiyō* are incomplete. Owing to great length they appear in pieces in successive numbers of the Magazine. This is the case with Mr. Shimada Saburō's discourse on "A New Era in our National Activity." Mr. Shimada seems to believe that the whole nation is about to take a lively interest in politics and to realize what representative government signifies. Hitherto political parties only have wrangled over the various lines of policy or the various programmes that have formed subjects of discussion, but now, says Mr. Shimada, the situation has changed and the people are beginning to constitute themselves a court of appeal where plaintiffs and defendants may endeavour to show which have the most right on their side. In the course of his speech Mr. Shimada touched on a great many subjects. We will content ourselves with recording here in the briefest way possible a few of his opinions. His views demand attention, as he is one of Japan's oldest politicians and a man who has figured conspicuously as a journalist and a member of the House of Representatives from the birth of the Diet to the present day. He undoubtedly has many admirers in this country. Japan can be quite sure of at least 10 years of peace, says Mr. Shimada, so there is not the slightest reason for the large increase of armaments on account of which the nation is being so heavily taxed. The existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for the next 10 years is Mr. Shimada's reason for concluding that peace is assured for this period. England's requiring Japanese help on the Indian frontier is regarded as a most improbable contingency that is hardly worth considering. Coming to Russia's outlook as it bears on Japan, Mr. Shimada points out that the large sums of money that have to be paid to France and Germany within the next few years and the necessity of large outlays on the Army will certainly stand in the way of the rapid creation of a new and powerful fleet. Then France's new relations to Japan and France's relations to Russia will tend to prevent Russia's wishing to attack Japan. Notwithstanding the existence of this peaceful outlook, Japan has increased her Army from 13 divisions to 19 and her fleet from 350,000 tons to about 550,000 tons. In many particulars Japan's recent history resembles that of England in the last century when she was suffering from the effects of a series of wars. But there is this great difference, whereas England showed herself to be strong in war she showed herself to be equally strong in the manner in which she adjusted her finances in time of peace, but Japan is utterly weak when it comes to finance, so much so that there is hardly any guarantee that she can maintain financial independence at all (*Nihon wa bu ni oite tsuyoku shite, keizaiyoku ni oite hanakada yowaku, hotondo deokurisu no keizai teki seiryoku ga nai to iwanakereba naranu*) When England has had big wars on, she has all along been able to borrow money at a low rate of interest from her own people. It was not so with us in the late war. Had America and England been unwilling to lend us money, we should have been compelled to sue for peace within a few months of our declaration of war. Nobody can affirm that this is an



enviable position for a country to occupy, yet it seems to give our statesmen little concern. Is it to be supposed that England's navy would be feared as it is feared were her finances in the state that ours are to-day? England's financial strength was displayed a few years ago by the ease with which she provided the large sum of money required to send to a distant seat of war and maintain there for several years 300,000 men. Her own people did it all and did it quite easily. The mere increase of armaments is no adequate preparation for war. The sinews of war we don't possess to-day. What would be the effect on our future of further heavy foreign loans is something we can not contemplate without alarm. What is the use of a country's possessing big armaments without possessing the financial strength to use these armaments in case of necessity? No publicist who looks beneath the surface can regard our present position with unconcern. Were anything serious to occur, all our public bonds would go down to a very low figure. To raise further big loans either at home or abroad would prove an impossibility. We should certainly be financially stranded. To move the big army we have created and make efficient use of it would become impracticable. It is quite plain that we are attempting something that we have not the means of carrying through. Immediate drastic retrenchment is the only way out of the financial difficulties into which we have been led by the mistaken policy of the Government and the servility of the Seiyūkai, without whose support the Government could never have committed the big blunders which have marked its administration since it came into power. Supported by this worthless Party, the Government has appropriated all the most lucrative businesses in the country and so far has managed most of them badly. The potentialities of the nation have been thus weakened, while heavy war taxes are still levied with a merciless hand. If ever there was a time when the voice of the nation should make itself heard it is now. The situation is grave and demands immediate attention.

Mr. S. Fukumoto contributes to the *Tuiyō* an article on foreign Universities, in which the leading characteristics of Oxford and Cambridge are dwelt on. Dr. Miyoshi, Professor of Botany at the Imperial University, gives an account of travels through tropical regions.

There is one rather striking fact connected with the opinions of some of Japan's greatest students of foreign literature and that is that they remain conservative in some cases after years of study. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō is regarded by his fellow-countrymen as a conservative. Dr. N. Ariga is evidently a scholar of the same class. In the June number of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* we find a long essay from his pen entitled *Nihon Kokumin no Seishinjō no Gimon* written to demonstrate that the Japanese mind has in some important respects deteriorated as a result of foreign influences. The first part of the essay is historical. It shows in a clear and interesting way how for many centuries reverence for the Emperors was always connected with reverence for the gods. The Emperor's authority was great because it represented the authority of personages who were regarded as greater than himself. With the introduction of Buddhism and Confucianism this sentiment was considerably weakened, leading eventually to the usurpation of authority that belonged to the Imperial family by Shōguns. When at the beginning of the Meiji era supreme authority was again restored to the Emperor, attempts were made to revive in the nation the old belief in Shintōism, the old reverence for the throne based on theocracy. But these attempts mostly ended in failure owing to the power of certain modern influences. The granting of the Constitution, the introduction of foreign learning, the propagation of Christianity and extensive intercourse with other countries combined together to weaken the belief that the human authority wielded by the Emperor rests on Divine authority. Dr. Ariga writes regretfully of the change in sentiment that came over the nation and he seems to think that the State Absolutism which

in recent years has been preached by certain politicians is distinctly inferior to the Imperial absolutism which had the authority of the gods as its basis. There was a time when to be a Japanese was to accept the teaching of the *Kannushi* in reference to the establishment of the Japanese State, when to reject Shintōism was regarded as impossible as denying history. (*Nihon no Kokumin ni tote wa Shinto wa shinjū, shinjinai no ron de nai.*) But since Shintō has been regarded as on a level with other religions, which can be accepted or rejected at will by Japanese subjects, the old theocratic basis of our State authority has gone, and to me it seems, says Dr. Ariga, that modern attempts to find a suitable substitute for this basis have signally failed. When men thought that in serving the State they were serving the gods they served it gladly and made great sacrifices from religious motives. But now this feeling exists no longer. The State Absolutism which is taught in this country to-day is opposed by all those who, like the late Mr. Fukuzawa, preach individualism and independence as a fundamental ethical principle. The *Mita* system of ethics is founded on self-respect and independence. In this system each individual's moral standard is settled by himself or herself, and it goes without saying that State Absolutism becomes impossible. Dr. Ariga proceeds to point out the defects of the State Absolutism now in vogue in this country in the following terms. (1) *The morality of the State Absolutism is shallow.*—For a State to say that there is nothing above it, nothing more to be feared or to be revered, for it to constitute itself the final court of appeal in moral matters produces an unfavourable impression on the subjects of the empire, since the men who represent the State lack the qualities which inspire awe or reverence. A State must be able to appeal to something higher than itself in order to establish its claim to supreme authority in moral matters. Down to the fourth or fifth year of Meiji it was customary to rest State authority on something that seemed higher than it, but this practice has been discontinued.

(2) *State Absolutism as a moral basis is too narrow to suit the present age.*—Japan's foreign relations are extending. She is trying to govern Korea. Now in her relations with other Powers and with alien peoples she needs something to appeal to beyond her own authority.

(3) *State Absolutism as it exists in Japan to-day is certainly opposed in principle to Constitutional Government.*—There are Western countries where though the monarch is absolute in theory representative Government is carried on. The Emperor of Germany, for example, rules for the most part despotically. But with other countries, though there may be crowned heads, it is the people who are ruling. One of the reasons why our new form of Government does not work well is that in principle it is opposed to the State Absolutism which has been put in the place of the old theocratic absolutism. That in this country people's minds are bewildered in respect to the ultimate basis of authority is unquestionable. When it was steadfastly believed that Emperors were God's viceregent, they were obeyed willingly, but men are asking to-day whence the State derives its authority and the answers they receive are by no means calculated to silence doubt or allay anxiety.

In the *Tō-Zai Nam-Boku* we find an article written by Viscount Sone on the development of Korea in which he says that the notion that agriculture is very backward in Korea is not correct. There is practically no uncultivated land in the peninsula. In ploughing the Koreans are ahead of the Japanese, often using 3 oxen for one plough. Viscount Sone says that the Koreans have very good laws of their own and that it is only the administration that needs improving. He thinks that great care will be needed in starting new enterprises in that country. Some of those projected by Japanese seem ill suited to the conditions found in Korea.

\* There is a note of alarm in all this. It is not State Absolutism only but State Socialism following on the top of it that Dr. Ariga and his fellow-thinkers regard with fear.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

The *Tō-Zai Nam-Boku* being of the nature of a Japanese *Review of Reviews*, it quotes pointed extracts from various papers and magazines on sundry topics. Here are a few specimens. In the *Shinfunjin* (New Woman). Mr. S. Kanda writes as follows on the fundamental difference between filial piety as conceived of in this country and as conceived of in Europe and America. In the West, says Mr. Katō, for a child to become independent and make a name for itself is deemed the best way of displaying affection for parents. That being the opinion of parents, they place no obstacles in the way of the children who do this, nor do they expect to be supported by the children in after-life. But here in Japan children are supposed to exist principally for the sake of their parents. If educated, it is that they may be better able to support their parents. If it happens that during the process of their education parents need their attendance, they are removed from school abruptly. The view here is that out of gratitude for their maintenance during the early years of childhood, children must serve their parents all through life. Animals rear their offspring without exacting such heavy payment in return for kindness shown. For the parent to expect to be maintained by grown-up children should not be regarded as virtue, as it is here. Virtue only exists when children of their own accord from pure affection for their parents provide for them in old age (*Yūe ni sodateru on ni taishite, mukui wo motomeru to iu koto wa, oya no hō kara mite wa futoku de aru; ko no hō kara susunde okonau koso, hajimete bitoku to naru koto o omou.*)

In No. 38 of the *Fūsoku Gwahō* Mr. J. Yamashita writes: The notion that we Japanese first learnt how to use cannons from the Portuguese is not correct. According to Western books of reference the Chinese were the first to invent gunpowder. Its use began in the 12th century. According to a statement in the Nelson Encyclopedia recently published, cannons were first used in naval warfare in 1346. But according to remarks on this subject found in two Japanese accounts of the Mongolian invasion, which took place in 1281, that of the *Mōko Shōgunki* Bengi and the *Hachinan Mōko-ki*, cannons of a rough kind were certainly used by the Mongol Tartars on that occasion. The following passage, which is worth quoting in the original, conclusively shows this:—*Teppō tote, tetsugwan ni hi wo tsutsumu de, hage-shiku tobasu. Atatte waruru toki, shūhō ni kwan hodobashirite, kemori wo motte kuramasu. Mata sono oto hanahada takakereba, kokoro wo mayowashi, kimo wo keshi, me kure, mimi futagarite (fusagarite) Tō-sai wo shirazu naru. Kore ga tame utaruru mono ikari.* (On this account the number of people who were hit was large). From a still earlier period than that referred to in the passage quoted the Chinese and the Arabs used an explosive consisting of a compound of saltpetre and stone ground small. The gunpowder now in general use dates from about the middle of the 13th century. That used by the Mongol-Tartars was evidently of a very rough kind.

In the *Shinkōron* Dr. K. Katayama, writing on "Drinking and Colonization," affirms that abstemious colonists are far more successful than those who are known as drinkers. The German love of beer has been a hindrance to German colonization, according to this writer. The Japanese who have settled in Korea and Manchuria are far greater drinkers than their fellow-countrymen at home. Dr. Katayama tells us. (*Inshu no heigai ga naichi ni sūbai seru wa Man-Kan wo junyū shita hito wa kanarazu kono akushikwan wo jikken shite oru koto o omou.*) This fact does not attract the attention of the world, it may be, but that it constitutes an obstacle in the way of the success of Japanese colonization is beyond dispute, says Dr. Katayama.

Dr. G. Miwada, writing in the *Fujin Sekai* affirms that Japanese girls of the present day are far too fond of making excuses for small failings. It seems to come from conceit. A boy, says Dr. Miwada, when reproved by his teacher either does not reply at all or acknowledges himself to be blameworthy, but a girl will try to make out that her neglect was caused by some circumstance which she could not control.

The sense of shame in some girls seems to be developed to a silly extent, says Dr. Miwada.

The *To-Zai-Nam-Boku* on July 1st appeared in the form of a newspaper. The new series opens with an article from Count Okuma on the desirability of introducing new blood in the body politic. Here is the gist of what he has to say on this subject:—I rejoice to see that a number of young men entered the Diet at the last Election. This is a hopeful sign. There is a great need for new energy throughout the country to-day—not energy displayed in speaking and writing as much as spirit shown in the actual transaction of business. To commit all the affairs of state and the business of the world to the management of old fogies is the way to ruin the country. The great changes in the early days of the Meiji era were effected by young men. There are lots of people to-day who profess to be able to teach young men how to succeed. With numbers of noisy preachers success is exalted beyond everything else, and the kind of success that is held up before young men is by no means a high class article. It is a mistake, says Count Okuma, to be prating so much about success. Let young men begin by failure. It will teach them wholesome lessons. Young men who fear failure will accomplish little. "Success" in the sense in which the word is used by most people to-day simply means the accumulation of wealth. We do not want American money-worship introduced here. Let young men strive to be energetic and let them strengthen their will power and they will accomplish great things, even though poor.

The *To-Zai-Nam-Boku* is henceforth to appear twice in the month, on the 1st and 15th instant. The extracts from various publications which appear in the first number of the new series seem to us excellently chosen and there is probably no fortnightly newspaper in existence in this country which supplies such a large variety of matter for so *sen* as that contained in the *To-Zai-Nam-Boku*.

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In the June *Chūō Kōron* Mr. Kamada Eikichi, President of the Keiōgijuku, points out that there is some danger of Japan's overdoing her preparations for the Exhibition of 1912. Countries like Italy and Switzerland that have laid themselves out to please tourists have suffered much therefrom. The inhabitants of these lands who live on foreigners have lost their self-respect and their independence of spirit. In an article entitled (*Kyōten koku to naru nakare* (Don't Turn the Country into a Hotel). Mr. Kamada opposes the notion that the Japanese Government should take part in preparing for the entertainment of visitors. Private citizens should do what they can, but they must keep their heads and not allow the ordinary duties of life to be interrupted nor the even tenor of their ways to be disturbed by the abnormal event that will occur. It would be an evil day for Japan should she try to cater for the pleasure of the tourist in the way that Paris does year after year, or should she try to fleece visitors in the way they are habitually fleeced in some European countries. Whether such a warning as this is needed here it is hard for a foreigner to say. Mr. Kamada seems to be of opinion that it is.

The *Chūō Kōron* still continues the practice of publishing articles on the writings and the characters of living authors and journalists. Mr. Tokutomi Solo is discussed in the June number by Messrs. Yamaji, Togawa, Omachi, Miyazaki and two other writers. Mr. Yamaji tells us that he was one of Mr. Tokutomi's literary pupils. He writes in very laudatory tones. He refers to Mr. Tokutomi's early success as a writer for young men and attributes this success partly to character and partly to the literary style which was begotten by the personality of the writer. Mr. Tokutomi's style to-day, says Mr. Yamaji, is very different to what it was 20 years ago, but it still

\* There is a whole class of literature on this subject that we believe to be most injurious to young people. The lives of American millionaires with all their speculation and other worse things are placed before Japanese youth as worthy of imitation. It is to this class of writing that Count Okuma refers—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

retains one quality for which it has always been noted. That quality is lucidity. Readers of Mr. Tokutomi's numerous articles and essays are never in any doubt as to his meaning. Though he has published many lengthy works, his power as a writer has shown itself more conspicuously in his short essays on divers subjects, in the opinion of Mr. Yamaji. This is perhaps natural enough in a man who has devoted his whole life to journalism.

Mr. Togawa draws attention to the faithfulness with which Mr. Tokutomi followed English literary models, especially Macaulay and John Morley.

Mr. Omachi Keigetsu in substance affirms that though the master of a fascinating style, Mr. Tokutomi never has been a deep thinker. The consequence is that the effect left on the minds of thoughtful readers of his essays is confined to the temporary gratification derived from the perusal of a string of ornate sentences. As for imparting new ideas or offering suggestions which are likely to prove of great use to readers, this he seldom does. According to Mr. Omachi, Mr. Tokutomi is not a great thinker nor an original writer, but just the sort of man that suits the rôle of the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbum* has played these many years past, which Mr. Omachi pronounces to be a very ordinary one.

#### YOKOHAMA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club was held on Thursday at the rooms of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Among those present were Messrs. E. Beart, G. G. Brady, (Hon. Treas.) Cyril Allen, J. M. Mollison, A. E. Cooper (Hon. Sec.) E. Eddison, Lewis, F. J. Hall, McChesney, A. L. Robinson, S. Moss, W. K. E. Vincent, McWilliams, B. C. Foster, etc. Mr. E. Eddison took the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Beart seconded by Mr. Hall the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. The Chairman in presenting the accounts stated that neither of the two plays put on this season was a financial success although the pieces themselves were well performed. The only alterations in last season's committee were that Messrs. Beart and Lewis took the place of Messrs. Hay and Ward, who were absent, the committee being thus as follows:—Mr. E. C. Davis, President, and Messrs E. Eddison, E. Beart, Lewis, C. F. McWilliams, G. G. Brady and A. E. Cooper.

It was then proposed by Mr. Brady and seconded by Mr. Colman that at least one musical play and two comedies should be presented this year, which was carried after much discussion.

The report and accounts were as follow:—

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting their Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1907-1908.

The two plays produced this season were "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" and "Dr. Wake's Patient." Both were very successfully given. Owing to the numerous visits of Professional Companies to Yokohama your Committee did not find it possible to produce more than two plays.

The Committee would draw your attention to the fact that "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" and "Dr. Wake's Patient" have been made to bear the cost of the scenery and properties necessary for production, but it should be borne in mind that these, acquired to the extent of at least yen 500.00, represent available properties, etc., for future productions. Under these circumstances, as the A.D.C. will in future be provided with godown space where all scenery and properties can be stored, your Committee think that it would be advisable to open a scenery and properties account. The inventory has been taken of the accumulated stock, and at an estimated valuation the cost is yen 2,300.00. The Committee proposes that this be written down to yen 1,000.00 and that future plays be debited with a percentage to be settled upon.

20 Shares of the Far Eastern Public Hall Association have been applied for and allotted.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Cyril Allen for his invaluable help in coming forward to play a leading part in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" at the last minute.

Thanks are also due to those ladies who have

kindly assisted in the Club's performances, and to Mr. Lawson for Auditing the accounts.

#### "LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT."

DR.	Yen.
To Scenery and Properties.....	392.65
" Bijou Orchestra .....	23.00
" Refreshments .....	35.90
" Costumes account .....	65.85
" Printing and Advertising .....	163.00
" Public Hall .....	185.40
" Sundries .....	21.00
" Balance to General account .....	24.12
	912.92

CR.

By C. Thwaites & Co (cheque) .....	912.92
	912.92

#### "DR. WAKE'S PATIENT."

DR.	Yen.
To Scenery and Properties.....	488.17
" Bijou Orchestra .....	57.00
" Refreshments .....	125.51
" Costumes account .....	163.80
" Printing and Advertising .....	278.50
" Public Hall .....	233.38
" Cost of Play £10 at 2/- 1/6 .....	98.21
	1,444.57

CR.

By C. Thwaites & Co (cheque) .....	1,119.54
" Balance to General account .....	285.03
	1,444.57

#### CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

DR.	Yen.
To Sundry expenses.....	36.99
" Public Hall.....	60.00
" Cheque to Bijou Orchestra.....	150.00
" " " General Hospital.....	74.01
	321.00

CR.

By C. Thwaites & Co., and tickets sold.....	321.00
	321.00

#### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.	Yen.
To Hire of Hall, General Meeting.....	10.00
" Wire to Shanghai .....	7.20
" Lumber (Stock) .....	108.00
" Drill do .....	61.00
" Fireplace do .....	22.50
" Printing and Advertising .....	11.25
" Woodruff (collecting Subscriptions).....	9.60
" H. & S. B. C. Fixed Deposit.....	240.00
" Wages Saito (5 months) .....	75.00
" Balance Dr. Wake's Patient .....	285.03
" Balance in H. & S. B. C. .....	780.82
	1,611.00

CR.

By Balance .....	1,327.62
" Subscriptions 1907/8 .....	240.00
" Int. @ 2% on current a/c H. & S. B. C. ..	14.26
" Scenery hire (Pollard) .....	5.00
" Balance Lady Huntworth's Expt.....	24.12
	1,611.00

I have examined the books, vouchers and Fixed Deposit receipt as herein stated and find same to be correct.

A. B. LOWSON,

Auditor.

G. G. BRADY,

Hon. Treasurer.

#### F. A. R. C.

The first water-polo match of the season was played on Tuesday evening at 5.45 p.m. off the Y. A. R. C. bathing barge between the following teams:

WHITES.	Goal.	REDS.
J. Laffin		W. Nicolle
G. Neville		G. G. Franklin
	Halves.	G. W. Gregory
A. B. Pollock		B. Deveson
V. Church		C. von Fallot
S. Vincent	Forwards.	E. Eagling

The game ended in favour of the Reds by 6 goals to 2. Whites played one man short.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

American Independence Day was celebrated in due form by American residents on Saturday. Rain fell heavily in the early part of the day and led to the frequent expression of an idea that the Fourth is specially afflicted in this respect. Some colour of course is given to the suggestion by the fact of the day's inclusion in the *nyubai*, the visitation of rain being thus more than a mere chance, but as a matter of record and fact the Fourth has been more than favoured, having regard to the weather dangers with which it is environed. Here is a list showing the conditions prevailing during eight years on the day to be celebrated and none but the most captious can find fault with them:

1900.—Fine weather; sky overcast; fireworks excellent.

1901.—To the surprise of most people graced by splendid weather; fireworks interfered with by northerly wind and moist atmosphere.

1902.—Fine weather. Fireworks excellent.

1903.—Rain fell heavily; stopped baseball; display of fireworks postponed.

1904.—Very fine weather. Fireworks splendid.

1905.—Heavy morning fog; hot day, good weather for fireworks.

1906.—Opened dull and misty, turned out bright sunny day. Few drops of rain hastened display of fireworks but weather in the evening excellent.

1907.—Fine weather; fire works good.

And so we come to 1908 when the weather though rainy and disappointing in the forenoon cleared up later, permitting of baseball and yachting, only to become disagreeable at night. The fireworks, indeed, were largely spoiled by the northerly wind beating in the rain and diving in the smoke so as to obscure the illuminations, especially the set pieces, of which perhaps the best was the Stars and Stripes. For a considerable space of time after 9 p.m., however, there was plenty of noise and fire evoking from the assembled multitudes along the Bund loud expressions of wonder.

During the day Americans displayed the national flag on their houses and places of business, and calls were made on the Consul-General as usual between 10 a.m. and noon. The customary reception at the Embassy was abandoned owing to the absence of the Ambassador.

In addition to the decorations provided by Americans the hotels on the bund hung out flags, the French yacht dressed ship, and at two of the hotels, the Grand and the Oriental, bands played selections during tiffin and dinner.

These with baseball and yachting formed the exercises of the day and if, on the whole, the weather was not all that it might have been still the celebration can leave few but pleasant memories.

## YACHTING.

The wind was north to north-east when the big boats started, *Mary*, *Maid*, *Wanderer* and *Asagao* crossing the line. The course was Tsurumi-Widow Buoy and after working out of the harbour *Mary* assumed the lead and kept it to the end but lost the prize to *Asagao* on the latter's time allowance of 39 minutes. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i> .....	2.00.15	4.09.07	4.09.07
<i>Marion</i> .....	2.00.16	4.26.05	4.08.05
<i>Wanderer</i> .....	2.00.40	5.02.30	4.23.30
<i>Asagao</i> .....	2.00.40	4.42.10	4.03.10

Seven 22 raters started round the Mandarin Bluff—Tsurumi—Tachibana course and the race resulted in *Winsome* coming home first, but losing to *Elsa* on time allowance. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Pete</i> .....	2.15.45	4.09.20	4.09.20
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.30	4.05.30	4.03.30
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.20	4.05.18	4.05.18
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.20	4.06.20	4.05.20
<i>Albatross</i> .....	2.15.35	4.12.16	4.03.26
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.25	4.07.15	3.58.15
<i>Kneith</i> .....	2.15.30	4.24.40	4.00.40

The Larks had two races during the day. In the first which started in rainy weather at 9 a.m. No. 10 took the lead and kept it till the har-

bour entrance when No. 13 got in front and finished first. No. 11, last boat but one, took second place because No. 3 was disqualified for fouling and also went round the Lightship wrong way. Three boats, 3, 10 and 15 rounded the Lightship in the wrong fashion.

In the afternoon another Larks race took place, which resulted in No. 12 coming in first at 4. 24. 52, No. 11 next at 4. 30. 46, and No. 3 third at 4. 31. 50.

## BASEBALL.

Owing to the rain the first match scheduled for 10 a.m. against the Nobles' School was not played till about 1.30 in the afternoon when the Y. C. and A. C. won by 7 runs to 1 in a 5 inning game.

Score:—Y. C. & A. C. .... 1 0 3 2=7  
Nobles School..... 0 0 0 0=1

The second game played in the afternoon against the Yokohama Commercial School turned out to be one of the most exciting of this season, thirteen innings having to be played before it could be decided who were to be the winners. A large crowd gathered to witness this match the grand stand being filled to overflowing with ladies and foreign and Japanese gentlemen, while the boundaries of the field were massed with Japanese all intensely interested in the contest.

The game started punctually at 3 p.m., Yokohama being the first to bat. No runs were scored until the 2nd inning when Nicholl and McChesney each got home through a passed ball, and in the 3rd Kellogg scored a run through the centre field's error. In the 6th inning the Commercial School made a run off a fine hit over the pitcher's head, and in the same inning Lo-On made a beautiful catch preventing the school from getting another, though in the 9th inning the Commercial School scored 2 more runs through some bad errors of the Y. C. & A. C., the score thus being 3 all. Going on to the 10th inning each side scored a run apiece. No more were made until the 13th inning when Kellogg got home through an error, the Y. C. & A. C. thus winning by the narrow margin of 5 to 4.

McChesney and Kellogg made several brilliant catches during the game, though the fielding of the Yokohama men was not good towards the end, several bad errors being made. The Japanese played a very good game, their fielding and base stealing being very accurate.

The line up was as follows:—

Y. C. & A. C.	Y. C. S.
Nicholl.....	P.....
Walker.....	Suzuki.....
Gonzales.....	Ishikawa.....
Baker.....	Nakamura.....
O'Connor.....	Fujiki.....
Lo-On.....	Matsumura.....
Kellogg.....	Yamaguchi.....
McChesney.....	Kato.....
Mollison.....	Kobayashi.....
	Sato.....

Score:— ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
Y.C.S. .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0=4  
Y.C. & A.C. .... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1=5  
Scorer H. S. Stetson.

The prizes kindly presented by Mr. H. B. Miller were won by Mr. Kellogg who was adjudged the best outfielder, Mr. Walker, the best infielder, and Mr. Nicholl the best batter.

Mrs. E. W. Frazar assisted by several ladies presided over the tea in the Pavilion, and a band played selections during the course of the afternoon.

## YOKOHAMA.

The post-men employed at the Oiso Post Office struck on July 1st, for an increase of wages.

A man named Y. Kato, aged 39, living at No. 3060, Negishi, has been arrested on a charge of theft. It is reported by the Tobe police that since October, 1906, he broke into several warehouses in Negishi, Hommoku and Kanagawa and stole money and articles, valued at yen 15,000 in all.

A committee of the Yokohama City Assembly met on July 4th and discussed the proposal to improve the water works at a cost of yen 7,000,000, in accordance with the scheme of Mr. Hara. The committee agreed to ask the Central

Government to defray one-third of the cost, and to raise two-thirds by means of a loan. They further decided to commence the work next year as the demand for water has greatly increased. The views of the committee will shortly be introduced in the City Assembly.

Four men were arrested on July 1st at Bentendori for having infringed the Rice Exchange Regulations, their houses being subsequently searched.

A suspicious case of cholera appeared on July 1st in West Tobe-machi, the patient being a pupil of the Tobe Primary School.

Eleven men were arrested early on the morning of July 4th while gambling in the room of a betto at the residence of a foreigner on the Bluff.

Samples of new raw silk have been collected by the Yokohama Five Merchandise Exchange and they will be exhibited to silk traders on July 10th and 11th.

Some foreign merchants dealing in raw silk recently agreed to present a complaint to silk manufacturers through the Japanese Cocoon and Silk Guild to the effect that the deniers of silk now offered on the market are not carefully regulated. In connexion with the complaint, Mr. Shito, Director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, says that female workers employed in real silk from old cocoons were now put on reeling from new cocoons. As there is a difference of temperament between the old and new cocoons, sometimes a slight mistake is made by the workers. For instance, they make out the silk to be 15 or 16 deniers instead of 14½ which was originally intended. This explains why silk of different qualities get mixed up. The defect in the work, however, was being remedied as the workers become more familiar with the new cocoons. In conclusion, the Director said that the quality of silk is generally inferior to that of last year.

On July 7th, the Yokohama municipality held a conference. They considered the proposed reception of officers and men of the American Fleet, which is expected to arrive in Yokohama during October. Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, proposed that a garden party be held on the cricket ground to which should be invited about 2,300 American officers, the American Ambassador and his staff, and that about twenty thousand yen should be spent by the City Office on this entertainment. The proposal was unanimously carried. A bill providing for the expenditure will shortly be submitted to the City Assembly. Leading citizens will also give a dinner party at a foreign hotel in honour of the American officers. Beside the foregoing entertainments, the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce intends to give a dinner to the American visitors at a tea house.

A Dane named Charles Ferstedt has been punished by the Kaga-cho police with 10 days' detention on a charge of having tried to extort money from a Japanese by fraud.

A union meeting of various baseball clubs in Yokohama will be held on July 19th on the cricket ground. Most of the players are children of various primary schools.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 5th are as follows:—

Yokohama—	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
New cases .....	—	2	3	—	—	—
Died .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases.....	—	1	16	4	—	—
Died .....	—	—	—	1	—	—

As already reported, the Yokohama City Assembly held a special meeting at 4.30 p.m. on July 7th. A bill providing for the improvement of the Yokohama Water-works was introduced. Mr. Hara, the chief engineer, gave an explanation of the plans attached to the bill. He said that the population of Yokohama is expected to increase within the next thirteen years to 800,000 if the last census could be taken for forming an



estimate. The present quantity of the water—18 gallons—supplied to each person will be increased to 25 gallons, making the total quantity twenty million gallons. A pipe 36 inches in diameter would carry 14,600,000 gallons every 24 hours. The bill was at once adopted. The question with regard to the raising of seven million yen to pay for the new scheme was not considered.

The Yokohama Silk Conditioning House intends to give an exhibition of implements, etc., used in the sericultural industry. The collection will be gathered from different provinces. The exhibition will open in October.

The Yokohama reception committee to welcome the American Fleet in October will meet on July 11th to consider a special proposal with regard to the entertainment of the American officers and men apart from the plan already adopted.

Nine persons, including a woman, were arrested on July 6th in Matsukage-cho on a charge of having infringed the Rice Exchange Regulations, the houses of four of them subsequently being searched. The nature of the offence was practical y gambling. They were making bets on the fluctuations on the Rice Exchange.

A case of dysentery is reported in Yokohama, the patient being a nurse employed in a small hospital in Magane-cho.

The Kagacho police report that a boy of 14 years, Sudzuki Kyoza by name, son of a jinrikisha coolie living in Moto-machi, was arrested on July 6th on a charge of having taken money from some children of the Moto-machi Primary School by menaces and fraud.

A case of hydrophobia is reported in Yokohama. On the evening of the July, a dog belonging to a Japanese living at No. 35 Yamashita-cho, attacked a coolie in Nakamura-machi and inflicted severe injuries.

The Yokohama Municipality sent an application on July 9th to the Central Government through the prefectural office, petitioning for financial assistance in the matter of the improvement of the Yokohama Water Works. The Municipality suggest that the Government pay one-third of the estimated expenditure, yen 7,000,000. It is reported by the municipality that the amount requested will be included in the budget to be submitted at the next session of the Diet, if it is approved of by the Central Government.

Another case of hydrophobia is reported in Yokohama. On the evening of July 8th, a woman staying at a small hotel in South Yoshida-machi was attacked by a dog in Chitose-cho, sustaining severe injuries on the feet.

Mr. Y. Okada, Superintendent of the Yokohama Harbour Police, was promoted, on July 8th, to the sixth high official class.

S. Morita, the proprietor of a laundry, No. 188, Yamashita-cho, has been arrested by the Kagacho police on a charge of theft. It appears that he sustained a heavy loss at the recent meeting of the Nambu Trotting Club in Kobe. On his way home by train, he stole a land-bag containing a gold ring and several other articles, valued at about yen 350 in all, belonging to a passenger. When arrested he was trying to sell the goods.

A Chinaman named Chang Hochan was arrested on the evening of July 6th in Horai-cho while trying to sell a number of lottery tickets.

#### TRAGEDIES.

An old man attempted to commit suicide late on the night of July and by throwing himself into the creek near the Minato bridge. Two coolies who happened to be passing saved him. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

A tailor named Y. Aoki, aged 23, attempted to commit suicide about 7.15 a.m. on July 3rd at a house in Kanagawa by injuring his throat with a

short sword. A heavy debt is reported to have been the cause.

The dead body of one of the fishermen who were reported to have been missing since the recent storm, was found in the sea near Hemmi, Yokosuka, on July 3rd.

A workman fell into the sea and was drowned on July 3rd while descending a ladder on the cruiser *Sudzupa* at Yokosuka. His body was found the same evening.

On the morning of July 5th, a student of a law college in Tokyo murdered a woman in Naito Shinjiku, Tokyo, by shooting her with a revolver. He committed suicide immediately after with the same weapon. The cause is not reported.

The dead bodies of two men were found in the sea near the Bund, Yamashita-cho, and off the Customs House respectively on July 5th. They were both attired in foreign costume. As they were not identified, the corpses were handed over to the City Office.

A telegram from Sapporo states that on the night of July 5th, a man attacked three persons in the district of Uryo with a sword. He subsequently set fire to his house and then committed suicide by throwing himself into the flames.

About 6 a.m. on July 7th, Sudzuki, a workman employed at a barber's shop in Kanda, Tokyo, attempted with a short sword to murder Sudzu, aged 17, a daughter of his employer. He inflicted on her severe injuries. Soon after he gave himself up to a police office near by.

An armed man broke into the house of the chief priest of the Buddhist temple Gwaryoji in the district of Matsushima, Miyagi prefecture, on the night of July 6th, killing four of the occupants and making off with money and other valuable articles.

About 4 p.m. on July 7th, a man dealing in dry goods, murdered a woman in Saya-cho, Kyoto, with a sword. While trying to escape, he was arrested by the Gojo police. Jealousy is reported to have been the cause.

A Matsuyama telegram states that a man attempted to murder the female servant of a small hotel in Teppo-machi on the evening of July 6th, injuring her severely with a cooking knife. He also severely injured the proprietor of the inn and his wife who tried to prevent the crime. The keeper of the hotel succumbed to his injuries a little later. Jealousy is stated to be the cause.

The dead body of a man, about 50 years old, was found in a forest near Hodogaya on the evening of July 6th. A coolie, who was for some time employed at the Hatoba, was found dead in an unoccupied house in Hanazaki-cho on July 7th. It is reported by the Isezaki-cho police that he had been suffering from lung disease for several weeks.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera is reported in Hakodate, the patient being a coolie.

On the night of July 7th, snow fell in the district of Ono, Hida province (Gifu prefecture.)

The 25th graduation ceremony of the Waseda University took place on the afternoon of July 5th. About 2,000 persons were present including a number of peers and high officials. There were 777 graduates to whom certificates were awarded by the heads of the department concerned. Count Okuma, President of the institution, gave an address to the students, who are leaving the University.

The July number of *The English Teacher's Magazine*, published by a group of teachers and devoted to the interests of English language teaching in Japan, has several interesting articles, among which may be mentioned "The Teaching of Grammar" published in our columns some years ago and "The Aim and Scope of Modern Language Teaching in France" by Messrs K. Kobayashi and H. Fardel respectively.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Telemachus* ran ashore in Akashi Strait on her way up on Saturday morning last. The *Kobe Herald* understands that the accident was brought about by the presence of a large number of fishing boats. In trying to avoid the fishing craft the

*Telemachus* struck. Fortunately there is a sandy bottom at the place where the accident occurred, and after being lightened the steamer got off at eight o'clock on Sunday night and went on to Kobe.

A murder took place at 8.30 p.m. on July 2nd in Kobe. Y. Hirata, aged 27, living in Koto-cho, shot with a revolver H. Hirata, a dealer in sundry goods in Ikuta-machi, his wife, Tame, and another woman named Shige. His wife died instantly. The assailant also attacked with the same weapon a policeman who appeared on the scene. In spite of his injuries, the policeman arrested him with the assistance of some of the neighbours. At this moment, the murderer loosened one of his hands and committed suicide by shooting himself.

The *N. C. Daily News* regrets to record the death of Mr. Hugh Weir Roxburgh, chief engineer of the C.M.S. *Hsinming*, which occurred at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on the 1st inst. after a brief illness. Although not yet fifty years of age, the deceased had spent nearly thirty years in China and was highly esteemed by all members of the shipping community. For some years after his arrival here he was employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but for the last twenty years he had been in the service of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and was a valued and trusted servant of the Company.

A Naval Court was held at the British Consulate, Kobe, on Thursday morning to enquire into charges of refusal of duty brought by Mr. G. T. Crerar, Master of the British steamer *Strathclyde*, against six Chinese seamen, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29. Mr. H. Bonar, H. B. M.'s Consul-General, presided, and the other members of the Court were Mr. C. F. Lockstone, Master of the *Peshawar*, and Mr. A. R. Stewart, Master of the *Zeenkai*. Mr. F. C. Greatorex acted as Clerk. Originally only four men were charged, but when the Court opened Captain Crerar stated that two more had refused duty that morning. These men agreeing to be charged with the others, summonses were at once prepared and served upon them. The complaint and notice convening the Court having been read, Mr. Yang San Chai, who had been instructed by the Chinese Consul to act as interpreter, was sworn in Chinese fashion. The finding of the Court, after hearing the evidence, was that the accused should pay various fines, forfeit sums to provide substitutes and bear the expenses of the Court. At the close of the trial the accused made something of a row outside the court, threatening and attempting to attack the court, the interpreter, the captain, and the chief mate, and in the sequel were arrested and will be tried on various other charges in connexion with their disorderliness.

Life at Kobe, said the *Herald* of that port on Friday June 3, is not so peaceful as it used to be, but it is rarely that so many untoward incidents are crowded into twelve hours as was the case in the latter part of yesterday and the early hours of this morning. The series opened with a violent scene at the British Consulate-General caused by some Chinese seamen into whose conduct a Naval Enquiry had been held. A few hours later, a young Japanese seriously injured another man, shot dead one woman, slightly wounded a second, and finally, after gravely wounding a policeman, fatally shot himself in a jinrikisha. Then, early this morning, a serious affray took place at the railway pier, as the result of which a man sustained bullet injuries to which he has since succumbed, while four others were wounded. In the meantime two burglaries at foreigners' residences had been committed, one on the Hill (Mr. W. Brent's) and the other at Shioya (Mr. Taverner's). It may be added that as the result of a mixing up of these varied happenings, accounts of which will be found elsewhere, a number of sensational rumours got about. One of these alleged that five policemen had been shot dead by a desperate burglar, while another asserted that some foreigners had been wounded in a fight with coolies. There was consequently some excitement in the Settlement this morning.

## THE CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual closing exercises of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association Evening English School were held in the Auditorium at Kanda on Tuesday evening. A crowded audience listened to a well arranged programme which included a concert, a speech by Pastor Liu of the Chinese Student Church, and a representation of the Court Scene from "The Merchant of Venice." The latter was well rendered by students and teachers of the Young Men's Christian Association English School. *Portia* and *Shylock* by Mr. Z. Z. Kway and Mr. T. T. Woo, respectively, were acted in a manner really gratifying. That the audience enjoyed the representation was shown by their applause at various stages of the play. The *Duke* was well acted by Mr. Wang, and *Antonio* had a dignified interpreter in Mr. K. Y. Ma, who was ably supported in *Bassanio* by Mr. S. C. Li. *Gratiano* was personated well by Mr. Voong. The Young Men's Christian Association is to be congratulated upon an excellent performance and especially upon the really good English of its students and teachers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE TOTSUKA SHOOTING MATCH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I note an article in your paper of the 30th June, wherein you mention that there was considerable dissatisfaction at some of the sport provided at the opening meeting of the Yokohama Shooting Club, held at their new grounds at Totsuka, on Sunday, June 28th.

By making such an assertion, I am of the opinion that you are doing the Club considerable injustice, as the sport provided was most satisfactory.

The Committee who had charge of all arrangements most certainly deserve every congratulation.

The new electric traps for clay pigeons proved very popular, and in a very short time should supersede live bird shooting, as the members appear greatly to favor the traps, which form of shooting is popular in Europe and America.

The residents of Totsuka, and vicinity, in large numbers, visited the grounds and were abundantly provided with refreshments of all kinds.

The most popular win of the day was that of Mr. Cotto who was the winner of three of the first prizes, including the gold medal presented by the *Jiji Shimpo*.

Mr. D. Drummond, of Yokohama, and Mr. Yoshida, of Tokyo, also deserve every credit for their very successful shooting.

Thanking you for inserting this letter, which I trust has successfully corrected the assertion made by your paper on June 30th, and inclosing my card,

I remain, Yours respectfully, "JUSTICE."

## NAVAL EXPANSION IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Japan is to build two more great battleships and two more great cruisers. This is of much more importance than any step she has taken, and is likely to attract more attention abroad than any step she has taken in Naval development.

Japan's home-built fleet is what foreign observers will watch.

What will America, do now? When these home built battleships and cruisers are commissioned, Japan's new fleet will equal if not out-class America's new fleet. It is greatly to be feared that America will begin to build just because Japan has begun to enlarge. This would be unfortunate for America and much more so for Japan.

Japan has all the ships she needs and why not be satisfied; rivalry will prove expensive.

Yours truly,

W. A.

## MR. GUBBINS' DICTIONARY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have not noticed in your valuable paper any review of Mr. Gubbins' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Words. I make no claim to have examined it critically, but I have used it a good deal in actual work and it certainly is a *grand work*. No one but a student can have any idea of the difficulties experienced in getting exact equivalents, in English, for Chinese compounds; Mr. Gubbins' selection of compounds is very comprehensive. Every time but one on consulting his book in the course of ordinary reading, I have found the compound. I think no praise too great for the author of such

a book, as it means real hard work and grit; I can only express a hope that he will complete the other two volumes.

The first volume of the second edition is thinner than the first volume of the first edition, but it really has two hundred more pages. I think it is a pity such thin paper has been used in this new edition.

I remain, Sir, Yours truly,

"K."

Tokyo, July 9th, 1908.

(NOTE.—Our review of this excellent Dictionary appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Friday, June 12th, and the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Saturday, June 13th.—Ed. J.M.]

## WARNING TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—There is no doubt that prices have risen all over Japan to a very great extent, but there is equally no doubt that hotel-keepers all over Japan have raised their prices out of all proportion to this rise. Now there is such a thing as "Killing the goose that lays the golden egg" and it is a pretty foolish action. It is the tourist and globe-trotter that keep most hotels going and they are being scared away from Japan owing to dearth of living, except the rich American, to whom money seems to be no object. Also people warn each other about certain hotels, and often a dollar or two extra squeezed out of a guest has far-reaching effects. Here is a case to the point:—When right up in the North I mentioned to a casual acquaintance that I was going to a place 150 miles or so South. The reply was at once, "Then avoid the Hotel, for it is horribly expensive." Two days later I met a family who told me exactly the same. I dare say I passed this on, and a snow-ball is started to boycott that Hotel.

Another thing is that all sorts of shanties seem to think they can charge the same prices as really good Hotels. I remember a tiny little semi-foreign place asking me a huge price and on my demurring, the reply was, "But you must have paid that at the Fuji-ya at Miyashita." The latter I consider the most charming place to stop at East of Suez, but why should one pay for really bad accommodation the same as at such a place as the Fuji-ya?

There is one class of people whom Japan should appeal to more and more as it gets better known as a summer resort, I mean British officers from India, the Straits, &c. I know of no more charming country in the world to spend two months' leave in, the climate and country being all that one could desire; but an officer's pay does not admit of him living at Carlton or Savoy prices—and that is practically what hotels in Japan are now charging.

In one or two hotels I must say British officers are taken in at a reduced rate, and this is only fair and wise if this class of guest is to be encouraged.

Perhaps if this catches the eye of some of the more rapacious hotel-keepers it may serve to stop foreign guests being scared away, as they now undoubtedly are, by high prices.

J. R. G.

## PUBLIC NOTARIES LAW.

(TRANSLATED BY J. F. DE BECKER)

LAW No. 53. PROMULGATED 13TH APRIL, 1908.

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. I.—Public Notaries possess authority to draw up notarial instruments (*notariatsinstrument*) concerning juristic acts and other facts relative to private rights and to certify privately signed documents (*privatursku-de*) in accordance with the request of the parties and other interested persons.

Art. II.—Documents drawn up by Public Notaries possess no notarial validity unless they fulfil the requisite conditions determined by this law and other laws.

Art. III.—Without just and proper reasons Public Notaries can not refuse requests (from clients).

Art. IV.—Except in cases specially determined by law, Public Notaries cannot disclose any matters transacted by them unless the consent of the client has been obtained.

Art. V.—Unless the permission of the Minister of Justice has been obtained, Public Notaries cannot at the same time hold any additional public office, engage in commerce, or become the representatives or employees of commercial companies or associations having as their object the making of profits.

Art. VI.—When Public Notaries have caused damage either to their clients or to other persons in the course of the execution of their official duties, they are only liable to make compensation for the same when such damage has arisen from malice (wilful intention) or gross negligence.

Art. VII.—Public Notaries receive fees (*tesuryo*) daily allowances (*nittō*) and travelling expenses (*ryōhi*) from clients.

With the exception of the items specified in the preceding paragraph, Public Notaries cannot, under any name or title whatsoever, receive remuneration in respect to matters transacted by them.

Rules concerning fees, daily allowances and travelling expenses, are determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. VIII.—When there is no Public Notary within the jurisdiction of a Local Court, or when a Public Notary is unable to perform his duties, the Minister of Justice may cause a Local Court to perform the duties of a Public Notary within its jurisdiction.

Under the circumstances of the preceding paragraph, when a Judge is prevented from acting, a Court clerk may be caused to transact the business of a Public Notary.

Art. IX.—The rules concerning the duties of Public Notaries provided in this law and in other laws and regulations apply correspondingly to Judges or Court clerks transacting the business of Public Notaries, but the fees, daily allowances and travelling expenses provided in Article seven (7) accrue to the National Treasury.

## CHAPTER II.

## APPOINTMENT, DISMISSAL, AND JURISDICTION.

Art. X.—Public Notaries are attached to District Courts.

The number of Public Notaries attached to each District Court is determined by the Minister of Justice for each and every jurisdiction of a Local Court.

Art. XI.—Public Notaries are appointed by the Minister of Justice who indicates the District Court to which they are to be attached.

Art. XII.—Persons not fulfilling the following conditions cannot be appointed Public Notaries:—

(1) (They must be) Japanese subjects of full age or upwards;

(2) (They must) have had upwards of six months practical training as apprentices subsequent to passing a standard examination;

Rules concerning examinations and practical training are determined by the Minister of Justice.

Art. XIII.—Persons possessing qualifications as Judges, Procurators and Advocates may be appointed Public Notaries without previous examination and practical training.

Art. XIV.—The following persons cannot be appointed Public Notaries:—

(1) Persons who have been punished by imprisonment or other severe punishment, except those who having been sentenced to imprisonment for less than two years have either undergone it or have not had the punishment inflicted upon them;

(2) Persons who have been judicially declared bankrupt (*hasan*) or insolvent (*kashir-bunsan*) and have not been rehabilitated;

(3) Incompetent and quasi-incompetent persons;

(4) Persons who have been dismissed or relieved from official positions by way of disciplinary punishment, or expelled (from an Advocates Association) in accordance with the Advocates Law, unless two years have elapsed since their dismissal or relief from office or expulsion.

Art. XV.—In the following cases the Minister of Justice may dismiss Public Notaries from office:—

(1) When Public Notaries make application to be relieved from office;

(2) When Public Notaries have failed to deposit caution-money or supplement the same within (appointed) period of time;

(3) When Public Notaries are unable to discharge the duties of their office owing to physical or mental infirmity.

In the case contemplated in clause three (3) of the preceding paragraph, the matter must be decided by a resolution of the Disciplinary Committee of the Court of Appeal having jurisdiction over the District Court to which the Public Notary is attached.

Art. XVI.—Public Notaries, as a matter of course, forfeit their office when they come under the purview of clauses one (1) to three (3) inclusive of Article fourteen (XIV).

## CHAPTER III.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING EXECUTION OF OFFICIAL DUTIES.

Art. XVII.—The extent of the jurisdiction of a Public Notary is the same as that of the District Court to which he is attached.

Art. XVIII.—Public Notaries shall establish their office in the place (locality) indicated by the Minister of Justice.

Public Notaries must attend to their duties at their offices except when the nature of the case does not permit of their doing so or when otherwise determined by laws and regulations.

Unless permitted to do otherwise by the Minister of Justice, Public Notaries must reside in their offices.

Art. XIX.—Within fifteen days from the day of receipt of his order of appointment a Public Notary must deposit caution-money with the District Court to which he is attached.

The amount of caution-money is determined by the Minister of Justice according to the circumstances

of the locality at from three hundred to one thousand yen.

When a deficiency has arisen in the amount of the caution-money the deficiency must be made good within thirty days from the day of receipt of an order to that effect.

So long as caution-money is not deposited, Public Notaries cannot exercise their functions.

Art. XX.—When caution-money should be refunded a public notice shall be given calling upon those who possess rights against such caution-money to claim the same within a period of not less than six months.

Until the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph has elapsed, the caution-money will not be refunded.

The caution-money shall be first applied in payment of the costs of the public notice of paragraph one (1) in preference to other public imposts and obligations.

Art. XXI.—Each Public Notary shall deliver to the District Court to which he is attached a slip of paper bearing an impression of his official seal (*shoku-in no in-kan*) and signed by himself.

So long as a Notary fails to deliver the impression of his seal mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he cannot exercise his functions.

Art. XXII.—In the following cases a Public Notary cannot exercise his functions:—

- (1) When he is the husband or a relative within the fourth degree of the client, of the client's representative, or of a person who possesses an interest in respect to the matter entrusted to him, or when he is the head of the family or a member of the family of such client relative or persons living together with him. This is the same even when the relationship has terminated;
- (2) When he is the legal representative or curator (保佐人) of the client or the client's representative;
- (3) When he is interested in the matter entrusted to him;
- (4) When he is the representative or helper (輔佐人) in respect to the matter entrusted to him, or when he is a representative or helper.

Art. XXIII.—When a Public Notary signs his name officially he must state his official designation, the jurisdiction to which he is attached, and the location of his office.

Art. XXIV.—Upon receiving permission from the President of the District Court to which he is attached, a Notary may employ scribes to assist him in his duties.

The permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be cancelled whenever necessary.

Art. XXV.—The originals of documents drawn up by a Public Notary, accessory documents, and books kept by him in accordance with laws and ordinances cannot be taken out of his office unless for the purpose of avoiding accident and danger in case of emergency, except when ordered or requested by a Court or by a judge of preliminary examination.

The Minister of Justice determines rules concerning the preservation and destruction of the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### THE DRAWING UP OF DOCUMENTS.

Art. XXVI.—A Public Notary cannot draw up documents concerning matters contravening laws and ordinances, invalid legal acts, and legal acts which may be rescinded on account of incapacity.

Art. XXVII.—A Public Notary cannot draw up a document unless the Japanese language is employed therein.

Art. XXVIII.—In drawing up documents it is essential that the Public Notary should have knowledge of the surname and personal name of the client and be cognizant of his personality.

When a Public Notary does not know the name or person of a client, he must require such client to produce a certificate of his seal from the Mayor of the city, district, town, or village where he is permanently registered or where he is temporarily residing; or cause him to provide two witnesses well acquainted with the client in order to testify to his identity. Provided that when the client is a foreigner, the certificate of a police official or a Consul of the client's native country residing in the Empire may be substituted for a certificate of a seal.

When in cases of emergency Public Notaries drawing instruments in connection with facts which are not juristic acts, the procedure of the preceding paragraph may be performed within three days after the drawing up of such instruments in accordance with the rules concerning the drawing up of instruments.

When the procedure of the preceding paragraph has been completed the instruments are not invalidated on account of the fact that they were not made under circumstances of emergency.

The provisions of paragraph three (3) of Article thirty-four (34) apply correspondingly to the witnesses of paragraph two (2).

Art. XXIX.—When a client does not understand the Japanese language, or when he is deaf or dumb or is otherwise a person who can neither articulate speech nor understand written characters, the Public Notary is required to cause an interpreter to be present when he draws up an instrument.

Art. XXX.—When a client is blind or does not understand written characters the Public Notary is required to cause a witness to be present when he draws up an instrument.

The provision of the above paragraph applies correspondingly when a client demands that a witness be caused to be present.

Art. XXXI.—The provisions preceding three Articles apply correspondingly when a client's request is made by a representative.

Art. XXXII.—When a Public Notary draws up an instrument at the request of a client received through a representative, he is required to cause the production of a document proving the authority of the latter.

When the document of the preceding paragraph is a privately signed and not officially certified writing, the genuineness thereof must be proved by additionally causing the production of a certificate of the impression of the seal prepared by the mayor of the City, District, Town or Village where the signatory is permanently registered or where he temporarily resides. In case the signatory is a foreigner the provision of the provisory clause of paragraph two (2) of Article twenty-eight (28) apply correspondingly.

When any defect of representation (agency) or form has been subsequently corrected in accordance with the provisions concerning the drawing up of instruments the instruments are not invalidated on account of having been defective.

Art. XXXIII.—When a Public Notary draws up an instrument in connection with a juristic act for which the permission or consent of a third person is necessary, it is required that proof of such permission or consent be given by causing the production of a document proving that the permission or consent has been obtained.

The provisions of paragraphs two (2) and three (3) of the preceding Article apply correspondingly in the case of the preceding Article.

Art. XXXIV.—The interpreter or witness must be selected by the client or his representative.

A witness may also act as an interpreter.

The undesignated persons cannot act as witnesses:—

- (1) Minors;
- (2) Persons specified in Article fourteen (14);
- (3) Persons who cannot sign their own names;
- (4) Persons interested in the matter in hand;
- (5) Persons who are representatives or helpers (*Hosa-nin* 輔佐人) in connection with the matter in hand, or who are representatives or helpers;
- (6) Spouses, relations within the fourth degree, heads of houses or members of a family living together, legal representatives, curators, employees and inmates (*zusammenwohnen*) of the Public Notary, of the client, or of the client's representative.

(7) Scribes employed by the Notary.

Art. XXXV.—In drawing up an instrument a Public Notary is required to record therein the statements he has heard, the circumstances (condition of things) he has witnessed, and other facts he has himself verified as well as the manner of such verification.

Art. XXXVI.—In drawing up an instrument a Public Notary is required to note therein the following matters in addition to the main purport thereof:

- (1) The number of the instrument;
- (2) The address, domicile, profession, surname and personal name, and the age of the client. If the client is a juridical person, then its title (name) and (the place of its) office;
- (3) When the request is made through a representative, that fact, and the fact that the production of a document proving the authority of the representative has been caused; also the domicile, profession, surname and personal name and age of the representative;
- (4) The fact that surname and personal name and the personality of the client or his representative is known;
- (5) The fact that proof of the permission or consent of a third party was procured by causing the production of a document proving that the permission or consent was obtained, the reason for same, and such third party's domicile, profession, surname and personal name, and his age. If the client is a juridical person, then its title (name) and (the place of its) office;
- (6) When a certificate of the impression of a seal prepared by the Mayor of a City, District, Town or Village, or a certificate of a Police official or Consul has been caused to be produced to prove the identity of a person or the genuineness of a document, that fact, as well as the reason therefor;

(7) When identity has been caused to be proved by means of witnesses acquainted with the surname, personal name, and person of a client, that fact, and the reason therefor, as well as the domiciles, professions, surnames and personal names and ages of the witnesses;

(8) In cases of emergency, when identity has not been caused to be proved, that fact;

(9) When an interpreter or witness has been caused to be present, that fact, the reason therefor, as well as the domicile, profession, surname and personal name, and age of such interpreter or witness.

(10) Year, month, and day on which, and the place where, the instrument was drawn.

Art. XXXVII.—In drawing instruments Public Notaries must employ usual and easy language and write clearly and distinctly.

When there are any blank spaces in lines which ought to be connected, they must be connected by black lines.

In writing down figures quantities dates and numbers the difficult forms of characters for one (壹) two (貳) three (參) and ten (拾) must be employed.\*

Art. XXXVIII.—No character in an instrument can be altered.

When characters are inserted in an instrument, such characters and their place must be written on the margin or on the blank at the end and must be sealed by the Public Notary and the client, or the clients' representative, and by the witness present.

When characters are erased they must be struck out as to leave them still plainly readable, and the number of the characters so struck out and their place must be written on the margin or on the blank at the end and must be sealed by the Public Notary and the client, or the client's representative, and by the witness present.

Corrections made in contravention of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs possess no validity.

Art. XXXIX.—The Public Notary must read over the instrument drawn up by him to the persons present, or let them read it, and obtain the approval of the client or of his representative. Moreover he must note that fact in the instrument.

When an interpreter has been present, in addition to the preceding paragraph such interpreter must be caused to interpret the purport of the instrument, and that fact must be noted therein.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

London, July 2.

A German telegram from Teheran says that the Shah has complained to King Edward that the British Legation is granting asylum to refugees. The King replied, defending the legation and pointing out the numerous executions that have taken place without trial.

The Foreign Office says it is quite correct that the King and the Shah should have exchanged telegrams but it is unable to give the text.

London, July 3.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at Reval. What mention was made related to frontier disputes and the commercial frontier. The troops surrounding the Legation had been withdrawn. Great Britain would require a guarantee of the safety of the refugees before they were allowed to leave the Legation. If they were accused of crime distinct from political offences an assurance would be required of a fair trial at which the Legation would be represented.

#### ENGLISH PATENT LAWS.

London, July 3.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Local Government Board, announced that Germany and the United States had made representations against the new patent act, but the Government were not prepared to modify it.

\* The ordinary forms — 二 三 and 十 are very easily altered.



**ORDER RESTORED IN TEHERAN.**

Later.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg wires that in Teheran order is being restored everywhere. The people are organizing a demonstration in honour of the Shah. Russia and Great Britain are supporting the request that Prince Zilles be accorded permission to leave Persia.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran reports that looting and robbery ceased since the establishment of martial law on the 24th of June. General Liakhoff is doing excellent work.

**THE BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.**

The British Admiralty have ordered all civilian guests invited to witness the naval manœuvres to disembark. The exclusion of the Press and outside observers accentuates the importance of the manœuvres. An enormous naval force has collected under command of Lord Charles Beresford. MR. LLOYD GEORGE PESSIMISTIC.

London, July 4.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a bankers' dinner at the Mansion House, dwelt on the difficulties by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confronted by reason of the falling revenue, the diminishing trade and the constantly increasing expenditure. He said he doubted whether the nation was getting real value for its gigantic expenditure. The country must realize that only in economy was real efficiency to be found.

**OPIUM IN CANADA.**

It is reported from Ottawa that the Government is introducing a bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium except for medical purposes.

**ZEPPELIN'S FEAT.**

Later.

Count Zeppelin's airship accomplished a twelve hours flight over the Alps, returning safely to Lake Constance. The Kaiser sent an enthusiastic telegram to the Count saying that his feat marks the beginning of a new national achievement.

**TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.**

London, July 5.

A parliamentary committee has pronounced strongly in favour of the daylight saving bill. It recommends that clocks be advanced sixty minutes in April and turned back in September.

**FREE TRADE FOR MANILA.**

At Manila a mass meeting has adopted a petition to the American people asking for the grant to the Philippines of free-trade with America.

**DEATH OF M. IGNATIEFF.**

London, July 6

The death is announced of M. Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

**ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.**

Sr. Tittoni has announced that an expedition will be immediately despatched to occupy the territory ended to Italy by the recent delimitation convention with Abyssinia.

**MOROCCO.**

The Sultan Abdul Aziz has appointed Ab-del-Sadek Governor of Tangier.

**TSAR TO VISIT ENGLAND.**

Later.

The *Chronicle* says it has been practically arranged that the Tsar and the Tsaritsa will visit Cowes during the regatta week, afterwards returning to Reval.

**ABSINTHE IN SWITZERLAND.**

The referendum in Switzerland has decided overwhelmingly in favour of prohibiting

the manufacture, importation and sale of absinthe.

**RUSSIAN CONSULATES.**

The Duma approves of the Government's proposals to establish consulates at Harbin, Mukden, Kirin, Dalny and other places.

**RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPANSION.**

A joint committee of the Council of the Empire and the Duma having failed to reach an agreement as to the voting of battleships, the Government has applied the law and the constitution and will repeat the estimates of last year, which made provision for battleships.

**THE REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.**

London, July 7.

As a result of the revolution in Paraguay the Government has been overthrown after severe fighting. The Ministers have taken refuge in the Argentine Legation.

**JAPANESE LITERATURE AT OXFORD.**

The trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund have approved the inauguration of a lectureship for the Japanese language and Japanese literature.

**LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND HIS OFFICERS.**

London, July 7.

Mr. A. H. Lee, Conservative member for Fareham (formerly a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the last Balfour Administration), writes to *The Times* drawing attention to the national danger, if true—and he fears that the fact is undeniable—that the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, Lord Charles Beresford, is not on speaking terms with either the Commander of his cruiser squadron or with the First Sea Lord (Sir John Fisher). He asks what the British Admiralty proposes to do to end a grave scandal which is sapping the foundations of discipline.

Later.

There are rumours in the lobby of the House of Commons that the British Admiralty contemplates a decisive step regarding the strained relations existing between Lord Charles Beresford and the naval authorities.

**THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.**

The aeroplanists, Farman and Clercot, have competed at Paris for a prize of ten thousand francs for the first aeroplane flying for a quarter of an hour. Farman flew for twenty minutes, covering eleven miles.

**THE NAVAL DISSENSIONS.**

Later.

The naval dissensions are the general theme of the papers, who comment on them most freely. Some urge the supersession of Lord Charles Beresford, failing his resignation, while others denounce the anti-Beresford intrigue carried on by the "little Navyites."

**PARAGUAY.**

Dr. Naveiro has been proclaimed President of Paraguay, and is practically dictator. The causes and details of the revolution are obscure.

**PERSIA.**

*The Times* correspondent at Teheran says that Russia strongly supports the British demand for reparation on account of disrespect to the British legation, until the Shah shall have made a substantial apology.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Dillon, said the Government had protested against troops flocking round the Legation at Teheran. He said it was hoped the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted but negotiations were not yet concluded.

**THE AMERICAN FLEET.**

Later.

The American fleet has sailed from San Francisco for New Zealand.

**THE BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.**

In connexion with the naval manœuvres seventeen submarines steaming due south made a record run.

**THE SAIGON POISONING CASE.**

Three natives have been sentenced to death at Saigon for poisoning.

**BRITISH TRADE.**

The imports and exports for June have decreased by £1,667,263 and £4,150,790 respectively. The latter included iron and steel one million, yarns and textiles £1,281,781.

**FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.**

A fire has been raging for two days at Port-au-Prince. A thousand buildings have been destroyed and thousands are homeless and foodless.

**THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.**

Later.

At the China Association banquet Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Minister in London, and Lord Edward Fitzmaurice were among the guests. Mr. Scott in toasting the guests said that the Association had never before been honoured by such distinguished guests. Sir Robert Hart said he was confident that the coming years would show that China had been quietly storing energy for ages to meet her new environment. China was prepared to face the problems of the future, would ultimately show herself amongst the foremost Powers of the world and would prove a great factor in history. He begged for the continued sympathy and moral support of China. He said that if the Customs Department had achieved any good for China and the world, much was due to the harmony and loyalty of the Chinese. Lord Fitzmaurice also responding, said it was not the fault of the Foreign Office in 1885 that Sir Robert Hart had not ranked as a diplomatist. Lord Granville offered him the post of British Minister in Peking, which he accepted but ultimately declined from a high and honourable sense of duty.

**THE NAVAL SCANDAL.**

London, July 9.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Bellairs, said the Government had no knowledge, apart from unverified rumours, of dissensions in the Navy. If it should be found that there was reason to believe a state of affairs exists which will in any wise be detrimental to the discipline and smooth working of the fleet the Government will not hesitate to take prompt and effective action. The direction of naval policy lies with the Government, and it is the business of officers not to discuss or criticise that policy but to carry it out with loyalty to superiors, in harmony with one another, and with a single eye to the efficiency of the great service to which they belong. (Loud and general cheers.)

**RUSSIAN LOAN.**

The Russian 5 per cent. loan has been issued at 95.

**THE FRENCH BUDGET.**

Later.

The French Budget Committee advise not to vote any supplementary credits for any purpose until the end of the year.

**LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.**

It is asserted at Devonport that Lord Charles Beresford will ask the Admiralty to

make a full enquiry into alleged grievances otherwise he will resign at the end of the manoeuvres and enter Parliament.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### PERSIA.

London, July 2.

The Foreign Office in St. Petersburg absolutely opposes the re-establishment of absolutism in Persia. Russia's policy continues entirely faithful to the agreement with England.

#### RUSSIAN FINANCES.

The Duma by careful cutting down has reduced the deficit of 205,000,000 roubles to 185,000,000. The labours of the finance committee show that the financial situation is good. The ordinary revenue exceeds the expenditure by 87,000,000 roubles.

#### FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Various newspapers in Paris regret the reduction in the military forces of Indo-China. The budget has been reduced to 600,000 pounds. One of the Indo-China mandarins now visiting France has informed M. Klobukowski, the new Governor, that peace can be restored by the exercise of justice and kindness. M. Klobukowski gave a reassuring reply.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, July 2.

The Democratic Convention has met at Denver. The leader of Tammany has five hundred followers. Mr. Bryan is popular, but some of the party favour Mr. Gray or Mr. Johnson. The Tammany ring is opposing Mr. Bryan.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, July 4.

Mr. Bryan stated to the Bryan Club in Nebraska that he would not accept nomination even if selected at the Democratic convention to be held on July 7th at Denver, unless a proposal for a law ordering the presidential candidates to publish their expenses in connexion with the election was included in the party's platform.

The platform of the Democrats is generally similar to that of the Republicans excepting the item now described by Mr. Bryan.

With regard to the tariff, the Democrats intend to make a revision earlier than proposed by the Republicans. The Democrats are willing to abolish duties on foreign goods which at present support the Trusts. Some of the party do not desire to prohibit the Injunction Law but this view is not favoured by the party in general.

The State of New York is being taken as an important electoral division, having great influence over the whole election, and as Mr. Bryan is unable to command it some of his supporters have advised him to abandon his candidature and to recommend a substitute who is able to control the elections in New York. Mr. Bryan declined the advice.

In the meanwhile Mr. Parker of New York, who was a candidate at the last election, is opposing the policy of the Republicans.

There is doubt that Mr. Bryan will be nominated by the Democrats by a two-third majority at the forthcoming convention.

The representatives from California and other States on the Pacific are trying to induce the Democrats to include the exclusion of Japanese in their platform. The attempt will probably be unsuccessful.

#### REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS.

Rear-Admiral Thomas, formerly com-

manding officer of the Second Squadron of the American Fleet, and later temporary commander-in-chief of the whole fleet after the resignation of Rear-Admiral Evans, died on the night of July 3rd at Monterey from apoplexy.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The repairs to the American Fleet have been finished. The squadron celebrated the fourth of July at San Francisco. On the morning of July 7th, the battleships will leave for Honolulu. Seven hundred men have been engaged to take the positions of the various sailors who have either resigned in consequence of illness or deserted. The new crews have been trained for three months only.

#### PORTUGAL.

London, July 6.

It is reported from Lisbon that the Premier was questioned in the Chamber why those who fired on the King were not arrested. The conduct of the officers was described as disgraceful. The Premier defended the responsible magistrates and declared that the story of the assassins' accomplices was unconfirmed.

#### GERMANY AND MACEDONIA.

The German Chancellor through the newspapers denies that Germany proposes to take the initiative in the Macedonian question. Since Britain and Russia have drawn up schemes further meetings are unnecessary.

#### PERSIA.

A telegram from Tiflis describes the atrocities committed on Armenians by the Turkish troops concentrated on the Persian border. Four villages were destroyed, numbers were killed; women and children were outraged.

London, July 7.

St. Petersburg.—The Government strongly supports the British demand upon the Shah for reparation in consequence of the disrespect shown to the Legation at Teheran. M. Iswolsky is confident that the Shah will accept Anglo-Russian advice, and will reassemble Parliament and observe the Constitution.

#### FRANCE AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

Paris.—The temperance party in the Senate has decided to introduce a bill prohibiting the opium trade.

#### AMERICAN POLITICS.

New York.—The socialist labour party have nominated as candidate for the Presidency a convict who has been imprisoned in Nevada for murder.

#### CANADA AND IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa.—In the lower house Colonel Hughes referred to the large influx of Chinese and Japanese into British Columbia and urged the Government to be careful whom they naturalized. They must be loyal to the empire and he doubted whether Japanese or Chinese in the event of trouble would be ready to serve the empire. Ministers preserved silence.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, July 6.

Mr. Tom Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, has declined to be a candidate of the Democrats. The supporters of Judge Gray are endeavouring to push him forward as a candidate. Probably he will resign when the election is about to take place.

Mr. Bryan is still the most popular among the Democrats. The platform of the party will be drafted in accordance with his request.

#### JAPANESE FISHERMEN IN CANADA.

As a result of the new fishing law promul-

gated by the British Columbia Government, all white fishermen receive permission to fish the Fraser river, but only three Japanese were granted licenses. The other Japanese are waiting for permission, but it is hopeless as the Japanese Fishery in the Fraser River is practically prohibited.

#### GERMAN NAVAL MATTERS.

London, July 8.

Berlin.—Though the German navy has always been represented as solely for home defence, it is understood that the naval authorities have been impressed by the educative value of the voyage of the American fleet and have determined to follow the example by sending seventeen battleships and ten cruisers shortly to the Azores and the Canaries.

#### THE DUMA AND EXILES.

St. Petersburg.—The Duma has voted nearly a million roubles in connexion with the relief of 12,000 persons in administrative exile.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the Stock Exchange Russian stocks were in good demand and Japanese supported them.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Simla.—The Amir of Afghanistan is punishing the tribesmen who participated in the recent Indian frontier fighting.

#### CANADA AND IMMIGRATION.

A complaint has been made in the lower House with regard to the large influx of American labourers and it has been urged that the alien labour law should be made more drastic. The Minister for Labour said he believed retaliation promised to settle whether the Canadian working man could be his own protector.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, July 7.

The Democratic Convention was opened at noon on July 7th at Denver. There was an attendance of about 12,000, including some 1,000 representatives from various states. Mr. Taggart, chief of the whole committee, gave an opening address and the Rev. Mr. King offered prayer. Mr. Bulkeley (?) a representative from California, presided and delivered a speech on the policy adopted by the Democrats. In the course of the address, the Chairman said that the Pacific will become the commercial stage of international competition in the future. There was a necessity to provide a naval force so powerful that the coast of the Pacific would not be menaced by any foreign country and thus the peace of the world would be maintained. The source of wealth in the states on the Pacific belonged to the whites and no yellow race should be admitted there. The law excluding Chinese could not be taken as satisfactory while Japanese, Koreans, Indians and other Asiatics were entering the districts. The entry of these people meant a menace to the social and industrial welfare of the whites. He repeated that the Asiatics must be excluded. After his speech, the elections of several committees were held. At 2 30 p.m., the proceedings were adjourned till noon the following day.

The Tammany ring, it is said, intends to introduce a radical platform such as has never yet been proposed, even in the eastern states. The party is trying to admit all the proposals of various labour unions, including the exclusion of Japanese and other Asiatics.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battleships, left San Francisco at 3 p.m. on July 7th for Honolulu.





"GOLD" MARK.				
Inches	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
22 1/2	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
27	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

KAWANATA.				
Inches	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2	8.80	9.20	10.20	10.90
22 1/2	9.10	10.00	11.80	11.50
27	10.30	11.20	12.80	13.80
36	13.50	15.00	16.50	17.80

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Being affected by the habutae market, which continues firm, the quotations for handkerchiefs went up a little. There was no special business done.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)				
Inches	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
20" x 1 1/2"	6	n/m	doz.	3.25-3.37
22" x 1 1/2"	7	"	"	4.25-4.52
24" x 1 1/2"	7 1/2	"	"	5.10-5.40
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched)				
20" x 1 1/2"	9	"	"	4.50-4.60
22" x 1 1/2"	10	"	"	5.50-5.75
24" x 1 1/2"	12	"	"	7.50-7.75
Figured Habutae (scalloped):—				
10" x 1 corner embroidered	"	"	"	0.95-1.00
12" x 4 "	"	"	"	1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

The market is still lifeless. Prices are nominal.  
Refined per 100 kin. ... Yen 45-49  
Dresser per 100 kin. ... " 52-50  
Electric refined per 100 kin. ... " 53-57

## TEA.

A moderate business has been transacted during the interval and prices remained a little weak.  
From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 7th, 5,821,100 kin were sold and the stock on Thursday aggregated 179,700 kin.

QUOTATIONS.				
Choice	...	Y.	65	upward
Choice	...	...	60 to 65	
Fine	...	...	55 to 60	
Good Medium	...	...	50 to 55	
Medium	...	...	45 to 50	
Good Common	...	...	35 to 40	
Common	...	...	30 to 35	

## RICE.

Tokyo. - A special rise has taken place.				
Osaka and Kobe. - The markets remain steady.				
Domestic rice in Fukuoka				
Foreign rice in Fukuoka	...	...	466.305	
Delivery.	...	Closing Price.	184.221	
June	...	Yen.	17.25	
August	...	...	17.15	
September	...	...	17.68	
RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.				
(Tokyo)				
Superior	...	Yen	18.00	
Medium	...	...	17.30	
Common	...	...	16.60	
Average	...	...	17.30	
(Osaka.)				
July	...	...	16.78	
August	...	...	16.96	
September	...	...	17.03	
(Kobe.)				
July	...	...	16.73	
August	...	...	16.87	
September	...	...	16.96	

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 9				
London silver 1/4 lower and China sterling quotations 1/4 @ 1/4 lower have caused a corresponding advance in local rates on China.				
London - Bank "T" .....	2/0 3/4			
— Bills on demand .....	2/0 1/4			
— Private 4 months' sight .....	2/0 1/4			
— Private 6 months' sight .....	2/0 1/4			
Paris & Lyons - Bank sight .....	2/0 3/4			
— Private 4 months' sight .....	2/0 1/4			
— Private 6 months' sight .....	2/0 1/4			
Hongkong - Bank sight .....	per 100	90		
— Private 10 days' sight .....	do	88		
Shanghai - Bank sight .....	83 1/2			
— Private 10 days' sight .....	85			
India - Bank sight .....	153			
— Private 30 days' sight .....	155			
America - Bank sight .....	49 1/2			
— Private 30 days' sight .....	50 1/2			
— Private 4 months' sight .....	51 1/2			
Germany - Bank sight .....	207			
— Private 4 months' sight .....	211 1/2			
Bar Silver (London) .....	24 1/2			

\* Nominal.

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, July 9th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.		Face Value.	Paid Up	Dividend Per Annum	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations	Remarks.
Bonds and Debentures.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June to December	99.80		
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2d	100	100	5	March to September	95.30		
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March to September	94.20		
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June to December	81.30		
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=H)	100	100	5	June to December	92.50		
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 12=E)	100	100	5	June to December	91.50		
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H)	100	100	5	June to December	81.30		
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June to December	80.65		
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June to December	80.65		
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March to September	81.00		
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	92.50		
Yokohama City Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.50		
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	87.50		
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	94.00		
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	87.00		
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	90.00		
Banks.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February to August	527.00		
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	7 1/2	June to December	55.30		
(Second class)	50	37.50	7 1/2	June to December	41.20		
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February to August	199.00		
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February to August	133.00		
Railway & Electric Tramway Co.'s		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June to December	86.50		E.D.
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June to December	62.30		
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	14.7	March to September	74.40		
Kwansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March to September	43.00		
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March to September	69.70		
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June to December	84.20		E.D.
(New Issue)	50	12.5	14	June to December	22.30		
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May to November	57.00		
New	50	25	7	May to November	27.10		
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May to November	66.00		
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May to November	40.00		
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April to October	91.00		
Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May to November	66.00		
New	50	25	10	May to November	32.80		
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May to November	68.00		
New	50	20	14	May to November	28.50		
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June to December	103.50		
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	14	June to December	68.50		E.D.
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12 1/2	10	March to September	6.00		
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	15	June to December	20.80		E.D.
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.5	15	June to December	27.30		E.D.
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June to December	72.00		E.D.
Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April to October	82.90		
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	12	February to August	32.70		
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June to December	14.90		E.D.
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May to November	47.50		
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	10	June to December	12.50		
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May to November	52.50		
Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	22	June to December	86.50		E.D.
New	50	12 1/2	22	June to December	25.80		
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	18	June to December	40.80		
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	25	June to December	83.50		
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June to December	53.80		
New	50	25	12	June to December	27.20		
Nisshin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	10	May to November	8.80		
Exchange.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May to November	112.50		
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May to November	91.50		
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May to November	104.50		
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	13.6	June to December	62.00		E.D.
Brewery Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June to December	77.80		E.D.
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June to December	63.00		
Godown Companies.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
YOKOHAMA CHUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June to December	51.00		
Yokohama Bueki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	16	June to December	30.00		
Fire Insurance Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	10	June	11.20		
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	16.10		
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00		
Oil Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March to September	105.00		
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June to December	88.80		
Nanboku Oil Co.	50	37.50	10	June to December	27.00		
Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
*Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April to October	69.50		
New	50	12 1/2	15	April to October	20.20		
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	56.00		E.D.
New	50	25	10	June	27.00		
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	12 1/2	20	June	16.50		

S. Sellers, B. Buyers, St. Steady, N. Nominal, E.D. Ex dividend. † Ex New ‡ Cannot be held by foreigners in their own names.

## NO REST FROM BURNING HUMOUR

Painful Swellings Formed in Armpits and on Back—Itching Prevented Rest—Suffered Six Weeks and Became Run Down from Want of Sleep—Three Full Sets of

### CUTICURA REMEDIES ENTIRELY CURED HIM

"I had been troubled with swellings under the armpits and on the small of the back accompanied by a burning itch to such an extent that I got very little rest, day or night. This had been going on for six weeks or more and I had tried various soothing ointments, these, however, gave only temporary relief, and as I was getting run down from the want of rest, I decided to consult a doctor, but on noticing the Cuticura Remedies advertised in the paper, I thought I would give them a trial. I used Cuticura Soap first, but this did not give the desired relief, then I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills for three successive times. I am thankful to say that, though my trouble was painful and severe, my cure was complete within a month, and I in the future shall urge any one whom I come across afflicted with skin troubles to use Cuticura Remedies, knowing as I do the great good they have done me. I am never without a box of Cuticura Ointment in my home. Robert Beatson, 81, High St., Fort William, Dec. 6 and 12, 1906."

## CUTICURA

The Great Skin Cure and Purest and Sweetest of Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is, beyond question, the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, yet compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennan (Ltd.), Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Agents. See Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 3rd July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Suzerite*, British steamer, 4,011, Shotton, 3rd July.—Victoria and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 3rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 3rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hakoni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 3rd July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,368, Neumann, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Koshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,657, Ichiji, 4th July.—General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kirin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,689, Yamamoto, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kichin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,408, K. Watanabe, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Renten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tenkaiki*, British steamer, 3,016, A. R. Stewart, 5th July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

### SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 8, 1908.

LOCAL STOCKS.—During the week Engine and Iron Works changed hands at Y.80 for Cash. Langfeldts changed hands at Y.55. Helms are offering at Y.80. Club Hotels have buyers at Y.60; sellers asking Y.70. Grand Hotels remain at Y.100 nominal. Nickels sellers at Y.42. Offers wanted for Union Estate and Investment Company shares.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.07	10%	for 1	10 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000 Y.	768.96	31.3.08	7%	" 1	70 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100	10,000 Y.	8,762.67	31.12.07	5%	" 1/2	100 N.
Helms Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	25,000 Y.	1,682.93	31.12.07	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100	Dr.	14,115.95	31.12.07		" 1/2	55 H.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25		1,729.20	31.10.07	20%	" 1	12 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000 Y.	12,477.04	31.5.07	10%	" 1/2	80 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.		3400	50	50			31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.	250,000				62,285.42					
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...	1,000,000	10000	100	100	3,259.65	1,774.45	30.9.07	7%	9 mos.	100 N.

† 285,000 unissued.

\* Y.390,000 issued.

† 110,000 unissued.

‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec. 95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec. 100 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov. 110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct. 100 S.
Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec. 100 S.

### A. C. HUTTON POTTS,

Share and General Broker.

*Sardinia*, British steamer, 4,126, Talbot, 5th July.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Peshawar*, British steamer, 4,885, Lockstone, 5th July.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 6th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benledi*, British steamer, 2,503, J. Potter, 7th July.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Semineye Maru*, Japanese steamer, 884, S. Nishio, 7th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,405, W. F. Filmer, 7th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Kabunga*, British steamer, 2,925, Smith, 7th July.—New York via ports, General.—Sale & Frazer.

*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 7th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mishima*, British steamer, 2,665, H. D. Tarver, 8th July.—Kobe for Munoran, put to Yokohama for repairs.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bingo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,873, A. Christensen, 8th July.—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 8th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kazeuchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 8th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 4,627, R. Swain, 8th July.—Seattle via Victoria, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Indrapura*, British steamer, 3,152, W. T. Kelway, 9th July.—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 9th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,935, J. C. Richards, 9th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Euplectra*, British steamer, 2,507, T. Powell, 9th July.—Cebu, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel, Samuel & Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Saishin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,334, I. Noina, 3rd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Beuvrich*, British steamer, 2,164, Alex. Webster, 3rd July.—Kohsi ching, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

*Tjibodas*, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 3rd July.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

*Suzerite*, British steamer, 4,011, Shotton, 3rd July.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 4th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Koppa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,080, T. Tibbals, 4th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Gochon*, German steamer, 3,181, F. Wilhelm, 4th July.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

*Isbra*, German steamer, 2,684, Luening, 4th July.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Hies & Co.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 5th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 5th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 5th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, Green, 5th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Amiral Miron*, French steamer, 3,581, Salau, 5th July.—Vancouver via Shimizu and Honolulu, General.—Chargem's Remis.

*Sacra*, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. Hickey, 5th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Atyama*, British steamer, 3,021, McLean, 7th July.—Batavia, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Renton Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 7th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kishin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,657, Ichiji, 7th July.—Katsunura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 7th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 7th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arado*, German steamer, 2,868, Newmann, 7th July.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Tenkaiki*, British steamer, 3,016, A. R. Stewart, 8th July.—Sourabaya.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 8th July.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Geo. Anderson, 8th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,574, Y. Nomura, 8th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*Koko Head*, American Barkentine, 1,011, C. G. Larsen, 8th July.—Astoria, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Hakui Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 9th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Peshawar*, British steamer, 4,885, C. F. Lockstone, 9th July.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Smith, 9th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 9th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Buho Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,044, Filmer, 9th July.—Uraga.—Tōyō Kisen Kaisha.  
*Kichirin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,492, R. Watanabe, 9th July.—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kabinga*, British steamer, 2,925, Smith, 9th July.—Mauroran, General.—Sale & Frazar.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. R. Bagnall, Mrs. A. D. Bagnall, Gen. E. H. Ripley, Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Miss A. S. H. Ripley, Miss A. V. D. Ripley, Mr. John J. Brown, Mr. Hiro Kakiuchi, Mr. J. C. Cochran, Mrs. J. C. Cochran, Miss Helen McIvor, Miss H. McIvor and Dr. H. Tsurusaki. For Shanghai:—Lieut. F. C. McConnell. For Hongkong:—Mr. Michael Bossert, Mr. Benj. T. Brooks, Mr. C. H. Buskey, Mr. Walter Elwood, Miss Bertha Fish, Mr. Allen Hamilton, Mr. Noble Hamilton, Mr. D. W. Longfellow, Mr. Emil L. Lundgren, Mrs. Emil L. Lundgren, Mr. Thos. H. McConnell, Mr. Jas. J. McQuinn, Miss Virginia Newcomb, Mr. A. G. Spiller, Mr. C. M. Thomas, Mrs. C. M. Thomas and Mr. L. H. Thibault in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Goeben* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. J. G. N. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Huygon, Mr. S. Sibbermann, Mr. Arther Siebner, Dr. and Mrs. Robert V. Fleischhaeker, Miss A. Watson Duff, Mr. S. N. Roberts, Miss Marcelle Gaillard, Mr. C. N. Smith, Capt. Gausson D.S.O., Mr. H. P. Lyons, Miss Hedwig Zyplinski, Mr. C. Partatimbene, Mrs. Rol, Miss M. C. Lochlan, Mr. S. Okano, Mr. Ng Kam, Mr. S. K. Ba, Mr. Y. W. Ba, Mr. Yok Fu Chiang, Mr. W. W. Cheung, Mr. Y. Y. Fong, Mr. S. Y. Fong, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. S. Chow, Mr. K. M. Chow, Mr. C. W. Tow, Mr. G. Woo, Mr. S. L. Fong, Mr. T. Ki Fa, Mr. Yook Shi, Mr. H. Chan, Mr. Tong, Mr. Shung, Mr. Kin, Mr. Deng, Mr. Shung, Mr. Ree, Mr. Woo, Mr. Ting Hea Pang, Mr. Joy Gon Lun and Mr. Y. Uchimatsu in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. K. Albertz, Mr. R. I. Brimer, Mr. W. B. Campbell, Rev. J. Carrington, Mr. N. W. Chivers, Mr. A. Crosby, Mr. A. R. Dickenson, Mrs. W. E. Dunn and daughter, Mr. J. Foster, Mrs. J. Foster, Mr. R. W. Gunson, Mr. J. B. Hackett, Mr. G. Hirose, Mr. A. B. Howitt, Miss E. Jones, Mr. B. Kellenmann, Mr. W. Kupfenden, Mr. S. McDougall, Mr. H. M. S. Northcote, Mr. J. Quinn, Mr. G. L. A. Smith, Mr. Dudley Warner, Mr. W. M. Wheeler and Mr. K. Yamasaki in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Sacotra* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports:—Raw silk, 49 bales, waste silk, 480 bales.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Per German steamer *Goeben* for Europe via ports:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa.	Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Moscow.	Italy.	Marseilles.	Trieste.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silber Wolf & Co.	67	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silber Wolf & Co.	30	29	—	—	—	—	11	—
Nabholz & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	215	6	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total ..... 268 50 20 — 215 86 —

Silk shippers by *America Maru* for San Francisco

via Honolulu, on July 7th:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	67
Nabholz & Co.	48
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	25
Jewett and Bent	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	257
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	151
Hara Yushutsuten	65

Total ..... 623

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Silk shippers by *Kaga Maru* for Seattle, Wash. via Victoria, on July 8th:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	123
F. Strahler & Co.	80
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	50
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	35
Varene & Co.	20
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	377
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	117
Doshin Kaisha	45

Total ..... 847

## MAIL STRAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig I	Sa. July 11
Portland	P. & A.	Numa-tia	Sa. July 11
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. July 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	M. July 13
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	W. July 15
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 2	W. July 15
America	P. M.	Mongolia 3	F. July 17
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China 4	Fr. July 17
Yokohama	B. T.	Kumeric	M. July 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Glenfarg 5	Tu. July 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Monteagle	Tu. July 21
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Tu. July 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 6	Th. July 23
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. July 25
America	I. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. July 29
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuia	W. July 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 9th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 7th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Caledonian	Sa. July 11
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su. July 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Num-tia	Su. July 12
Shanghai	Y. I.	Chukugo Maru	Su. July 12
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	M. July 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. July 13
Yokohama	B. T.	Tremont	Tu. July 14
Portland	P. & A.	Alesia	W. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. July 17
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. July 17
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 18
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. July 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	Tu. July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Tu. July 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. July 21
America	P. M.	China	W. July 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W. July 22
Europe	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	W. July 22
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 25
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	W. July 29
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. July 30

## Taking

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

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No. 31

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YOKOHAMA, JULY 18TH, 1908.

明治卅五年三月廿日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to name; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On the 13th July, at 118 A Bluff, MRS DUNDAS OF DUNDAS, wife of British Naval Attaché, of a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TYPHUS is prevalent in Odawara. In the past few days, about 200 cases have been reported.

FROM June 10th to the present time, drought has continued in Sapporo. The arable land is almost waste.

THE Russian Minister and Madame Bakmetieff left Tsuruga on July 12th by the cruiser *Zemichug* for Vladivostok on their way home.

ABOUT 1 p.m. on July 10th, fire broke out in Kuchian, Otaru, destroying ninety-seven houses including the Asahi Hotel, and a theatre.

ON the afternoon of July 12th hail fell in the district of East Ibaraki. Damage was sustained over an extensive area of cultivated land.

THE graduation ceremony of the Nobles' School was held on July 9th, the Prince Imperial being present in company with the Crown Prince of Korea.

JUDGE Smith, an American jurist who has just returned to Manila from a holiday spent on the China coast, praises the American diplomats in China. He is reported to have said, "We have there a fine set of officials, men jealous of their

country's standing in the eyes of foreigners, ever anxious to promote America's interests, and particularly well adapted to the requirements of their office."

FOR the information of several readers we beg to state that the *Romaji Magazine* can be obtained from the publishing office, Shinkōron-sha, 111 East-Kata-Machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

THE death is reported at Kobe of Capt. Murray, a retired pilot residing there, who is alleged to have shot himself with a revolver. The deceased gentleman was 63 years of age.

THE Tokyo Municipality held a meeting on July 10th and considered the proposed reception of the American Fleet. They decided to welcome the American officers and bluejackets on a grand scale.

THE total cholera cases and deaths in the Philippines since 1st January are given in a Manila paper as 4,285 cases and 2,942 deaths. The latest returns show that the epidemic is "yielding slowly."

THE *Fiji Shimpō* hears from Vladivostok that the Russian Government has rejected a proposal by the Duma to establish a subsidized shipping service between Vladivostok, China, Japan and Nicholasvsk.

DURING the six months ended June 30th, there were 154,395 pieces of habutaye manufactured in Fukushima prefecture. The figures show an increase 20,000 in round numbers on the manufacture in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE summer vacation of the Government departments on commencing July 11th, lasting till Sept. 10th. The Law Courts will be closed during the holidays. Civil cases regarding drafts or other urgent petitions, and criminal cases only will be dealt with.

A MANILA paper says that Captain Emil Francke, who was master of the Hill liner *Dakota* when she was lost on the Japanese coast, has gone to sea again but in a minor capacity. He shipped recently at Seattle as supercargo on a coast freighter and hopes to work his way back to a command.

TOKYO papers report that Mr. Edward Noble, formerly chief engineer of the *Kanagawa Maru* who left Yokohama on June 7th by the *Hilachi Maru* for home on account of illness, and whose death we recently reported, committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea between Penang and Colombo.

A BASE-BALL match between the Keio Gijiku College and the Guasan team was played July 12th at Honolulu which was won by Keio by 3 runs to nil, in a nine inning match. A match between the Keio Gijiku and the St. Louis College was played on July 12th at Honolulu, being won by St. Louis by 5 runs to one.

THE Emperor has presented Dr. R. Koch with a silver vase—2 feet in height, and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter—with three chrysanthemum ornaments. The vase is on an ebony stand in a case lined with velvet. Dr. and Mrs. Koch are now in Kamakura, where they will stay till the end of August.

It is reported from Taichou, one of the prefectural cities of Chekiang, that a soldier has severely wounded a student of the Nanchien school there, and that, as a protest, the whole school have gone on "strike." The students held

a meeting, and it was decided to demand the punishment of the soldier. Efforts, says the *Hankow Mail*, are being made by the faculty of the school and the authorities to persuade the students to resume work, but, so far, without school and the avail.

THE *Kobe Herald* regrets to learn that Mrs. A. W. Wilson, wife of Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at Baltimore last month at the age of 75. Both Mrs. Wilson and her husband were well-known in Japan, as they often came to the Far East in connection with the work of the Church.

IN the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on July 13th judgment was delivered in the action instituted by Messrs. Hutchison and Co. against Mr. Tada Chushichi, of Osaka, claiming payment of damages amounting to yen 2,190.40 in connection with certain transactions in calico prints. The judgment was for the plaintiff with costs.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* records the death of Mr. H. von Varelmin, German Consul for Pakhoi and Hoihow, which occurred on July 8th at the Peak Hospital. The Consul came to Hongkong only a few days ago suffering acutely from dysentery, and entered the Peak Hospital. He received there the unremitting attention of Dr. Mueller, but all efforts unhappily proved unavailing.

M. MALEVSKY MALEVITCH, the first Russian Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on July 15th, being escorted by a troop of cavalry of the Imperial Body Guards. His Excellency was received by the Emperor in audience, when he presented his credentials. Later the Ambassador and Madame Malevitch were also received by the Empress in audience.

A CURIOUS incident took place in Changsha the other day, said the *Hongkong Daily Press*. All the foreigners in the City received a communication from the Taotai requesting them to remain within their own doors for a period of four days as a religious festival was in progress, and the Taotai could not hold himself responsible for the safety of foreigners who would venture among the crowds in the streets.

A LITTLE girl, aged six, whilst playing with her brother near a pond at Urakami, on Friday evening, said the *Nagasaki Press* of July 14th, fell into the water and was in danger of being drowned. Hearing the alarm raised by the boy, a man who was working in the vicinity immediately plunged into the water and rescued the child. Unfortunately the meritorious deed cost the humble hero his life; being a sufferer from heart disease he died almost immediately from the excitement of the event.

CAPTAIN MARTIN FRANCIS PATTERSON, who was with the British forces at the capture of Shanghai in 1842 and served for over half a century as master of vessels in Oriental waters, has died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Latham, 1270 St. Charles Street, Alameda. He took the steamer *Warrior* from New York to China in 1867. In 1875 he entered the employ of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and had command of different steamers of that corporation. During his long career in the Orient he carried on board his vessels practically all the great Chinese dignitaries and officers of state. He never lost a ship or had a serious accident at sea. He retired in 1903 to make his home with his family in Alameda.

## THE CABINET CRISIS.

Friday, July 10.

Of course until the actual official announcement of the personnel of the new Cabinet is made nothing can be confidently asserted. The *Jiji Shimpō*, however, supplements its list by saying that in all probability Viscount Kiyoura will be Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Seki Seikei, Minister of Justice, and Lieut.-General Usagawa, Minister of War.

It is a very curious fact that Seoul should be the centre of information about this important question. In fact Tokyo has been quite supplanted, and the plain inference is that the situation centres upon Prince Ito.

It is alleged in some quarters that the resignation of Marquis Saionji would have taken place much sooner had there not been concluded between him and Marquis Katsura an agreement in the sense that the Cabinet should accept the responsibility of putting into force the increased taxes in consideration of remaining in office until the general elections were concluded.

Meanwhile Tokyo is by no means so certain as Seoul with regard to the formation of the Cabinet. It is observed that the Emperor has not yet summoned any Palace Council and that His Majesty's commands to form a new Cabinet have not yet been conveyed to Marquis Katsura. The *Mai-nichi Dempo* notes that the Sovereign's usual habit is to summon Prince Yamagata when military subjects have to be discussed, Marquises Inouye and Matsukata when there is question of finance, and Prince Ito with reference to foreign affairs or domestic politics in general. On this occasion His Majesty has had recourse to Prince Ito only and is apparently awaiting the return to Tokyo of Mr. Hitaka who left the Korean capital on the morning of the 9th and can not therefore reach Tokyo before the 11th at soonest. Pending some clear official announcements only three names seem to be regarded as quite certain to be found on the new slate: they are those of Count Komura, Baron Oura and Viscount Kiyoura. If Mr. Hitaka's return is not to be awaited, the Imperial command will doubtless be given to Marquis Katsura during the 10th inst. and we shall probably have some news before going to press.

Prince Ito is to leave Seoul on the 12th inst. and will embark on the *Chikaya* at Chemulpo. The Prince denies that his return has anything to do with the Cabinet crisis and says that it is in strict accordance with a previously arranged programme. His Highness is further quoted as alleging that there was nothing unexpected in the Cabinet's resignation, the matter having been practically settled some months ago.

Saturday, July 11.

It is now denied that Prince Ito's reply to the Emperor's message carried by Mr. Hitaka was sent to Tokyo by telegram. Mr. Hitaka himself carried it to the Japanese capital, which he reached on the morning of the 11th. In these circumstances the reasonable calculation is that the Emperor will not summon Marquis Katsura to the Palace until the 13th inst. and that the formation of the new Cabinet will not be officially announced until the 14th or 15th. Prince Ito himself will not leave Seoul until the 14th inst., but it is generally believed that he has advised the formation of a Katsura Cabinet and that his arrival in Tokyo will not be awaited for the inauguration of the new Ministry.

There is evidently a pretty general

desire that the new Cabinet should not be formed exactly on the lines of its Katsura predecessor but that some fresh blood should be imported. From the latter point of view Baron Goto's inclusion would certainly be very popular, but the Baron himself denies that he has been approached at all on the subject. The persistent rumour that Baron Hirata is to have the portfolio of Finance has given a shock to the Stock Exchange. This official presided at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce when, some years ago, Mr. Kiuchi, then Head of the Bureau of Commerce and Manufactures, introduced his celebrated scheme for putting an end to time bargains on the Exchange. The scheme produced a veritable debacle in shares at the time, and ultimately it had to be abandoned. Probably the Minister himself had very little to say to it from the outset, but it naturally made him an object of suspicion in financial circles.

As to the portfolios of War and the Navy, it is generally believed that the latter will remain in the hands of Admiral Baron Saito and that the former will be given to Lieut.-General Usagawa.

We may mention with regard to Baron Hirata that his appointment is regarded in many quarters as an evidence that Marquis Katsura himself intends to direct the Cabinet's finance policy.

The *Asahi* predicts that there is little chance of any serious collision between a Katsura Cabinet and the *Seiyū-kai* during the next session of the Diet, but that the session at the end of 1909 will see a fight à l'outrance. This forecast is founded on the hypothesis that the Katsura Cabinet will agree to follow the financial lines mapped out by the Saionji Ministry, in which event the latter can not consistently raise any objection. But it appears to us that this view is somewhat defective. So far as abstention from increased taxes or additional loans is concerned, the Katsura Cabinet will certainly be bound to adopt the policy of its predecessor, and to that extent it may count on the support of the *Seiyū-kai*. But suppose that the Katsura Cabinet goes one better. Suppose that it manages to reduce administrative expenditures or to effect in other directions economies justifying increased appropriations to the amortization fund of the national debt, will the *Seiyū-kai* venture to go into the opposition lobby? If they did they would greatly discredit themselves in the eyes of the nation. It appears, therefore, that the Katsura Cabinet will have a good deal of latitude along one route though on the other its steps will be restricted.

Most unfortunately at this juncture Marchioness Katsura has been taken seriously ill and the doctors diagnose her trouble to be appendicitis. The Marchioness had been ailing for some time, but her health was believed to be comparatively restored until this last seizure.

Sunday, July 12.

Mr. Hitaka returned to Tokyo on the 11th inst. and proceeded at once to the Palace where he handed to Marquis Tokudaiji Prince Ito's answer to the Emperor's questions. This answer is said to have contained three important suggestions, but nothing is publicly known as to their nature. Subsequently Prince Iwakura paid a visit to Prince Yamagata and to Marquises Inouye and Matsukata. Some authorities suppose that these visits prelude a conference of Elder Statesmen at the Palace on Monday forenoon, but others think that no such

conference will be necessary. The *Jiji Shimpō* holds the latter view, and in its issue of the 12th inst. predicted that Marquis Katsura would be summoned to the Palace either on that day or on Monday and entrusted with the duty of forming a Ministry.

The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks that the following will be the Cabinet:—Agriculture and Commerce, Viscount Kiyoura; Foreign Affairs, Count Komura; Home Affairs, Baron Hadano; Finance, Baron Hirata; Communications, Mr. Katsu Inouye or Baron Tsudzuki; Education, Mr. Komatsubara; Navy, Baron Saito; and Army, Baron Usagawa. Of course this list is more or less conjectural. We ourselves believe that Baron Oura will have the portfolio of Home Affairs.

It is alleged that Prince Ito's return to Japan has no political significance whatever, but that His Highness merely avails himself of the Emperor's suggestion that he should spend the hot weather in this country.

Conjectures are rife as to the policy of the new Cabinet, but the majority of onlookers seem to think that the Katsura Ministry will devote its attention mainly to foreign affairs and to finance. In foreign affairs its leading principle will be the cementing of close relations with China, and in finance it will follow the advice of Marquises Inouye and Matsukata. The *Hochi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous person, who is said to be in a position to acquire special information, as alleging that by postponements and economies the Cabinet hopes to be able to obtain a sum of from 50 to 60 million yen yearly which will be devoted to redeeming the national debt.

It will have been observed that complete silence has replaced the somewhat clamorous mood into which a section of the *Seiyū-kai* seemed to have fallen on the announcement of the Cabinet's resignation. Nothing more is heard of a general meeting of the Party nor are sounds of dissatisfaction any longer audible. The *Asahi Shimbun* infers that the efforts of the leaders to placate their followers have been entirely successful. The *Jiji Shimpō* writes a great deal on this subject but adds very little to our previous knowledge. Its conclusion is that Marquis Katsura must rely upon the *Seiyū-kai*, because any attempt to break up that Party or to form a coalition against it would involve a collision with Prince Ito and Marquis Saionji. No one will be disposed to doubt this conclusion.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

Monday, July 13.

Marquis Katsura was summoned to the Palace on the 12th inst. shortly after noon and received the Imperial command to form a Ministry. It is worth while to note how prominently the Elder Statesmen figure in this affair. In the first place, we have the Emperor sending Mr. Hitaka to Seoul for the purpose of consulting Prince Ito. From this mission Mr. Hitaka returned on the 11th inst. and immediately presented his report to the Throne. Thereupon Prince Iwakura was despatched by the Emperor to confer with Prince Yamagata and Marquises Inouye and Matsukata. Prince Iwakura proceeded first to call up Prince Yamagata, and then went on to Marquis Inouye's house, but finding him absent, arranged by telephone for a meeting on the following day. The same afternoon (11th) Prince Iwakura went to Kamakura where Marquis Matsukata is sojourning, and, returning to Tokyo on the 12th, visited Marquis Inouye and reached the Palace at half past eleven. The next step was to summon Marquis Katsura, and he too had no sooner received



the Imperial Mandate than he proceeded to interview Prince Yamagata and Marquis Inouye, Marquis Matsukata, as we have said, being absent at Kamakura. It is very plain that the Emperor is sufficiently wise to utilize his trusted Statesmen so long as their lives are spared to work in their country's interests.

It is expected that the names of the new Ministry will be published in the course of to-day, 14th, the Emperor's approval having been obtained yesterday. There is a persistent rumour that Marquis Katsura has asked Marquis Saionji's consent to including in the new Cabinet, the names of Viscount Terauchi, Baron Saito, Baron Senge and Viscount Hotta.

As to the policy of the new Cabinet, the *Asahi Shimbun* quotes views which it ascribes to a leading member of the Progressist Party. As it is evident that the Progressists show an inclination to support the Katsura Ministry, considerable interest attaches to this statement. The gist of it is, first, that the expenditures on the Army and Navy will be reduced by from 40 to 50 million yen during the next few years; secondly, that a clear distinction will be drawn between debts contracted for productive and unproductive purposes and that the latter will be redeemed in the first place; thirdly, that in accordance with necessity and with the state of the market further loans may be contracted, provided always that they are for productive purposes; fourthly, that with the object of reducing administrative expenditures, reforms will be undertaken in one section of the administration; and, fifthly, that Japan shall adopt, especially with regard to Oriental affairs, a policy identical with that of Western nations.

If the above be a correct analysis of Marquis Katsura's programme, it may well be supposed that he will command the support not only of the Progressists but of all Parties in the State. Mr. Kato Masayoshi, one of the Progressist leaders, is quoted as saying that the Saionji Cabinet was bound to be shipwrecked on the rock of finance. Its management of the country's finances showed not only marked want of experience but also greatly defective judgment. It may be doubted, however, Mr. Kato *non obstante*, whether any Ministry could have discharged in a manner completely satisfactory the difficult task that fell to the lot of the Saionji Cabinet. Of course if Marquis Katsura and his colleagues can carry the above programme into operation, we may look for a marked improvement in the financial tone and for the re-opening of access to foreign capital as well for the removal of much of the suspicion now animating the Occident in its estimate of Japan.

The *Liberal News Agency* publishes what professes to be a detailed statement of the out-going Cabinet's Budgetary programme for next year. As these figures are not official we need not reproduce them in detail. The gist of the matter is this:—During the fiscal year 1907-8 a sum of 42 million yen in round numbers should have been raised by domestic loans, mainly for productive purposes but partly for unproductive. Out of that total 5 millions were not spent, and the remaining 37 millions were more than covered by surplus revenue from the year 1906-7. Passing now to the fiscal year 1908-9 the quantity of bonds floated should have been 71 millions. To meet this, however, the Cabinet decided to effect the following postponements of expenditures, namely, Army 15 millions, Navy 10 millions, Communications 8 millions, and others 5

millions, making a total of 38 millions. When to this is added the surplus from the year 1907-8 and the anticipated surplus from the year 1908-9, no difficulty is experienced in dispensing altogether with further domestic loans.

Tuesday, July 14.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Fiji Shimpō* publish identical lists of the Cabinet which will doubtless be announced officially to-day or to-morrow. Other papers virtually agree with this forecast and we may therefore assume that it is correct. Some delay appears to have been entailed at the eleventh hour by a slight change in the original programme—probably the non-inclusion of Viscount Kiyoura—and it is therefore thought that the ceremony of installation may not take place immediately. The list given is as follows:—

Premier.....	Marquis Katsura.
Finance.....	Marquis Katsura.
Foreign Affairs.....	Viscount Terauchi,
	<i>locum tenens</i> for
	Count Komura.
Army.....	Viscount Terauchi.
Navy.....	Baron Saito.
Home Affairs.....	Baron Hirata.
Communications.....	Baron Goto.
Agriculture and Commerce.....	Baron Oura.
Education.....	Mr. Komatsubara.
Justice.....	Viscount Okabe.

As for the inclusion of Baron Goto, it is attributed primarily to the great administrative abilities he has shown, and secondly to Marquis Katsura's wish to have some new blood in the Cabinet.

There are as yet no conjectures as to Baron Goto's successor in the presidency of the South Manchuria Railway, but the impression seems to be that he will continue to hold that post with the assistance of Mr. Nakamura Zeko, the Vice-President.

Another interesting question is the occupancy of the Japanese Embassy in London. It is thought not improbable that Count Hayashi may return to a position where he proved a signal success, but the name of Mr. Inouye Katsunosuke is spoken of with assurance in some quarters.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes an interesting, if credible, item of news. It is that before forming his Cabinet finally, Marquis Katsura has taken steps to prepare an exact statement of the policy to be pursued by the new Ministry. In compiling this document his Excellency has not only taken counsel with his proposed colleagues but has also sought the advice of the Elder Statesmen so as to secure the confidence and co-operation of the latter. Our contemporary adds that this statement will be submitted for the approval of the Emperor, but that it will not be made public.

Wednesday, July 15.

The official installation of the new Cabinet took place at 3 p.m. on the 14th inst. The distribution of portfolios was as stated above. Viscount Okabe and Baron Goto were unable to attend owing to illness. It is understood that the original intention was to give the portfolio of Finance to Baron Hirata and that of Home Affairs to Baron Oura, but ultimately Baron Hirata was transferred to the Home Department by the advice of Marquis Inouye, it is said. Doubtless the reason for this change was that Baron Hirata is not popular with the business classes owing to his record in connexion with the Exchanges. Of course the assignment of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Viscount Terauchi is only temporary, pending the arrival of Count Komura from England. Baron Okabe's inclusion is evidently for the sake of placating the House

of Peers, and Baron Goto's inclusion is due to the high reputation he has obtained as a business administrator. He ought to prove a success at the Department of Communications. The greatest interest of all attaches to Marquis Katsura's assumption of the portfolio of Finance. This is not gazetted as a temporary measure. So far as present appearances go, the Marquis intends to take upon his own shoulders full responsibility for the management of the Empire's monetary affairs, and the reasonable inference, we think, is that he has formed some working plan which he regards as applicable to the situation, and which his colleagues have pledged themselves to support. With regard to the unexpected fact that Viscount Kiyoura's name does not appear upon the slate, he himself explains that one of the principal desiderata in organising the Cabinet was to bring in some new blood, and he consequently did not desire to be included and is perfectly content to see his place occupied by a new man. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that Baron Tsudzuki would have been included if he had consented to take the portfolio of Justice or Education, but he wanted the Foreign Department or the Home Department, and could not reconcile himself to any comparatively inactive post.

Viscount Terauchi is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as declaring very emphatically that there will be no reduction of armaments or postponement of expenditures further than that which has been already effected. He denounces as unpatriotic and obedient to their own selfish interest only all persons who would denude the country of proper means of defence. But we do not observe that his Excellency says any thing about financial strength as an essential element of a nation's armaments.

Very different are the utterances attributed to Baron Shibusawa by the same journal. This veteran financier, whose record places him on one of the highest pedestals in Japan's economic history, says that the inevitable tendency of human beings is to pay excessive attention to the things in which they think they excel and to neglect other matters though these are not less essential to real success. So it is that after a victorious war a nation is tempted to expand its armaments before everything else. Against such one-sided action every thoughtful person must protest. The Baron has presented this view of the case in strong terms to Marquis Inouye and Marquis Matsukata and has received from them assurances of support. He therefore places great hopes in the new Cabinet, and is persuaded that it will carry out the wishes of the business world, namely, by taking measures to increase from 37 million yen to 60 or 70 millions the sum now annually appropriated for the National Debt Sinking Fund, and that it will refrain from issuing any fresh loans even for productive purposes.

Mr. Nakano Buye, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, goes still further than Baron Shibusawa. He expects that in addition to increasing the amortization fund and refraining from fresh loans, the new Cabinet will find means to abolish the taxes on salt and on communications and will also contrive to materially reduce the income tax and the business tax. He considers that short of these measures nothing can restore the country to a state of prosperity and financial soundness.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is equally emphatic. He says that business circles in Japan unanimously look to the new Cabinet to deal prudently with the financial situation. The enormous increase

of Japan's national expenditures in the sequel of the war with Russia is out of all reasonable proportion to her economic capacity. Her outlays have trebled since she drew the sword four and a half years ago. It is true that they trebled at the time of the war with China also, but the signal difference was that on the latter occasion she received a substantial indemnity and did not contract any foreign debt, whereas on the former occasion she did not receive one *sen* of indemnity and emerged from the war with a foreign debt of many hundreds of millions. The cry is that she has entered the ranks of first-class Powers and that she must live in accordance with her new station. It is like the case of a poor man mortgaging his property in order to go into fashionable society. Such imprudence can have only one end, and the business men of the country earnestly look to the new Cabinet to grapple the problem boldly and treat it so as to restore the nation to a state of financial health.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio urges the Cabinet to depart from its traditional policy of "deeds not words." He considers it unconstitutional that a Ministry should not take a nation into its confidence.

Other business men are quoted but their sentiments do not differ from the above.

Of course the Tokyo press has a great deal to say on the subject. The *Asahi Shinbun* gives prominence to two points, both of which it strongly applauds, namely, that the new Cabinet comes into office unshackled by any prejudice to its predecessor, and that the old Cabinet went out of office without securing so much as one nomination for its supporters to the House of Peers.

The *Fiji Shimpō* also attaches importance to the former feature, and notes that whereas the Saionji Cabinet had to take office on the very eve of the Diet's session, which fact obliged it to adopt the budgetary lines of its predecessor, the Katsura Cabinet succeeds to power without any such embarrassment. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* takes the ground that upon the shoulders of Marquis Katsura and his followers rests the prime responsibility for the present financial trouble, and that upon them consequently devolves the obligation to retrieve the situation. They have had their period of repentance and if, on resuming the reins of power, they set themselves earnestly to retrieve past errors, they may count on the nation's forgiveness. Other important journals, as the *Nippon*, the *Mainichi Denpo* and the *Hochi*, fix their eyes with great satisfaction and hope on the fact that the Prime Minister has himself assumed the portfolio of Finance, thus practically admitting that economics constitute the most important feature of the new Ministry.

Rumours continue to prevail that a large section of the Progressist Party under the leadership of Mr. Oishi Masami is desirous of openly joining hands with the Daido Club and the Katsura Cabinet. On the other hand, the section led by Mr. Inukai Ki is opposed to this course and advocates adherence to the old groove of liberal independence. In some quarters it is thought that this difference of views will lead to a final split in the ranks of the Progressists, but in truth there have been so many imminent ruptures within that Party during the last few years without any ultimate disaster that we are justified in expecting the discovery of some *via media* on this occasion also. It is scarcely conceivable that any considerable number of the Progressists should turn their backs so completely upon their own record as to become the supporters of a non-party Cabinet. Any of

them who adopted such a course would probably find that they had succeeded in discrediting themselves much more than in weakening their old comrades or strengthening their new allies. We may take this occasion to offer a tribute of admiration to Mr. Inukai Ki who for steadfastness and patience sets an example to all politicians.

Several publicists continue to busy themselves with conjectures about the attitude of the *Seiyun-kai*, but the fact of paramount importance is that the great Party has abandoned the somewhat truculent mood which it displayed at the outset and that it is evidently prepared to support the Katsura Cabinet within certain limits.

Of course the press has much to say about the change of Cabinets but we do not find in these utterances anything particularly novel or instructive. The most curious feature is the attitude of the *Nippon*, which persists in thinking and in saying that the Saionji Cabinet was overthrown by a mean and treacherous device, and that consequently the anger of the *Seiyun-kai*, though temporarily allayed, is likely to flame out at any moment. The *Chuo Shinbun*, whose articles possess special value since the paper is regarded as a *Seiyun-kai* organ, offers a tribute to the dexterity and tact of Marquis Katsura. Prince Ito has hitherto been celebrated for turning a captivating countenance in 8 directions simultaneously, but his pupil Marquis Katsura excels him so greatly that the eight may be multiplied into sixteen. The great merit shown by Katsura Cabinets is their power of cohesion, and it is evident that the Marquis is determined to secure that feature before all others on the present occasion. Hence his care in selecting portfolio holders. He has two great difficulties to overcome: one that he will have to administer affairs without a majority in the Lower House; the other that foreign States will inevitably associate him with a military policy. The *Chuo* evidently thinks that the Marquis will be able to overcome both these difficulties for a time anyway.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* takes in our humble opinion a most intelligent position. It argues that the Government has now a unique opportunity to take the nation fully into its confidence on the subject of finance. It can not be denied that with all the will in the world to understand the exact position of affairs, the best authorities are more or less bewildered, and bewilderment in such matters is synonymous with distrust. The Katsura Cabinet has it in its power to reassure its own countrymen and foreigners also by placing before them an unequivocal and exhaustive statement.

We gather, however, from the *Kokumin*, which now reverts to its old status of Government organ, that the Katsura Cabinet will take for motto "deeds not words." Its main attention will be directed to finance and foreign affairs, but it will not make any statement to-day at all events of the policy it intends to pursue. We do not read this as conflicting with the *Nichi Nichi*'s advice, for an exposé of financial conditions and a declaration of policy are two very different things.

Thursday, July 16.

The *Asahi Shinbun* publishes a statement for which it does not profess to be responsible, to the effect that Baron Oura's transfer to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce from the Home Department, over which he was expected to preside in the new Ministry, was due to agitation fomented by the *Seiyun-kai*. The Daido Club was most anxious

to see the portfolio of Home Affairs allotted to Baron Oura, who is a staunch opponent of party Government and who was expected to use his influence in the direction of effecting extensive changes in the personnel of the local Governors so as to substitute supporters of the Daido Club for *Seiyun-kai* nominees. It was this prospect that alarmed the *Seiyun-kai* and induced them to assume a menacing attitude, and they became correspondingly calm when the Baron was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce where his power to influence the political situation will be very small.

It is expected that two almost unknown men will be appointed to the important positions of Chief of Police in Tokyo and Chief of the Criminal Law Bureau in the Home Department. For the former position Mr. Kame Eizaburo, now Prefect of Miyagi, is confidently spoken of, and for the latter Mr. Arimatsu Eigi, now Prefect of Miye. This forecast is based upon the idea that Marquis Katsura wishes to give as little prominence as possible to non-party politicians.

It will readily be conceived that rumour continues to be very busy about the attitude of the political parties. Various newspapers publish various forecasts, but as these forecasts, in accordance with a custom peculiar to Japanese journalism, are attributed to anonymous politicians, it is impossible to tell what measure of trust, if any, should be placed in them. Opinions concur in saying that the most favourable attitude which can be expected from the *Seiyun-kai* is one of armed neutrality. They will not be guided by sentiment, but will treat each of the Cabinet's measures on the basis of its merits or demerits. They profess not to believe in the possibility of any considerable section of the Progressists joining hands with the Katsura Cabinet, and they think that an essentially military Ministry will be compelled to have recourse to essentially military methods, namely dissolution of the Diet. On the other hand, another set of anonymous prophets declare that relations have already been established between Baron Goto and the Oishi section of the Progressist Party, so that nothing now remains except to watch whether this movement secures the adhesion of the Inukai section. It would probably occur to our readers that inasmuch as by coquetting with party politicians who could only bring him a slight access of parliamentary strength, Marquis Katsura would effectually forego all chance of *Seiyun-kai* support, such a step would hardly be consistent with the tact and dexterity he has hitherto displayed.

Moreover, Count Okuma is quoted by the *Hochi Shinbun* as saying the very hardest possible things about the Katsura Cabinet, and as scathingly ridiculing any people who are silly enough to place confidence in its administration. In fact, unless Count Okuma is altogether wrongly reported—which is not probable, seeing that the *Hochi Shinbun* is the Progressists' organ—it would be virtually impossible for any section of his Party to join hands with the Katsura Cabinet.

The continuance in office of Viscount Terauchi and Baron Saito seems to be universally regarded as a clear proof that the Cabinet will not undertake any postponement of military and naval expenditures in addition to those already effected. We may point out, however, in this context that as Viscount Terauchi and Baron Saito endorsed a large reduction of armaments' expenditures when the Saionji Cabinet was in power, it is not impossi-

ble that, yielding to financial exigencies, they may endorse another reduction under the Katsura Cabinet. The only question is whether any substantial economies are possible without changing the military establishment itself; in other words, without reducing the number of Divisions. It is doubtful whether any Cabinet would consent to that measure at the present moment.

#### COLONEL HOBSON.

Saturday, July 11.

It begins to be very doubtful whether Colonel Hobson of Santiago fame has not fallen into a condition calling for restraint at the hands of the law. The statements made by him at the Democratic meeting in Denver show either an almost inconceivable degree of imagination or a plainly disordered mind. He declared that a war with Japan was inevitable; that President Roosevelt had avowed the fact to him, Colonel Hobson, himself two or three weeks ago; that Japan was awaiting a good opportunity to begin the campaign; that she had twenty millions of troops ready; that she was buying from Brazil all the new war-ships ordered by the latter in England, and that if a Democratic President were elected, he must be prepared for war at short notice. Such talk is not that of a responsible man. If Colonel Hobson believes it, he must be demented; if he does not believe it, he is criminal. One is not surprised to learn that his remarks elicited expressions of extreme impatience from his audience. Cries of "no, no!" "fool!" "Its a pity you were not lost at Santiago" and so forth, were heard on all sides, and ultimately the audience attempted to drag the insane speaker from the platform. Probably such men are to be reckoned with as inevitable products of the age. Were their audiences fully discriminating, the danger of their madly bellicose harangues would be small. But the telegrams say that the *New York Herald* reproduces Hobson's wild remarks and makes them the text of a veiled prediction that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. What is to be said of a great journal which lends its influence to foment such an agitation? It would be an appropriate step to open an inquiry whether a man so obviously ignorant of the very alphabet of belligerent operations as Colonel Hobson is should be retained in his country's service, and it would be still more appropriate to consider seriously whether a journal undertaking to propagate his insanity should be suffered to live. Of course we all know that Colonel Hobson is not America and that he does not begin to represent the opinion of the people of the United States. But what if a Japanese Army officer of even remotely commensurate renown were to engage in such a campaign? Would the West agree to differentiate his utterances from the sentiment of the nation?

Besides the matter did not end with Colonel Hobson's dementia. It is true that the audience tried to pull him off the platform, but observe the resolutions which this same audience subsequently adopted:—"Our Party shall fully fortify the coasts of the United States and shall create a Navy competent to afford full protection to citizens of the United States in any and every part of the latter's territory. We further support the principle that complete protection shall be given to all aliens residing in our midst under the provisions of treaties or conventions. But we oppose the admission of Asiatics who are not competent to become naturalized citi-

zens of the Republic, and whose presence in our midst is calculated to give rise to racial competition." Read in the context of Colonel Hobson's wild utterances, these resolutions have an ugly sound, nor is their effect materially lessened by the thought that they are inspired mainly by a desire to bid for the support of the Labour Party. When a country's political leaders find that any party in the State is sufficiently powerful to be worth courting, the programme they adopt to win support at the hustings is destined to be their ultimate creed sooner or later.

Sunday, July 12.

The President has officially denied the statement attributed to him by Colonel Hobson in the latter's speech at Denver. President Roosevelt did not say that war was inevitable between Japan and the United States. What he said was that if the United States Fleet was sufficiently strong, there need not be any fear of a breach of the peace on the Pacific coasts.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a leading article on this subject. The gist of what it says is that Colonel Hobson's violence and exaggerations tend merely to discredit him, as was shown by the demeanour of the meeting towards his speech. On the other hand, the fact remains that an anti-Asiatic plank was included in the platform of the Democratic Party, and that in order to curry favour with the labouring classes, the Democrat leaders have committed their Party to a policy entirely unworthy of the principles of liberty which have hitherto been the boast of that great Party.

What we can not choose but wonder is whether men like Colonel Hobson and Mr. Millard really believe what they say. Millard's book on the Far East is chiefly remarkable for the stupendous misstatements it contains, and his latter assertion, according to the telegraph, is that the Japanese Government assembled the principal business men of the nation and proposed to return to China the *Tatsu-Maru* indemnity in order to check the growth of the boycott. Now what is to be said about such a story? Nobody endowed with the smallest measure of political sagacity could believe it for a moment. Millard, then, has the choice of figuring as a man devoid of intelligence or indifferent to truth.

Monday, July 13.

According to telegrams from London, British publicists agree in condemning Colonel Hobson as being incapable of extending his vision beyond the horizon of party interests, and as having no sense of the interests of the country at large. *The Times* says that persons who desire to stir up trouble between Japan and America will probably utilize his utterances as a weapon for creating dissension, but the great London journal is confident that the Japanese nation will not mistake the statements of this officer for the sentiments of the American nation at large.

It is well that there is no Colonel Hobson in Japan. We have seen what an immense smoke was generated by the petty spark of Count Okuma's Kobe utterances. The Count denied on that occasion that he had been accurately reported, and it was palpable that the newspaper accounts of his speech were glaringly inconsistent with previous utterances of his. Nevertheless certain newspapers insisted on falling into a state of mental ferment and tried to work up their readers to a similar frenzy.

What would happen to these newspapers and their mischief-making comrades if a Japanese Colonel Hobson were to appear upon the scene, and if the Progressist Party, for example, were openly to adopt as a plank in its platform the cry of Occidental exclusion?

#### THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

We stated in our last issue that a meeting of the Directors of the Tokyo Railway was to be held on the 9th inst. for the purpose of considering a proposal received from the City Council in the sense that the application for municipalization should be presented again as the new Cabinet might regard the question with more favour than the former Cabinet had done. After careful consideration the Directors unanimously decided that this proposal could not be entertained. Mr. Inouye was instructed to convey to the Mayor of Tokyo a copy of the Directors' resolution. His Honour is said to have urged reconsideration, but Mr. Inouye said that the case was hopeless as the Directors had been absolutely unanimous.

In these circumstances the question of the resignation of the Mayor and the Aldermen has again been brought upon the tapis and there appears to be a good deal of agitation in favour of it.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* insists strongly that the Directors also must resign. Everybody now sees that the present system of fares must be amended, but if that is to be done quietly and satisfactorily, the Directorate of the Company must be changed as the present Directors have forfeited public confidence. Our contemporary alleges that whereas the Directors have men like Mr. Kondo Rempai and Baron Shibusawa to refer to for advice, they do not take advantage of the counsels of these eminent men of business, and they thus fail to obtain the trust of the public.

It is to be hoped that the affairs of this important enterprise are not to be carried into the realm of sentiment and politics.

#### FORMOSA.

Telegrams from Formosa state that the most obdurate of the aborigines, namely the inhabitants of the South Nanwo district, have tendered their submission and handed over their arms and ammunition. Steps are now being taken to construct a road from Gilan to Taito on the east coast, which latter place has hitherto been accessible from the sea only. Judging by the success which has attended all the recent operations of the *Aiyu* line, we may conclude that the complete subjugation of the aborigines is almost accomplished. The task seems to have proved easier than was originally anticipated, but before forming a final opinion upon that point it is essential to know the nature of the organisation employed by the Japanese. They have proved themselves so thorough and far-seeing in military matters that their successes seem to be achieved with the facility which marks all the results of complete competence. We see nothing of the "extermination" which elicited a plaintive note from a recent correspondent of an English journal. There has in fact been very little bloodshed. The aborigines seem to have recognised the futility of resistance, and the only question is whether in making act of submission they intend to remain subdued.



## KOREA.

Friday, July 10.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has an interesting paragraph which professes to quote a statement made by Prince Ito with regard to Korean affairs. The Prince says that he has regarded the solution of the Korean problem as the main business of his life for some years, and that ever since the conclusion of the Convention in 1906 he has laboured to obtain international recognition of the fact that Korea is a Japanese protectorate. The secret mission sent by the Emperor to the Hague last year was rather fortunate than otherwise, since it precipitated events and thus helped to clear the situation. Thereafter it had been possible to inaugurate and enforce reforms with greater vigour and thoroughness. Lately important steps had been taken in two directions. One was the quelling of the insurrection. This had been entirely successful so far as the political elements of the disturbance were concerned, but there remained still the bandits who had played into the hands of the insurgents. These were difficult to deal with in a drastic manner, but in time they would be thoroughly eradicated. The second step was the re-organisation of the local administrative system, which measure had now been effected and would probably lead to satisfactory results. New codes had also been enacted, the judiciary had been re-modelled, the currency system had been reformed, the finances had been put in order and various minor improvements had been effected. Finally the Korean officials had been again and again urged to divest themselves of personal ambition in the interest of the country at large and to remember before everything that they are Koreans. On the whole therefore it might be said that the first stage of the regeneration of Korea had been successfully accomplished.

Sunday, July 12.

The Emperor of Korea is sending Mr. Chamberlain Kim to Japan to visit the Crown Prince. This official is to accompany Prince Ito.

There is to be a Japanese-Korean exhibition in Seoul in 1910. According to rumour the articles exhibited will ultimately be brought to Tokyo for the purposes of the great Exhibition, but it is not easy to see how such an arrangement can be conveniently made.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Seoul says that Prince Ito contemplates a large reduction of the staff of the Residency-General, and that this will involve the resignation of Mr. Tsurubara.

It is officially reported that between the 7th and the 9th inst. there were 26 collisions between the insurgents and the Japanese troops. Of the former 106 were killed and 51 taken prisoners.

Monday, July 13.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Asahi Shinbun* describes a curious development of the insurrection. It is that on the 10th inst. a body of 200 Koreans, under the leadership of Yi Pongyun, crossed the Tumen from Russian territory and surrounded the camp of a Japanese detachment stationed at Sin Asan. The Japanese resisted for some time, but their ammunition having become exhausted, they finally retired with the loss of one killed. The *Jiji Shimpō*, which has a similar but more detailed telegram, states that these men were originally bandits and that they have been outlawed alike by Russia and by China. After their success

at Sin Asan the insurgents pushed on to Kyong-heun, where they met with even greater success and inflicted somewhat heavy loss on the Japanese detachment. Two companies have moved to attack them, and in the meantime the Japanese residing at Unkwai Bay have withdrawn.

We may note here that the *Seoul Press* of the 10th inst. warns the public against drawing too large deductions from the fact that several of the insurgent leaders were recently captured. If the insurgents were duly organised and were acting in pursuance of an intelligent and concerted plan, the loss of prominent leaders would doubtless be serious. But although the captured men are not without reputation, they can not be regarded as anything better than the heads of small semi-isolated bands, and thus their removal from the scene of action does not greatly affect the issue. Our Seoul contemporary further states that the apparent break-up of the insurgents into small bands does not necessarily suggest the approaching collapse of the movement. The dimensions of each body of men may be purely a matter depending upon commissariat convenience, and the *Seoul Press* concludes by saying:—"As a matter of fact, many thousands of people are still under arms, and although the disturbance is certainly not extending, we cannot help recognizing that the suppression of the trouble requires at least several months more of hard and persevering work on the part of our military and police."

On the 12th inst. a farewell entertainment was given in Prince Ito's honour by the official and non-official Japanese in Seoul. In replying to the toast of his health, the Prince is said to have denied the truth of certain rumours recently circulated in the sense that Japan's policy towards Korea had undergone a change. There had been no change. Japan was irrevocably determined to pursue the programme mapped out after the war, and she would not depart from it unless the Koreans by their conduct compelled her to do so. This significant utterance can not be mistaken. It evidently means that Japan will limit herself to a protectorate of Korea unless the Koreans by their own acts compel her to reduce the Peninsula to the status of a dependency.

The *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Mainichi Dempo* agree in stating that Prince Ito has definitely resigned his post in Korea, that on his return to Tokyo he will be appointed President of the Privy Council, and that Prince Yamagata who now holds that office will devote himself solely to military matters. It goes without saying that if this forecast be correct, Viscount Sone will be appointed Resident-General in Seoul. That would account for the fact that the Viscount is not expected to receive a portfolio in the new Cabinet.

Wednesday, July 15.

The Korean Throne has granted a sum of 100,000 yen for the relief of sufferers, foreign and native, at the hands of the insurgents, and the duty of apportioning the money has been assigned to the Minister of the Interior.

The work of organising the assistant gendarmerie in Korea is said to be progressing very favourably. Applications for enrollment have been so numerous that it is probable that the originally contemplated establishment will be somewhat enlarged.

Prince Ito's departure from Seoul, which was to have taken place on the 15th inst., was hastened by one day, and in consequence the meeting of statesmen and senior officials which had been fixed for the 14th inst. was exchanged for a large dinner at the

Residency-General on the evening of the 13th. There were about 500 persons present and the Prince is said to have spoken for about an hour. He discussed the whole course of events since the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over the Peninsula, but the details of this part of the speech have not been telegraphed. With regard to his own return to Korea after a short interval, he said that nothing had yet been fixed and that he would be guided by the instructions of his Sovereign. Alluding to the rumours which had been current at the time of the appointment of a Vice-Resident-General, the Prince said that the office had been created at his suggestion as a matter of administrative necessity and that no deep significance was to be attached to it.

The Prince left Seoul at 5.10 p.m. on the 14th inst. and it need hardly be said that his departure was signalised by the assembly of a very large number of leading Korean and Japanese officials and prominent Japanese residents.

We observe that some of our local contemporaries have reproduced an article from the *Japan Chronicle* which, it need hardly be said, is emphatically anti-Japanese. The article is founded on statements made to its writer by a casual Korean acquaintance whom he met in a Korean theatre. With reference to the article the *Seoul Press* makes the following remarks:—

The casual reader will probably carry away the impression that the Japanese officials are accused of dumping "Japanese coolies without a *sen* of their own" "into the Korean villages, completely disorganising rural life and practically living on the all too poverty-stricken natives." Is that the impression intended to convey? If so, we have no hesitation in saying that the allegation is entirely without foundation. If the charge be that inpecunious Japanese immigrants are invading the rural districts of Korea, we feel scarcely less confidence in characterising it as a gross exaggeration. It is quite conceivable that here and there there might be found black sheep among the Japanese settlers in the interior, as black sheep are invariably present in any community. But nothing could be more unjust and cruel than to describe the simple and kindly Japanese farmers who are beginning to settle in Korean villages as "coolies without a *sen* of their own" and as living upon the poverty-stricken Koreans. These agricultural settlers who constitute the great bulk of the Japanese moving to country districts, come with money which they invest in the soil and, moreover, generally give employment to natives at rates never before even dreamed of by them. As to the complaint that "the Japanese police invariably favour their nationals" against the Koreans, this is not the first time we hear of it, but thus far we have not had any occasion to deal with any specific instance, for no such instance has ever come to our personal notice or been reported to us. Concerning the alleged delay in issuing passports to Koreans intending to go abroad, we can safely say in general that no unnecessary delay has ever taken place, and that where a delay has occurred there has always been some good cause for it. If Mr. Douglas Young will disclose the identity of his Korean informant, we promise him to find out and publish all that is ascertainable in the matter. There are in the article other injurious accusations against the Japanese in Korea, which, being unsupported by any specific evidence, defy any attempt at refutation, and which, consequently, it is useless to notice.

Thursday, July 16.

With regard to the sum of 100,000 yen which has been allotted by the Imperial Household in Korea for the relief of sufferers at the hands of the insurgents, the telegraph says that these sufferers number 76 killed, and 74 wounded, and that 5,998 houses were destroyed in addition to 11 houses which were in foreign occupation. How many of these outrages have been wrongfully attributed to the Japanese, we wonder.

The record continues to show that the campaign against the insurgents is being vigorously carried on. Between the 10th and 13th inst. there were 29 fights which

resulted in the death of 115 of the insurgents and the capture of 76.

On the 8th inst. the insurgents attacked four tax collectors, of whom two were Japanese, in the province of Hwanghaido and literally cut them to pieces. The bodies are said to have been shockingly mutilated.

Two Korean Envoys are accompanying Prince Ito to Japan. One of them, Mr. Om, a Court Councillor, is coming to visit the Korean Prince Imperial, but the object of the other—Mr. Kim, a member of the Privy Council—is not stated.

An important piece of news is telegraphed. The Emperor of Korea has two had teeth extracted by a Japanese dentist. This is the first surgical operation ever performed on the person of a Korean potentate and it is said to have caused something like a panic in the Palace. But peace of mind has been happily restored.

During the war, rails were laid between Chiyongjin and Hoiryong in the north of Korea for purposes of transporting goods. It was a very rough line, the waggons being man-pull. This little railway, which measures 52 miles, subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Amenomiya and other enterprising Japanese and has been carried on successfully ever since. The gradual development of the region now calls for some improvement of the road, and an application in that sense was recently presented by the holders of the line. But Tokyo papers state that the War Department, while recognising the necessity for improvement, questions the expediency of leaving the line in private hands, especially when the Colonization Company is on the eve of being formed. It is therefore expected that the application will be refused. We wonder whether this is to be read as an intimation that the Government intends to protect the Colonization Company and to reserve to it all the plums ripening in Korea. Japan ought to have learned by this time the unwisdom of such a policy.

#### CHINA.

Friday, July 10.

The latest about the Fakuken Railway is a telegram from Peking saying that the *Chunwai Jipao* of Shanghai announces the withdrawal of Japan's objections. We do not think that any credence attaches to this statement. The truth is that the representatives of the British Syndicate have succeeded in cleverly thrusting out of sight the facts of the case and serving up for public observation its sentimental side only.

It would seem that judicial horrors are as prevalent as ever in China. The South-west Chilli correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes as follows, under date of June 18th:—

Much has been written about the new code of laws in China and the ameliorated form of punishments introduced by recent edicts. As is so often the case with edicts, this one is a dead letter in this part of the metropolitan province, judging by what occurred in the adjoining city not long since. A man from Kansu had returned home with some silver, and the villagers were proud of having a wealthy man as a neighbour. But he had poor relatives, and they asked for loans, which were refused. Then a sudden descent was made one midnight, and about two thousand ounces of silver were stolen by a gang of about a dozen men. The official, a new arrival, who succeeded a man notorious for incompetence in keeping the country free from robbers and salt smugglers, was in luck's way, for he determined to settle this case in a speedy and effective manner. It happened that some of the silver, bearing a Kansu chop, was sold to a bank near the city, so the bankers were arrested. Then, one of the yamen runners was found dead one morning, having been put out of the way by accomplices, for dead men tell no tales. Soon about two dozen men were under arrest, innocent and guilty. But to

arrive at the true state of affairs, as he thought, the official made eight men kneel on the chains, then inserted burning incense between their nostrils till the skin and muscle fell or shrivelled away. Other tortures were inflicted, too, such as burning incense on the bare back of the men while their bodies dangled from a beam. Confession was easy under these afflictions, and some innocent people were dragged into it when the official insisted on the sufferers saying who their accomplices were, for, in their agony, they named men who were not friendly with themselves, and these were arrested. The end has now come, for eight men were beheaded, others are to be kept in durance for a term of years, but the general belief is that several innocent ones have been sacrificed. One man has had to die because his brother, probably a guilty party, ran away. And that is the new China, for the official is a comparatively young man, who professes to be a man of progressive ideas and some Western training.

The treatment of lunatics is also another horror, as witness the following from the same journal:—

I have lived in this market town of Lieuo for about six years, and during that time about a dozen cases of insanity in this vicinity have come under my notice and some of them under my treatment.

I have seen three cases chained to trees and exposed to the weather; one of them in the dead of winter and left to starve. Not because of cruelty particularly, but because the houses of the poor are so small and so rickety that a crazy man would tear one down if confined in it. So they can do no better and in many cases cannot provide the food for one upon whom they have, perhaps, previously depended for food themselves.

The Chinese know nothing of the proper treatment for the insane, and it seems as if all the treatment they get can act only as a preventative to recovery.

Saturday, July 11.

In addition to the Kwangtung and Kwangsi inundations the Yangtze valley appears to be threatened. The water has risen to an exceptional height in the great river and several villages along the banks have been more or less invaded. Unless the weather changes a serious calamity is apprehended.

It is stated that preparations for opening the new service of steamers between Dairen and Shanghai have progressed so far as to render it certain that the service will commence from the fixed time, namely the month of August. It is fully expected that the steamers will have to be run at a loss in the early days, but Dairen promises to be an important business centre in the near future. Meanwhile the new line will certainly afford great facilities for passengers and mails.

There are vague telegrams from Mukden which appear to indicate that the negotiations between China and Japan are not making particularly satisfactory progress. We presume that the negotiations referred to are those connected with the framing of regulations for the operation of the Yalu Timber Felling Convention, and perhaps with the question of Kwantung salt. At all events, the news is that while the demeanour of the Chinese delegates is quite friendly, their proceedings are evidently dictated by the rights-recovery mood.

Sunday, July 12.

It is reported that the Emperor of China is very ill, but this may probably prove an exaggeration as usual. His Majesty was too unwell, however, to give audience to General Count Fukushima, who has arrived in Peking.

Rumour has it that a strong party is developing in Peking against the establishment of constitutional government. The leaders of this opposition are said to point to Persia and Russia as illustrations of the danger of that system.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has refused its consent to Germany's proposal for building a dock at a suitable place on the coast of Shantung.

Monday, July 13.

The Chinese ladies of Hongkong, matrons and maidens alike, have opened a large bazaar the proceeds of which are to be devoted to aiding the sufferers by the inundations. The Governor was present at the opening ceremony as were also the Consuls of the United States and Germany. This, so far as we know, is the first instance of anything of the kind in China.

The Viceroy of Yun-kwei, Mr. Shih Liang, has resigned his position and is said to be determined on going out of office. No reason is assigned by the telegraph, but it may be assumed that the incident is connected with the recent frontier troubles.

It will be remembered that Baron Goto recently spoke of an Intelligence Bureau at Tairen, the object of which was to collect information about all matters connected with trade, industry and agriculture, and to place the results of these researches at the disposal of all nationalities. It was to be inferred from Baron Goto's statement that such a bureau had already come into existence, but we gather from a telegram published yesterday in Tokyo that the bureau is only now in process of formation.

Wednesday, July 15.

There are telegrams from Peking this morning showing that a portion of the project for the establishment of a national assembly has been promulgated. Evidently this work is not making such rapid progress as was hoped at one time.

News from Kilin shows that a strong opposition is gradually growing up to the construction of the Changchun-Kilin Railway as a joint enterprise. A number of the leading Chinese residents of Kilin are said to have addressed to Peking emphatic memorials on the subject. This seems likely to raise another question between Peking and Tokyo. The Chinese are distinctly pledged by treaty to make the enterprise a joint affair, and as the line will be virtually a branch of the South Manchuria Railway, Japan is most unlikely to allow it to be constructed and owned entirely by the Chinese.

News has been received of a riot at Ying-shan in the province of Anhui. There was the usual feature of such affairs in China, namely, the wrecking of the Christian place of worship.

A Japanese traveller who has just returned from Mongolia to Tieling is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that many people in Mongolia believe in a Russo-Chinese alliance to fight Japan; others believe in a China-Japan alliance to fight Russia, but the great majority place credit in a Russo-Japanese combination for the partition of Mongolia. It appears from this traveller's account that there is a feeling of great uneasiness and that the Dalai Lama is doing his best to allay it.

Thursday, July 16.

Mr. Shih Liang, Viceroy of Yun-Kwei, who tendered his resignation some days ago and was refused permission to retire by the Throne, has again asked to be relieved of office. The reason he assigns is that France is largely increasing her military force in the border regions, and that a corresponding step should be taken on China's part, but the Viceroy has no funds for the purpose and cannot see any way of obtaining money. He therefore urges that an official of greater administrative and financial ability should be appointed to the Viceroyalty.

It seems to be true that the Governor-General of Indo China has forwarded to the Government in Paris an application for two more brigades of troops, the three brigades

now stationed in that region being insufficient to deal with the turbulent conditions that exist along the border. Not only do numbers of freebooters frequent the district but the revolutionists also make it a convenient rendezvous. It is not unnatural that the Viceroy of Yun-Kwei should feel uneasy in the circumstances, however convinced he may be of the *bona fides* of France's intention.

News from Kilin indicates that the movement to exclude Japan from partnership in the Kilin-Changchun Railway enterprise is developing large proportions. The Manchus of the Eight Banner Corps are said to have formed a committee of 300 persons whose business it will be to carry on a propaganda in favour of this new access of the rights-recovery mania. It appears that there exist in various places throughout the Three Provinces organised bodies calling themselves associations for the promotion of self-government. The Kilin branch of this movement is said to be closely connected with the railroad propaganda, and Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul in Kilin, has sent to the office of this branch a warning that Japan will not agree to any change of programme in the matter of the Railway.

The negotiations for drawing up detailed regulations connected with the Yalu Timber Felling Industry are said to be progressing favourably in Mukden. A necessity having arisen to procure some local information, Major-General Kojima proceeded to Antung for that purpose, and on his return to Mukden, which was expected to take place on the 15th inst., the last stages of the negotiations were to be entered and the draft is expected to be finished by the 20th inst.

#### THE "UNAGI KAI"

The leading bankers of Tokyo, whose meetings have now come to be called by the above name in consideration of the place where they were first held, came together on the 8th inst. in the Mitsui Club. The proceedings opened with a speech from Marquis Matsukata, who, after alluding to the history of the adoption of the gold standard by Japan and to the great advantages which had accrued from the taking of that step, said that one of the most important questions now calling for solution was tariff revision, and that financiers and business men should devote close attention to it. Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Sonoda and Toyokawa then spoke, and it was ultimately decided that the Government should be invited to take various steps for the improvement of the financial situation. The first of these relates to the payment of the national debt. According to the present system, the scheme of amortization is based upon a total debt of 1700 million *yen*, and after the payment of interest there remains a sum of only 37 million *yen* for purposes of annual redemption. The bankers think that this sum should be increased by from 25 to 40 millions, so as to raise the yearly redemptions to from 60 to 75 millions. They would obtain money for this purpose not by issuing bonds or increasing the taxes but by administrative economies. As to the method of redemption, the bankers are said to have stated that they do not insist upon lot drawing as preferable to discounting, but that whichever plan seemed advantageous at the time might be adopted. In the second place, they urged that the extension of the railway system should be carried out slowly and that the Government should adopt the policy of improving the lines already built

rather than that of adding to their length. The bankers think that it is better to perfect what one has got than to make imperfect additions to it. With regard to tariff revision, the bankers decided that, apart from the investigations now officially carried on, business men should examine the problem from their own point of view and report upon it.

#### THE SOCIALIST QUESTION.

As is usually the case with disquieting rumours, full investigation shows that there is no direct basis whatever for the story which attributed the resignation of the Saionji Cabinet to a charge preferred by Prince Yamagata about undue leniency towards socialism. The facts are simply these. Some time ago certain Japanese subjects residing in the United States enrolled themselves as members of a party of Americans professing extreme socialistic doctrines. About the same period somewhat similar doctrines found vogue among the teachers of a private school in Japan and were embodied in a circular distributed among the troops of a certain regiment. This latter fact having come to the knowledge of Prince Yamagata, he naturally conveyed information to Marquis Saionji, but it appeared that the Cabinet had already taken appropriate steps with regard not only to the school in question but also to the Japanese socialists in America. These are the sparks which some imaginative folks endeavoured to fan into a conflagration in connexion with the resignation of the Ministry. The *Jiji Shimpō*, we observe, writes an illuminating article on the subject. It altogether ridicules the apprehensions which a few people seem to entertain about the growth of socialism in Japan. Socialism has no footing in this country as yet, nor is there any indication that it will gain a footing, in the near future at all events. Prior to the war with Russia, a small coterie of men calling themselves socialists argued vehemently against the opening of hostilities and published a newspaper organ to propagate their creed. But they soon dwindled into insignificance, and although a periodical of so-called socialist views continues to be published, it has no influence, nor does it serve any purpose apparently except to furnish material for occasional comment on the part of amused readers. As for the Army, the *Jiji* ridicules the idea that socialism has the least chance of spreading in its ranks. What is wanted is the adoption of more strenuous measures, not against socialism, but against abuse of power on the part of non-commissioned and commissioned officers.

#### PROFESSOR ICHIKI.

Through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* Dr. Ichiki emphatically denies the rumour which attributes to him a leading part in the agitation fomented by some newsmongers against the Saionji Cabinet. The learned jurist, as our readers will remember, was reported to have propounded the doctrine that the large latitude given to the Bench by the new penal code, especially with regard to forgeries of Imperial rescripts and of the Imperial Seal, is calculated to encourage the growth of republicanism and even socialism. He points out that he himself was one of the committee for the revision of the code, that its provisions may be said to be in part his own work, and that he has never raised in the remotest degree such a question as that now attributed to him. We strongly

suspect that this absurd agitation has a dishonest origin, though what object its promoters hope to accomplish we can not attempt to conjecture.

We may add that Prince Yamagata also wholly denies having had anything to do with the Cabinet crisis and says that, whatever rumours may be circulated, Marquis Saionji will surely not attach any importance to them.

#### PRINCE ITO.

It would seem that there is no truth in the rumour published on the 13th inst. in Tokyo to the effect that Prince Ito is about to resign his appointment in Korea. At a banquet given to him by the Japanese residents of Seoul on the evening of the 12th inst., the Prince emphatically denied the truth of the report, and added that the change of Cabinet in Japan would not in any way affect the policy of this State towards Korea. In that respect things would remain entirely unaltered, and Japanese who had settled in Korea might rest assured that they would continue to enjoy efficient protection. Nevertheless the *Jiji Shimpō* insists on crediting the original statement that Prince Ito on his return to Japan will be named President of the Privy Council and that the present Vice-President, Count Higashikaze, will be replaced by Viscount Kiyoura. The *Jiji Shimpō* is seldom mistaken in such matters, and we are almost inclined to think that the telegraphic report of Prince Ito's speech on the 12th inst. is more or less misleading.

#### ARTIFICIAL SILK.

The ex-president of the Amiens Chamber of Commerce recently delivered a lecture on the development of artificial silk making, from which Mr. William H. Hunt, American Consul at St. Etienne, furnishes the following extracts:—"The three processes for the manufacture of artificial silk are the nitrocellulose, the cupro-ammoniacal and the viscose. I have seen various samples of the fibres obtained by the nitrocellulose process, either bleached or dyed. Their brilliancy is perfect, but their resistance, especially when wet, leaves much to be desired. The principles of the cupro-ammoniacal process produce silk that is radiant and holds together easily. Its cost of production is less than by the nitrocellulose process. The silk produced by the viscose process has the same qualities and defects as the other, but it is more economical. To remedy the lack of resistance of artificial silk, especially when wet, hundreds of processes have been proposed, but no one of them has given satisfaction. For certain use artificial silk may be substituted for the real silk; it has more brilliancy, but less suppleness and a different touch; its greatest defect, however, is that of being less resistant, especially when wet. Another difficulty is its specific weight, which is 10 per cent. greater than the real silk and gives for the same weight a very important diminution of returns. They hope one day, however, to remedy these defects, and that the consumption of the product will become much greater. The present annual production of artificial silk is as follows: Nitrocellulose silk, 2,645,000 to 3,300,000 pounds; cupro-ammoniacal silk, 2,200,000 to 2,645,000 pounds; viscose silk, 880,000 to 1,000,000 pounds. France produces between 1,100,000 to 1,240,000 pounds of the three kinds. The cost of production varies, according to the process employed, from \$1.93 to \$2.90 per kilo (2.2 pounds)."



## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, July 10.

The question of finding funds for the great Exhibition presses constantly for solution at the hands of the Tokyo Municipality. It is reported that the Aldermen have formulated a plan for imposing a temporary tax upon the Electric Light Company, the Gas Company and the three Exchanges. These concerns have asked to have voluntary contributions substituted for taxes, but the Aldermen are said to be of opinion that the taxes ought to be imposed at any rate and the voluntary contributions treated as a matter apart.

We read in the *Asahi Shinbun* that the journey of Messrs. Asano and Shiraishi to the United States has been partly successful and partly unsuccessful. They accomplished two of their purposes, namely, first, a renewal of the agreement under which the California Oil Company has hitherto furnished crude oil to the refineries with which Mr. Asano is connected; and, secondly, the placing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new vessels *Teuyo Maru* and *Chiyo Maru* on the San Francisco schedule. The third object of the visit was to raise a loan of 20 million yen for the purposes of the Toyo S. S. Company, of some cement works and of certain mining enterprises. This money could not be obtained in America and the English market is now to be tried.

The *Asahi Shinbun* seems to be throwing its influence into the scale against the Anglo-Japanese Water Power Electric Company, but we trust that this is only a momentary aberration on our contemporary's part. The economic future of Japan depends largely upon the success of these joint enterprises and every patriotic Japanese should welcome them so long as they are sound operations, which description unquestionably applies to the Water Power Electric Company. The *Shogyo Shimpo* takes what we venture to think is a wiser view. It urges that such an enterprise ought to receive a large measure of public support and that its failure would mean not only the disappointment of foreign capitalists but also an exhibition of inability to help herself on Japan's part.

It appears to be generally believed that the change of Cabinet, when finally arranged, will exercise a wholesome effect upon the share market, especially if the weather grows somewhat warmer. There is only a very vague notion as to what the Cabinet can do to improve the financial situation, but that it will do everything in its power is taken for granted.

Saturday, July 11.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes detailed statements of the estimated expenditures and profits of the Anglo-Japanese Water-power Electric Company. It will be enough to say that the net profits are calculated to be 13 per cent.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are said to have strenuously objected to the proposal put forward by the Morimura Company and other Japanese firms, namely, that the projected increase of railway rates should be limited in the case of eight articles of Japanese manufacture, but that there should be no limitation in the case of other articles. The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha insist that the project of an increase should be altogether abandoned, since if it is carried into effect, the trade

now crossing the Pacific will be diverted to the Suez Canal and the Atlantic, and will further be seriously crippled.

The failure is reported of Mr. Maki, a large silk manufacturer of Susaka in Shinshu. His embarrassments are due to the heavy depreciation which overtook the silk market in the sequel of the American panic. The liabilities of the estate are put at 900,000 yen but nothing definite is yet stated as to the assets. Mr. Maki was President of the Susaka Bank, a small concern with a capital of 150,000 yen. He seems to have obtained extensive accommodation from this bank and it will probably be dragged down by his fall. He has placed the whole of his estate in the hands of liquidators.

It is stated that the City Aldermen of Tokyo have decided to resign in consequence of the Government's refusal to municipalize the Railway. They will probably be re-elected.

Sunday, July 12.

The exports for the first ten days of July totalled 10,132,000 yen and the imports 12,481,000 yen, the excess of imports being thus 2,349,000 yen. From the commencement of the year to the 10th inst. exports totalled 180,106,000 yen and imports 263,039,000 yen, the aggregate excess of imports being thus 82,933,000 yen. The whole trade for that interval showed a diminution of 39,768,000 yen, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of that total reduction 26,244,000 yen stood to the credit of exports and 13,524,000 yen to that of imports. The excess of imports in the ten days under review was due to a reduction of 16 per cent in raw silk, hemp, *habutae*, silk handkerchiefs, copper and tea, and to an increase of 27 per cent in the import of raw cotton, rice, sugar and wool. It had been fully expected that the balance would swing in the right direction during these ten days and the disappointment has been correspondingly great.

The failure of Mr. Maki will evidently pull down the Susaka Bank of Nagano prefecture, and threatens to be disastrous to the Shinano Bank also, but it is thought probable that the latter institution will receive aid from the Yasuda Bank. The fall of the Shinano Bank would have a somewhat serious effect locally, as its deposits amount to about 13¼ million yen and its capital is 1,300,000 yen, of which 780,000 is paid up.

The scheme of harnessing the Kinugawa to provide Tokyo with water-power electricity is not to be abandoned, it would seem, although it has long hung fire owing to the financial depression of the time. A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of securing a charter, and among the promoters we find the names of Messrs. Den, Fukuhara, Yoshida, Toyama, Toshimitsu and other well known men. The programme contemplates an expenditure of 8½ million yen, which it is proposed to obtain entirely from the shareholders, and of 6 million yen, which would be procured by floating debentures either abroad or at home. The promoters calculate that fully 18 per cent. would be the profit.

The Treasury on the 9th inst. granted permission to the Nagoya Municipality to raise a loan of 7,140,000 yen. Nagoya has been in the market seeking accommodation for nearly three years. There was a rumour that a foreign syndicate represented by Mr.

Findlay had undertaken to float the loan, but Japanese newspapers state that this report had its origin in a visit paid by that gentleman to Nagoya in company with Mr. Yokoyama Magoichiro to inspect the site of a hotel, which it is proposed to erect at a cost of 700,000 yen.

The Colonization Bank (Takushoku Ginko) has obtained from the Treasury assistance to the extent of half a million yen. The Treasury in this matter seems to have followed the precedent set by itself in granting 2 millions to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. The money for the Takushoku Ginko will be taken, it is said, from the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

It is stated that the Naruwo region recently annexed by the advance of the Aiyu line is rich in gold and copper. The Fujita Company has applied for a copper-mining concession covering 3,000 acres. On the whole, mining seems to be very prosperous in Formosa. The areas of the mines now worked are as follow:—

	Tsubo.
Gold .....	4,390,000
Copper .....	2,600,000
Gold dust .....	2,900,000
Coal .....	14,290,000
Kerosene .....	14,510,000
Sulphur .....	590,000
Phosphorus .....	240,000

The above figures show that during the year ended June, 1907, the mining area increased by 3,900,000 *tsubo*.

The Imperial Commercial Bank, which has long been watched keenly by financiers, has announced the intention of holding a general meeting on the 25th inst. for the purpose of reducing its capital by 1,400,000 yen. This Bank has been carrying for the last 18 months a large block of greatly depreciated shares, and the directors deem it wiser to write these off at once as a loss. The total involved is 1,387,539 yen, so that by reducing the capital to the extent of 1,400,000 the situation will be fully met. Each holder of four old shares will receive in exchange three new ones.

The Towa Dobun Kai and the Toho Kyokai are advertising for subscriptions to relieve the sufferers by the floods in South China. The original idea was to buy rice and send it to the distressed regions, but on reference to the Viceroy it has been ascertained that relief will be more welcome in the form of money. The *Asahi*, in publishing this advertisement, says that it would not become Japan as a great nation to allow her charitable intentions to be chilled by the boycott.

Tuesday July 14.

It is stated on apparently good authority that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company has at length succeeded in obtaining the foreign loan for which it had so long been negotiating. The amount is comparatively small—only 2 million yen—and the rate of interest is 6½ per cent., which will amount to about 7 per cent. when commissions have been paid to the guarantor banks and to the French Agent by whom the loan has been obtained. The transaction, thus stated, does not appear very attractive, but it deserves attention as the first instance of a loan made by French capitalists direct to a Japanese manufacturing company. We must say that when two banks like the Mitsu Bishi and the Mitsui guarantee a loan, and when the borrower whose property is hypothecated is a firm of such importance as the Kanega-

fuchi Spinning Company, it seems pretty stiff that nearly 7 per cent. should have to be paid.

Even more strongly illustrating the dearth of money in Japan for investment purposes is the case of the Nagoya Municipality. Nagoya is the fourth city in Japan in point of magnitude and it unquestionably has a great manufacturing future. It wants a petty sum of 7,160,000 *yen*, and, after long delay, it has succeeded in obtaining official permission to raise a loan of that amount. But no one can be found to lend the money. The purposes for which funds are required are drainage, sewerage, road-making and office-building, and the Municipality, never doubting its ability to obtain the money, attempted to borrow from several leading Japanese banks a sum of 1,100,000 *yen*, that being the amount required for the first year's operations. But half a million alone could be obtained and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. had to be paid. Meanwhile several appeals were made to the London money market. All were without success. London's ignorance about Japan is quite interesting. Only half a dozen people ever heard of such a place as Nagoya, and it is felt that if the British public were asked to put up money for works at such a place they would regard it as a loan to Timbuctoo or some equally unknown district. Consequently London has definitely declined, and the Nagoya Municipality is unable to raise even the 600,000 *yen* needed to pay for its initial undertakings. The probability now is that the money will be put up by the Red Cross Society on terms which will certainly not be charitable.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that the Rising Sun Petroleum Company has obtained official permission to establish a refinery in the Nishitozaki district of Hakata in Chikuzen. The project is to import crude oil from Borneo and Sumatra and to refine it in Japan. A plot of land measuring about 5 acres has been obtained and tanks are to be put up capable of holding 4000 gallons. The money sunk is estimated at 1½ million *yen* and it is expected that the work will be complete in 6 months. After completion the staff employed will be three foreign engineers and about 200 Japanese hands.

It appears that the strenuous exertions made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and others to induce the American Railway Companies to reconsider the proposed schedule of rates have been attended with some measure of success. The Railway Companies are now said to have telegraphed to the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in the sense that rates will be kept down to the San Francisco level. The Japanese Boyeki Kyokai also has received from the Railway Control Bureau at Chicago an assurance that as this question of rates closely concerns the trade between the two countries, every effort will be made to arrange a mutually satisfactory schedule. Nagoya and Seto have also telegraphed to the same Bureau in Chicago and have urged that the projected increase of rates would be fatal. These two places are the great centre of Japan's porcelain manufacture. They export 5 million *yen* worth of ceramic ware annually to America, and they have hitherto paid 20 *yen* a ton for transport. Under the new schedule, however, they would have to pay 30 *yen*, and this would mean that the Suez route must be chosen in preference to the American.

From the 10th of next month the South Manchuria Railway Company intends

to open its new service of steamers between Tairen and Shanghai and has chartered the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. *Kobe Maru* (2,800 tons) for the purpose. The steamer will leave Shanghai every Friday and will reach Dairen on Sunday. Adding to this the railway journey, it appears that a passenger from Shanghai will be carried to Harbin in 5 days, whereas the sea voyage alone from Shanghai to Vladivostok takes 6 days at present. Altogether it is calculated that by the opening of this Shanghai route three days will be saved from the journey between China and Europe. It is not expected, however, that the service will pay at first. The working will certainly show a loss for some time.

On the afternoon of the 13th inst. the Tokyo City Council held a meeting and, after some discussion, adopted a resolution that with the exception of the operative officers the whole Council should resign. In taking this step they declined to recognise any responsibility on account of the failure of the municipalization scheme, but they considered it necessary to bow to the hostile criticism of the newspapers and to the opinions of a section of the citizens. The Aldermen attempted to induce the Mayor to withhold his resignation, but Mr. Ozaki declined to dissociate himself from his colleagues. The general opinion seems to be that the retiring officers will be re-elected but it is possible that an attempt may be made to secure the post of Mayor for Baron Senge or Mr. Ooka Ikuzo. Tokyo will be unfortunate if it loses the services of Mr. Ozaki Yukio.

As for the Tokyo Railway Company, the present impression is that its Directors will not resign, and that an application will soon be made either to raise the fare, preserving the uniform rate, or to substitute sectional fares. If the Municipality agrees to this change, it is not thought probable that the new Cabinet will offer any opposition. Marquis Katsura is understood to have been always opposed to the unpractical and unjust system of a uniform fare in a city covering such an area as Tokyo does.

Wednesday, July 15.

A banquet was given at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo on the 14th inst. in honour of Baron Motono, who has just returned from St. Petersburg, and Mr. Yoshida, the new Minister to Siam. In replying to his health Baron Motono said that there had been much doubt in Russia as to the probable attitude of Japan after the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, but happily by strenuous efforts this doubt had been dispelled and St. Petersburg now had confidence in the sincerity of Japan's friendly intentions. This fortunate result had been assisted by the visits of Mr. Soyeda and Baron Goto to the Russian capital.

The *Asahi Shimbun* is disposed to think that there will be no special movement one way or the other in the stock market in consequence of the change of Cabinet. Speculators who bought for a rise have now realized or are in process of realizing, and this will probably produce a depressing effect on the market.

It is thought that a new president of the South Manchuria Railway will not be appointed, and that Baron Goto will continue to discharge the duties of that post.

The general impression appears to be that Mr. Ozaki Yukio will be re-elected as

Mayor of Tokyo, though several competitors have entered the field. The retiring aldermen also are thought likely to recover their positions with two or three exceptions.

Thursday, July 16.

We observe with much regret that the *Asahi Shimbun* lends its influential columns to a long statement obviously emanating from persons who, owing to interested reasons, are hostile to the Anglo-Japanese Water-power Electric Company. It is quite plain that the writer in the *Asahi* is an engineer who possesses technical knowledge and who has access to many sources of information. The gist of his long indictment amounts to denouncing as wholly incompetent the first class American and English engineers who have fully surveyed the work and who have reported that the Oigawa is not only a feasible, but also an exceptionally fine, source of water power for electric purposes. We have full respect for the competence and ability of Japanese engineers, but we can not forget that they are comparatively new to this kind of work, nor can we think that they are acting either professionally or prudently when they compile a statement which amounts to declaring that the best of their British and American confreres are ignorant of the very elements of their profession. That is not the mood which we have been accustomed to find among Japanese experts, and though private interests are proverbially liable to betray men into critical excesses, we should have hoped that a newspaper like the *Asahi*, which deservedly ranks amongst the leaders of Japanese journalism, would not have made its columns a medium of such unprofessional utterances. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* without directly referring to the *Asahi*, publishes a statement which refutes point by point the latter journal's informant. We need not enter into details as they would be comprehensible by specialists only.

The Japan-Korea Gas Company, projected by Baron Shibusawa and others, has announced that the first call on its shares must be paid up by the 10th of August. The site of the Company's operations will be Seoul. It has obtained a 25 years' monopoly of gas supply for the Korean capital, and the Korean Government has promised to admit all its plant and other materials free. Land has also been obtained on exceptionally easy terms and the Korean Household Department has purchased a block of the Company's shares. The Company has to give 5 per cent. of its net profits to the Municipality and one per cent. of everything over a dividend of 15 per cent to the Household Department.

It is now said to be virtually certain that Mr. Ozaki will be re-elected to the position of Mayor of Tokyo and that the members of the City Council also will be re-elected.

#### MANCHURIA.

Mr. Suttor, Commissioner for New South Wales in the East, says, in his interesting Report on Manchuria, that the Three Provinces have a total area of 380,000 square miles and a population of about 20 millions. Nothing is said as to how this last figure is obtained, but our readers will observe that it differs greatly from two recently published estimates of 6 millions and 12 millions respectively. The report enters into the salient details of agriculture in the region, and we have already quoted what Mr. Suttor has to

say about flour. His remarks about coal are as follow:—

Coal, although of great importance to New South Wales, has been placed last for description in connection with Manchurian mineral products. I have done so from a desire to call special attention to the coal-mining interests of Manchuria, and also to state my opinions as to the extent of future operations and probable competition. Coal has been found at several places in Manchuria, viz., at Feng-t'ien, in the province of Liao-yang (known by the Japanese as Endai), also north and north-east of Mukden, the principal deposit being at Mu-tsi (Japanese name, Budzun). As regards the deposits in the district of Mu-tsi, the following will convey a rough idea of the coal available:—

Senkinsai .....	Seam 3,960 feet wide.*
Hakuhō .....	" 4,800 "
Rokodai .....	" 3,300 "

The most important deposit is at Senkinsai, the total estimate of available coal at the three places being about 300,000,000 tons. Other deposits exist close by at a place known as Kodoshō, on which an estimate has been formed that 140,000,000 tons are available for recovery, thus giving a grand total of 440,000,000 tons for the Mu-tsi district, near the ancient capital of Mukden, a branch line of railway having already been constructed from Ekokaton on the Manchurian Railway, 34 miles easterly to the district of Mu-tsi. A much inferior coal has been found near the city of Kirin, in the province of that name. The deposits so found are distant as follows from the nearest ports of shipment, viz.:—

#### Seaport

Yingkow (also known as Newchwang) to Endai	86 miles.
Port Arthur to Endai .....	241 "
Dairen (also known as Tairen) to Endai .....	220 "
Yingkow to Mu-tsi .....	136 "
Port Arthur to Mu-tsi .....	291 "
Dairen to Mu-tsi .....	271 "

The coal at Endai is a surface coal of a very inferior quality, and is not likely ever to appear to any extent on the market. The coal at Mu-tsi (Japanese name, Budzun) is of apparently good quality for steaming purposes. The coal is not mined in what is known as large lump coal; it comes out in small particles, and is now used by the Japanese for railway purposes. In the event of the coal being shipped from Dairen, Port Arthur, or Yingkow, a large expenditure would be necessary, owing to the fact that the railway terminus is fully 1 mile distant from the harbour of Port Arthur, and fully 2 miles from the steamer anchorages on the Liao River at Yingkow. Dairen is the only port where the railway terminus is available as to cost of mini g, enabling me to give cost delivered at seaport; but, in view of the difficulties that would have to be surmounted, I question if (under existing conditions) the coal could be placed f.o.b. for export at less than 20s. per ton—probably 22s. per ton—the market price for coal at Dairen to-day being £1 os. 10d. per ton delivered. Even if the conditions at seaports were more favourable, I have reason to believe that the capacity of the mine will, later on, be fully taxed to meet local requirements in Manchuria, where timber—especially in the southern portion—is so markedly absent.

#### RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

The mileage of railroads in all the different countries of the world at the end of 1906, on the nearest date reported, are given in the *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen* as follows:—

	Miles.
Europe .....	196,414
Asia .....	54,655
Africa .....	17,519

The old world .....	268,588
North America .....	260,386
South America .....	33,586
Australasia .....	17,716

The new world .....

Thus the total mileage of the world is

\* Could not obtain any reliable information as to thickness or depth.

580,276, a little more than half of which is in America, and 43,100 miles more in the new world than in the old. The increase in mileage for 1906 was 17,376 miles, which is greater than in any other year, at least since 1895, the nearest approach to it having been 15,903 miles in 1904. The addition in 1905 was 13,036 miles, so that one-third more was built in 1906. Nearly half of the mileage opened in 1906 was in America, and of the new mileage in America 7,285 miles were in North America and 727 miles in South America. The *Railroad Age-Gazette*, in commenting on the foregoing figures, notes that "for the first time in history more railroad was built in Asia (4,063 miles) than in Europe (3,907 miles); China led with an addition of 1,452 miles, against 1,150 in Russia, 709 miles in Turkey, and 371 miles in British India. India still has, however, more than half the railroads of Asia. The 1,118 miles opened in Africa in 1906 form a small extent for so great a continent, but is more than was ever built there before in a single year, and makes an addition of more than 6 per cent. to its total mileage. Both on the east and west coasts railroads are penetrating from numerous points across the sickly low country to the higher interior, several of them toward navigable streams or lakes. In our division we have included the Central American states with North America, and the West Indies with South America. Of the 727 miles opened in the latter division in 1906, 366 miles were in Argentine, 158 in Brazil and fifty-four in Chile. In Europe, Russia opened 1,234 miles, Austria-Hungary 814, Germany 558, France 420, Sweden 299. Asia is the great field for railroad building and now that the Chinese themselves want railroads, we may expect a very great increase within the next twenty years. The statistics of capital invested in railroads are less complete, though for Europe substantially so. They indicate a total investment for the whole world of about \$47,400,000,000, very nearly half of which is in the railroads of Europe, which have but little more than a third of the total mileage. The average per mile is \$115,283 in Europe and \$60,131 in the rest of the world. The total increase in this investment in the year was \$2,380,000,000. Per inhabitant the total investment is about \$31. Although the United States still leads in railroad construction, counting by mileage alone, the time has come when improvements and additions to the capacity of old railroads require more capital than the construction of new ones."

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 11.

The forenoon session on the 10th instant was marked by dullness, partly because of the continued cool weather, but mainly because of the rumour that Baron Hirata is to have the portfolio of Finance, whereas the public had hoped for Viscount Sone or Baron Goto. In the afternoon, however, there was a slight recovery, and the closing quotations showed only fractional decreases or increases as compared with the figures for the 9th instant.

Monday, July 13.

On Saturday morning the market opened brisk, uneasiness as to the Cabinet having been renewed and the weather having hindered. There was every sign of a marked upward movement. But in the afternoon, news was received that the foreign trade for the first ten days of July showed an unfavour-

able balance of over two million yen, and the market immediately responded, so that closing prices were in most cases only a fraction higher than those of Friday, and in some cases lower.

Tuesday, July 14.

Cottons alone showed any vitality on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. All other shares suffered from the fact that speculators who had bought in anticipation of a rise on account of the change of Cabinet, hastened to unload when they learned that their forecast was not likely to be realized. There is now no apparent reason to anticipate any upward movement for some time.

Wednesday, July 15.

With insignificant exceptions the quotations on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday showed a marked downward tendency. The expectations formed with regard to financial reforms under the new Cabinet have been abandoned, for the most part, on calm reflection; or, at least, have been successfully discredited by the bears, who are now having an innings. Quite signal has been the depreciation of the Takarada scrip: it fell no less than 10 points in two days. This is attributed to a rumour, industriously circulated, that the Company's recent purchases of rival concerns will injuriously affect its dividends. Altogether present appearances suggest another debacle, though possibly it may prove to be nothing more serious than a receding wave of the rising tide.

Thursday, July 16.

The tone of the market was slightly better on Wednesday. Cottons suffered a small decline owing to profit-taking sales in the sequel of the recent appreciation but other shares were well maintained, especially in the afternoon.

Friday, July 17.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was very dull on Thursday. With the exception of Sugars and Takaradas everything moved downwards. There was no special reason. The explanation seems to be that in the absence of determining cause, buyers and sellers held their hands and were content to watch each other. At the same time, profit-taking sales appear to have temporarily ceased, and there is no ostensible cause for the dullness. We give the quotations for September delivery:—

	July 15th.	July 16th.
Tanko Kisen .....	85.35	85.05
Tokyo Railway .....	58.00	57.65
Kei-Hin Railway .....	66.60	66.60
Yusen Kaisha .....	82.70	82.15
Toyo Kisen .....	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	82.00	—
Tokyo Dento .....	66.50	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	87.10	85.95
Tokyo Spinning .....	39.95	39.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	90.60	89.50
Beer .....	78.30	78.20
Sugar .....	70.25	71.50
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	100.00	102.05
Nippon Oil .....	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	114.40	114.00

#### NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The following is the result of the drawing for 22 Subscription Country Bred Horses:—

No. Messrs.	No. Messrs.
1. Snipe.	12. J. C. Fletcher.
2. Geegee.	13. Jarvis.
3. Cotton.	14. K. Ikeda.
4. News.	15. Iatham.
5. Dr. Ishiura.	16. R. Loonen.
6. M. Saito.	17. Shigi.
7. N. Kawakita.	18. K. Matsuyama.
8. Norfolk.	19. Rafale.
9. Tandem.	20. Nemo.
10. States.	21. Nanchō.
11. Lieut. Minoda.	22. Tatsuta.



## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On July 11th this journal loses the services of Mr. A. B. Brown, who for the past 14 years has ably discharged the duties of manager, and has interested himself largely and usefully in the literary affairs of Yokohama. Mr. Brown goes to assume editorial control of the *China Mail*, a post for which he is eminently fitted. We wish him a full measure of success, and we congratulate Hongkong on acquiring such an important accession to the ranks of its journalists.

On the 11th instant the Emperor was present at the graduation ceremony of the Imperial University. The number of certificates of graduation granted was 769, namely, 254 in Law, 114 in Medicine, 165 in Engineering, 124 in Literature, 30 in Natural Philosophy and 82 in Agriculture. There were 14 prizemen, among whom the most distinguished were Watanabe Shin, Hatoyama Hideo and Hozumi Shigeto. A great deal of interest had been attracted by this question of prizemen. The contest for the first place was supposed to lie between Hatoyama and Hozumi, and the curious thing was that the fathers of these two students had in their day been rivals for the senior wranglership, on which occasion Mr. Hatoyama had vanquished Mr. Hozumi. At the recent examination Mr. Hatoyama's son followed his father's example by defeating Mr. Hozumi's, but both had to yield the pride of place to Watanabe Shin, who, as not infrequently happens, had been a dark horse.

In the year 770 (A.D.) the Emperor Koken caused a million pagodas to be made. They were little objects of wood, only 4 1/2 inches high. Into each was inserted a tiny scroll with a verse of the Sutras inscribed thereon, and the whole number were then handed over to the temple Horyu-ji at Nara. In the course of centuries these relics gradually became dispersed or were destroyed by fire, until only 3,000 remained, and the ancient temple, being now in financial straits, offers one of these pagodas with its enclosure to any person sufficiently charitable to subscribe 35 yen. We understand that a specimen may be seen in the office of the *Japan Gazette*, and we have been asked to invite our readers' attention to the fact.

The Russian Minister and Madame Bakhmeteff left Tokyo by the 7.30 p.m. train on the 11th inst. His Excellency is quoted by Tokyo journals as having declared that he carries away with him from Japan most favourable impressions. During his sojourn in Tokyo he learned to respect the Japanese nation, first for its great loyalty to the Throne, and secondly for its love of peace. It would have been natural that after such a war feelings of hostility should have continued for some time to divide the peoples of Japan and Russia, but all evidences of that nature had quickly disappeared, and Mr. and Mrs. Bakhmeteff were able to look back upon their sojourn in Japan with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction. When received in farewell audience by the Emperor, His Majesty had graciously stated that the departing Minister's efforts while in Tokyo had contributed materially to establish closer relations between Russia and Japan. M. Bakhmeteff felt profoundly honoured to have been the recipient of such an assurance.

Our readers will remember that a meeting of the French Educational Society was recently held at the palace of

Prince Kanin, when a mixed committee was appointed including Messrs. Tsuji, Tomii, Furuichi, etc., on the Japanese side and Messrs. Martinie, André, Francois and Pere Everard on the French. This committee came together at the Fujimi-ken on the 10th inst. when a sub-committee was elected. It consisted of Messrs. Tomii, Okoshi, Adachi, Kurizuka, Miyabara, Martinie and Francois. The function of this committee will be to adopt all possible means of spreading a knowledge of the French language in Japan, and of bringing French and Japanese nationalities into closer contact. Apparently steps will be taken to establish a middle school where the French language will be a principal subject of study. Already France possesses some admirable institutions which tend to familiarize the Japanese with her refined customs and beautiful language. It would be difficult to over-estimate the work that has been done in this direction by the School of the Morning Star and its various branches.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a paragraph suggesting that the question of hotel accommodation in view of the Great Exhibition is again attracting attention. There is talk of a Japanese syndicate obtaining a grant of 10,000 *tsubo* of land in the vicinity of the Maple Club from the Tokyo Municipality, and there is also talk of a foreign syndicate erecting a hotel at Mukojima in conjunction with an American Hotel Company at a cost of 6 million yen. But as yet these and other projects do not seem likely to be carried out. The fact is that a hotel is not like a tent which can be set up and taken down at will. The Exhibition of 1912 is an exceptional event. It will certainly attract an unusual number of visitors, but when these have taken their departure, things will return to their normal condition and there will be little more need of hotel accommodation than there is to-day. That consideration probably deters capitalists from permanently sinking a large sum to meet an ephemeral demand.

There was a centre of depression in the Sea of Japan on the 11th inst., and as it was advancing in an easterly direction, the return of overcast skies and sudden showers is accounted for. Meanwhile the temperature has gone up and that is the great desideratum in the interest of the rice crop.

Rumours continue to be current that the Mayor of Tokyo and the members of the Municipal Council will resign on account of the Government's refusal to sanction the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway.

## CRICKET.

The cricket match last Saturday was played between men who had played in an interport match and those who had not yet been picked, their titles being "Hope to Be" and "Have Been." The "Have Beens" won the toss sending in Foster and Buckle to face the bowling of Wheeler and Scott. Buckle was soon disposed of being bowled by Scott after scoring one. On Bousfield joining Foster a good stand was made carrying the score from 7 to 59 when Foster was bowled by Squire. Mollison going in next was caught by Squire off Hayward after making 3 runs. Kilby was then disposed of after compiling 11, being neatly caught by Spencer Smith. Von Fallot quickly followed, out leg before.

A few moments later Bousfield was caught by Wheeler after making 90 runs. Cheetham was caught by Whyte soon afterwards, after a carefully played 24. Here the wickets began to fall rapidly. Strome was bowled by Wheeler and

Hearne was caught by Wheeler. Cox went in but did not have a chance to bat as Graham was caught and bowled by Scott.

## "HAVE BEENS"

B. C. Foster, bowled E. L. Squire	25
N. Buckle, bowled A. P. Scott	1
P. E. Bousfield, c. Wheeler, b. Scott	90
Mollison J. M. c. Squire, b. Hayward	3
H. W. Kilby, c. Spencer-Smith, b. Hayward	11
Von Fallot, l.b.w., b. Bell	0
W. B. Cheetham, c. Whyte, b. Scott	24
Hearne Alg. c. Wheeler, b. Scott	5
P. A. Cox, c. not out	0
O. Strome, bowled Wheeler	4
W. Graham, c. & b. Scott	0
Extras	8

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## BOWLING AVERAGE.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Wheeler	60	41	0	1
Scott	99	44	3	5
Hayward	60	47	0	2
Squire	25	16	0	1
Bell	36	15	2	1

"Hope to Be," sent Hume and Bell in first to take the bowling of Mollison and Foster. Foster took Hume's wicket with his first ball. Wheeler started hitting as soon as he went in but was caught by Von Fallot on the boundary at 16. Bell was then out by Foster at 7. Spencer Smith was soon disposed of, being bowled by Foster for 0. Ward then tipping the ball into the air was caught by Strome in slips. Hayward was bowled by Mollison's first ball for 0. Sharman after making 11 runs was missed by Graham and a moment later was again missed by Hearne, but was bowled by Foster a few seconds after. Squire quickly followed being caught out by Bousfield for a duck. Sharman was the next victim being bowled by Foster after making 12 runs.

On Whyte joining Scott a long stand was made. Scott by clever playing managed to get a single run at the end of each over so as to get the bowling. In this way, practically by his own efforts he brought the match successfully to a draw, the stumps being drawn at 6.30 p.m.

## "HOPE TO BE."

Hume, H. T., played on. b. Foster	1
Bell, G. H., c. and b. Foster	7
Wheeler, G. C., c. von Fallot, b. Foster	16
Scott, A. P., not out	86
Spencer Smith, M., bowled Foster	0
Ward, F., c. Strome, b. Foster	0
Hayward, W., bowled Mollison	0
Sharman, L. C., bowled Foster	12
Squire, E. L., c. Bousfield, b. Foster	0
Whyte, L. M., not out	6
Bateman, A. E. did not bat	—

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## BOWLING AVERAGE.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mollison	36	20	—	1
Foster	78	49	—	7
Von Fallot	30	31	—	—
Cox	36	18	—	—
Bousfield	12	8	—	—
Kilby	18	1	2	—
Buckle	6	1	—	—

## THE 14TH OF JULY.

The French National Holiday was duly observed by the French community in Yokohama, upon whose business premises and residences flags were displayed, and many other residents of various nationalities evinced their sympathy by exhibiting the colours of their respective countries. The weather was fine during the day, the rain holding up till night, and promenaders on the Bund were regaled by the music of a special band at the Oriental Palace Hotel. French residents as usual made calls upon their Consul.

Tuesday being the French Holiday the Larks started on a race in a light breeze at 4.30 p.m. for a prize presented by Mr. Weil.

The course was round the Light-ship (S) and then finish across the starting line, i.e. between the large and *Snowflake*. No. 3, sailed by Mr. Mason came in first, with No. 11 (Mr. Charlesworth) second and No. 8 (Mr. Smith) third. No. 16 (Mr. Salinger) capsized on getting outside the breakwater.

## SENTIMENT IN JAPAN.

IT is not to be denied that sentiment still exercises in Japan a degree of influence not possessed by it in Western countries amid similar surroundings. We say "still exercises," because it will be admitted by every student of old Japan's history that when the elite of the nation obeyed the precepts of *bushido*, they were guided by a code which might justly be called a collection of sentimental canons rather than a schedule of regulations for the conduct of every-day affairs. *Bushido* had nothing to do with commerce or industry in any form. It did not meddle even with politics further than to inculcate the doctrine of unswerving loyalty, which lies at the root of all stable government. The *samurai* who trod the "warrior's way" had his mind stored with a thesaurus of sentimental principles, which he lived up to the more scrupulously inasmuch as their limits were not defined. He strove always to reach ideals and the thoroughness of his effort was estimated by his own conception rather than by any fixed standards. It was out of *bushido* that there grew the word *giri*, whose meaning embraces justice, right, duty to one's neighbour and responsibility towards one's own conscience. When the obligations of *giri* are imposed in the realm of business affairs, very curious results are reached. Thus there are on record cases of men who abandoned lucrative pursuits of their own devising when it was proved that such pursuits encroached upon the prescriptive rights of others, though no law could be evoked in assertion of the latter. Imagine a shrewd trader stepping into an arena where some clever invention of his own gave him a marked advantage over his conservative contemporaries, and imagine him subsequently penalizing his invention lest it should compete too harshly with his old-fashioned rivals. Such sensitive altruism would raise a smile in the West, but in Japan it is regarded as merely a display of becoming deference to the code of *giri*. We are confronted just now by a state of affairs which in another but not less obvious sphere illustrates the reign of sentiment. In England the life of a Ministry is measured by its hold upon the country's confidence. If the results of by-elections indicate that a Cabinet has begun to grow unpopular, political honour requires it to resign and carry to the national appeal-court the verdict suggested by these by-elections. In such matters nothing is further from thoughts of the "outs" and the "Ins" than to consult one another's convenience. Indeed if there be visible any procedure specially calculated to embarrass one party, that is precisely the procedure which the other is careful to adopt. But it is not the procedure adopted in Japan. In the first place, were the rule of electoral mandates obeyed, the SAIONJI Cabinet is fully entitled to another lease of life. From that point of view no previous Cabinet ever acquired such a title, for no previous Cabinet did the country entrust the

control of a working majority in the Lower House. But, at the same time, the SAIONJI Cabinet is certainly unpopular outside political circles. The business-men are against it and so are many of the leading journalists. Hence the Cabinet has decided to resign, a decision constituting in itself a concession to sentiment. In the second place, the SAIONJI Cabinet, though it steps out of office, remains virtually master of the situation since it possesses a majority in the Lower House. Thus it has competence to create an intolerable *impasse* for its successor. But instead of utilizing that opportunity, it agrees to support the KATSURA Ministry. Why? For two reasons, according to our analysis. One is that to surrender the reins and immediately to take steps for rendering them untenable would be unmanly; the other that the SAIONJI Ministry recognises its own responsibility for having forfeited popularity, and is therefore willing to expiate that fault by a season of quiet self-effacement instead of seeking to retrieve its fortunes by obstructing the administration of State affairs. Sentiment again, but a kind of sentiment which does some honour to those it sways.

## THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

WE publish elsewhere an interesting document which has been handed to us for that purpose, and we welcome it as a clear *exposé* of the views held by the British and Chinese Corporation on the subject of the proposed Fakumen Railway. The Corporation is to be congratulated on possessing such an able advocate as the writer of the memorandum. Nevertheless some of his arguments seem untenable, and we shall devote a little space to their examination. At the outset it may be well to lay down a general proposition, namely, that the open-door policy cannot be properly interpreted as conferring on the Powers a title to mutually injure one another's enterprises in China. There are natural and just limits to equality of opportunity. If A obtains a concession enabling him to utilize an opportunity, B is not entitled to demand a similar concession such as would vitiate A's. Absolute equality of opportunity can exist only where the conditions sanction free competition. Railway-building does not belong to that class of enterprises. A railway can not be taken up and carried away at pleasure. It represents so much capital irrevocably fixed, and from that point of view its right to a reasonable measure of protection does not at all conflict with the policy of the open door and equality of opportunity. All the Western Powers practically recognize that a railway possesses that special character, for they have stipulated that Chinese railways in which they are financially interested shall not be exposed to injurious competition. Japan adopted the same course with regard to the South Manchuria line. She obtained China's explicit promise to protect it, and

she now requires that the promise shall not be violated. That is the story in plain English. In December, 1905, China pledged herself "not to construct any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to the South Manchurian Railway." In November, 1907, she signed with a British Corporation a contract in distinct conflict with that pledge, since it contemplated the building of a road where the point of departure would be 32 miles from the Japanese line, the point of destination 27 miles, and the nearest point 25 miles. More exact parallelism could scarcely be contrived, and as to the question of "neighbourhood," both lines would serve the same Valley of the Liao River. We can not think that any Western State holding in Manchuria the concession which Japan holds, would consent to forego the protection guaranteed to it by treaty against competition so obvious as the above.

We proceed now to discuss the main features of the new memorandum in which the case for the British and Chinese Corporation is set forth.

The writer devotes himself to traversing the document published in Tokyo on the 11th of June, and regarded by the public as a statement of Japan's contention. He alleges that "its most significant feature lies in the fact that the position assumed by the Japanese Government is based frankly on *ante-bellum* precedents, implying recognition of that very sphere-of-influence policy which it was the avowed object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to replace by the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and equal opportunities therein for the commerce and industry of all nations!" Now the second Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed on August 12th, 1905, and in March, 1907, the Canton-Kowloon Railway Agreement was concluded. It contained the following clause:—"It is further understood that the Chinese Government will not build another line competing with the railway to its detriment." One of the parties to that Agreement was the British and Chinese Corporation, the very Corporation which now charges Japan with reverting to *ante-bellum* precedents because in 1905 she sought and obtained from China a promise precisely analogous to one sought and obtained from China by the same Corporation two years later.

The next point made is that the British Ambassador at Tokyo "has been instructed to lay friendly representations before the Japanese Government on behalf of the British capitalists and contractors interested in the Fakumen Railway." This statement is surprising. When last the British Government dealt with the question of the Fakumen Railway in the House of Commons, it declared that it recognised Japan's treaty rights in the matter, and that the parties interested had no recourse except to convince Japan that the interests of the South Manchuria Railway would not be injuriously affected by the Fakumen road.

In these circumstances we do not understand how any such instructions can have been sent to the British Ambassador in Tokyo.

Great importance is evidently attached by the writer of the memorandum to a despatch said to have been addressed by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Minister at Peking on the 6th of May last. This despatch has not been published, and the writer of the Memorandum does not explain how he obtained access to it. The document sets forth a Chinese account of what passed at the Peking negotiations when the railway clause was drafted. The main points are these:—The Chinese plenipotentiaries did not question Japan's right to claim protection for the South Manchuria Railway, but they objected to the term "parallel line," deeming it too comprehensive and desiring to have it defined in miles. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries declined to give an arithmetical definition, but "declared that under no circumstances would Japan do anything to restrict China in future from any steps she might desire to take for the extension of means of communications in Manchuria." This declaration does not exist in the official minutes of the conference. It is a Chinese reminiscence made 2½ years subsequent to the event it describes. Yet Chinese diplomatists contend that on the strength of this reminiscence of Japan's benevolent intentions, their country is justified in deliberately violating the terms of the written agreement, and in this unique contention the writer of the Memorandum supports them.

We may mention *en passant* that the writer appears to attach much importance to Professor ARAKAWA's book. He speaks of it as "authoritative" and quotes copiously from its appreciations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Mr. ARAKAWA's work, though very able, is by no means authoritative. It has never received any official imprimatur and its author is resident in the United States. Moreover, it was published in 1904, and the second alliance which the writer of the Memorandum construes it as interpreting, was not concluded until 1905. The alliance to which Professor ARAKAWA refers is that of 1902, which was made for the purpose of maintaining the *status quo*; that is to say, for the very purpose which the writer of the Memorandum denounces.

With regard to the writer's admission that "railways may be, and are, built on Chinese territory as financial and industrial enterprises in which foreign Powers are interested, and that without violation of the open door, so long as the enterprises in question are for the benefit, and under the direction, of the Imperial Chinese Government, affording equal commercial opportunities to all-comers," it may be pointed out that China was invited to become part owner of the South Manchuria Railway, but she declined to subscribe a cash to the capital; it may also be inquired in all calmness how much thought is taken for "the benefit of

the Chinese Government" by the foreign syndicates and corporations which vie with one another to obtain contracts for financing and building railways in China; and it may further be asked how the principle of "equal opportunities for all-comers" is respected by corporations and syndicates which insist that in consideration of negotiating profitable financial transactions, they alone shall be entitled to supply materials and rolling stock for the lines.

This brings us to the last contention which seems to call for special notice. It is such an interesting contention that we quote it in full. Referring to the numerous recorded cases of protection demanded by foreign syndicates and conceded by China for railways built within her territories, the writer says:—"The lines being mortgaged as first security for the repayment of the necessary loans, the inclusion of the restrictive condition in regard to parallel lines was obviously beneficial to all concerned since it facilitated the raising of capital abroad. Nevertheless . . . this condition was never intended to be (nor could it be), arbitrarily interpreted by the representatives of the foreign bond-holders to restrict the Chinese Government from constructing other railways parallel to those lines, the evident and only intention of the condition being to reassure investors that the Chinese Government would not (presumably at the instance of another Power) do anything to injure property which is mortgaged for security of foreign loans." In other words, the restriction as to parallel lines, when imposed by foreign syndicates and granted by China, being a mere device to inspire foreign capitalists with confidence that nothing should be done to injure the mortgaged property, was never intended to prevent the very contingency which it verbally interdicted, namely, the building of parallel lines. If engagements are to be construed in that fashion, then undoubtedly China is entitled to tear up the Peking Treaty of 1905, or any other treaty for the matter of that.

There is, however, another parallel which the writer of the memorandum himself formulates, though he apparently fails to detect its application. He speaks of the sanctity of property hypothecated to Western capitalists and of the necessity of safeguarding it against injury at the instance of a foreign Power. Six millions sterling of foreign money are invested in the South Manchuria Railway, and it is at the instance of a British Corporation that China is now seeking to take a step which would materially impair the value of the security.

#### BETTING AT RACE MEETINGS.

The *Yorodzu Choho* states that Government is investigating the nature of the betting at the various race meetings and that if it is found to injure social order in any way it will be strictly prohibited. Our Tokyo contemporary adds that Baron K. Oura, the new Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, was always against betting the nature of which was gambling and should be dealt with under the Penal Code. Viscount Sone, President of the Horse Breeding Office—also Vice-Resident-General in Korea—is also reported to have said when he was recently in Tokyo that betting should be prohibited, and that the *Pari Mutuel* was also injurious to social order.

#### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received the following telegram from his Head Office:—

Subject to audit the Bank dividend for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1908, will probably be .....40s.  
\$ 5 lacs to be added to Reserve Fund.  
\$ 2½ lacs to be written off Property Account.  
\$ 20 lacs to be carried forward to the next Half Year.

#### LODGING-HOUSES FOR FEMALE OPERATIVES.

Writing in the *Taiyā*, Dr. S. Yokote maintains that there is an urgent need for legislation bearing on the housing of the thousands of women now employed in factories and workshops. The way in which these poor creatures are huddled together in miserable lodging-houses is a disgrace to a civilised country, says Dr. Yokote. Should an epidemic begin among these operatives there are no means of dealing with it effectually without depriving the factories of hundreds of hands at a stroke. Certain industries are almost wholly dependent on female operatives, and as things are now situated a factory might be deprived of a large number of women on account of the outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases in a lodging-house.

Dr. Yokote, after making special investigations on this subject, has come to the conclusion that the most elementary sanitary principles require that all lodging-houses for female operatives should fulfil the following conditions:—(1) Lodging-houses should be located in healthy spots, if possible on high ground and should have no objectionable surroundings. (2) Each person should have a proper-sized sleeping room, instead of having one mat only, as is now often the case. This room should be supplied with light and fresh air. (3) Each house should have baths and lavatories where there is a good supply of water, and arrangements should be made so that a large number of women can wash at one time. Other arrangements connected with lavatories need serious attention. They are at present filthy beyond all description. (4) Kitchens arranged in a new way with a view to cleanliness should be furnished. These kitchens should have plenty of light and air. (5) Rooms set aside for study should be light and airy, instead of the dungeons now employed for this purpose. (6) A building quite separate from the lodging-house should be provided for the accommodation of suspicious cases of sickness. (7) The food supplied by purveyors should be inspected by officials and the prices paid should be kept within reasonable bounds. (8) Hospitals, or if not these, then dispensaries, disinfecting rooms, rooms for the treatment of contagious or infectious diseases and rooms for convalescents should be provided. (9) Each lodging-house should have a manager or superintendent whose duty it should be to see that the place is kept in order. (10) Each lodging-house should be placed under the charge of a medical man who should have power to insist on the observance of sanitary rules in the establishment. The factories would have no cause to complain were they required to take these ordinary precautions against the spread of disease, for even from their point of view prevention is better than cure. The outbreak of cholera or pest among their operatives would cost the owners of factories much more than the observance of the laws of health in their lodging-houses would involve. Then, what the nation has to consider is the inhuman manner in which thousands of poor women are treated by capitalists who are making big profits out of their labour. The women themselves are not likely to complain of improper treatment, but it is the plain duty of legislators to see that the money-grubbers observe the laws of health and the laws of morality.

W. D.



### THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN.

It seems to me that in Japan almost all the best writers on politics are utterly dissatisfied with the progress the nation is making in the development of constitutional government, if, indeed, it can be said to be making any progress at all. The *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Fiji Shimpō*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Kokumin Shimbun* and all the leading magazines perpetually dwell on the extremely backward state of general political opinion throughout the country. Stolid indifference to politics is the attitude of the bulk of the nation. This accounts for the continuance of abuses that would never be tolerated in a country permeated with the democratic spirit. No magazine has more steadily held before the public eye a high political ideal than the *Tuiyō*. The political comments with which each number opens are well worthy of the attention of such foreigners as wish to obtain something more than a superficial acquaintance with the working of Western political institutions in this country. They furnish a kind of inner history of political events which is absolutely necessary to any one who attempts to interpret their significance. The manner in which a General Election is conducted and the preparations made for it constitute a very good criterion of the amount of progress a nation has made in the development of democratic government. Here are the comments of the *Tuiyō* on one aspect only of the Election, namely, the manner in which it revealed the present state of political parties in this country:—The General Election made clear the great lack of interest in politics throughout the country, the backward state of constitutional government here and many other things, but above all it showed the utter inefficiency, and powerlessness of our political parties. It is on this that we purpose dwelling in this article.

I. *Our Political Parties lack Organization and are without Corporate Strength.*—This was very plainly shown at the last General Election. Now the influence of a political party depends entirely on the closeness of the bonds which unite its members. It must act as one man. Our parties have no corporate existence whatever. In England they would not be regarded as parties at all. Take the *Seiyū kai* as an illustration of what I mean. The headquarters of the Party are in Tōkyō, but the candidates for election are chosen by the provincial branches of the Association. The right to veto nominations does not exist. The candidates who are put up for election in connection with the Party do not as in England occupy one status. They are divided into "openly acknowledged" Party candidates and "not openly acknowledged" Party candidates (公認と非公認, *konin to hikōnin*). The whole power of choosing candidates rests with the local Party Committees. No matter how unsuitable may be the choice made by these Committees, the heads of the Party in Tōkyō are powerless to do anything. This makes for individual liberty, but it is fatal to Party efficiency. Corporate strength there can be none as long as the *Seiyū kai* consists of a number of independent disjointed units. The *Seiyū kai* has no properly organized central Government at all. A local nominee may be quite unsuitable, his election may bring disgrace on the Party, but the President of the Party can not veto the nomination. Nor can the central authorities replace with nominees of their own the unsuitable men selected by provincial committees. The action of all political parties at elections is provincial and divided. There is nothing national or comprehensive about it. This is the case with the *Seiyū kai*. This is also the case with the *Shimpotō*. The chief reason of this is looseness of organization and a readiness to yield to temporary and local expediency everywhere. (*Yō suru ni, sōsenkyō ni tai suru seiō no undō wa chihō-teki, bunritsu-teki ni shite, kokumin-teki, hōkatsu-teki no nōryoku wo kaku. Seiyū kai shikari. Shimpotō shikari, kore shu to shate gensai no soshiki ni samman ni shite, kosoku naru ni yoru.*)

II. *Our Politicians depend on the adoption of a suppliant and beseeching attitude to the electors for*

success. It is of course expected that candidates for election should know more about politics than the electors, that they should come before the public with fixed principles and a settled programme of some sort or other, that is, that they should figure as leaders and guides in the political world. But instead of this, they are without any fixed opinions on any of the great questions of the day. They change from month to month to suit the part they have to play in obedience to their leaders. The *Seiyū kai* are obliged to support the Government policy of the hour, whatever it may be. The *Shimpotō* and a section of the *Yūko Club* members are always found in opposition. The *Daidō Club* members habitually vacillate between the Government and the Opposition, without influencing either side very much. Not having any principles to explain or any policy to recommend, candidates come before the electors as suplicants begging for support. Their servility is quite despicable. They differ little from the beggars that sit by the roadside except that they ask for votes instead of coppers (*Taido no kojiki to nan'no yeramu tokoro zo! tada tōhyō to dōsen to na sa aru noni*). The political meeting in England and America is utilized to the full by the candidate for election as an occasion for appealing to the feelings and to the reason of each person assembled, as an occasion for expounding the policy of the party to which the candidate belongs in a bold and aggressive manner. Between the fearless attitude of these men to their electors and the cringing, timid and suppliant demeanour of our politicians there is the greatest conceivable difference. The methods followed by our politicians are so effeminate that it might be better for them to retire from the scene and entrust their interests to the weaker sex. Women are greater experts in the use of the devices for obtaining votes resorted to by our politicians.

III. *The Lack of Party newspaper agitation.* In this country political parties have no literary organization worthy of the name. The sheets that are called Party organs, such as the magazine known as the *Seiyū* and the *Kensei Honto's Tōhō*, are no more than advertising media or means of circulating Party notices among members. They are not compiled so as to appeal to the general public. The central offices of the Parties have no newspapers that they can freely use for the exposition of principles and policies. It is true that in the provinces there are newspapers which invariably side with one or other of the Parties, but that is done through the influence of some local member of the House of Representatives or as a result of personal influence brought to bear on the paper. In Tōkyō there is not a single newspaper that can be regarded as a regularly constituted organ of any political party.

IV. *In Ordinary times our politicians are unconcerned and inactive.* It is only at election times that our politicians show any energy at all. They then fuss around a good deal, but even on such occasions nothing like personal influence is exercised. They mainly depend on money. The constituencies are corrupted. Large sums of money are paid out for votes. It is said that Party Election expenses range between fifty and eighty thousand *yen*. And when we consider how prices have gone up and how general bribery has become, we can well believe that such a huge sum as is given above is necessary to insure the return of the members of a Government Party. That many of the electors regard their votes as articles of merchandise is an open secret. The electors are not all like this by any means. Some are to be won over by coaxing. Many are impressed by the deference with which they are treated by the Candidates for election. But when the cringing, suppliant attitude fails to impress, money has to be employed. The expense of purchasing votes is greatly increased by the extortions of the vote-buying commission agents. (*Tōhyō nakagaitin, who are a despicable set. (Korera no tohas mottomo nikunubeshi.)*) The only way of putting a stop to all this or reducing it to a minimum is for our politicians to take steps for influencing their constituents in the same way as constituents are influenced in Western countries. Political seed-sowing has to go on all the year around. Members of the Diet should be con-

stantly addressing their constituents on the great questions of the day. Support can be won without the use of money if politicians go the right way to work. A great many of the members of the Lower House are idle, spiritless and resourceless men, with nothing impressive or attractive about them. Hence it is that other means have to be used to secure their election. There are no such men to be found in the ranks of political parties in any other country. (*Izure no kuni ni mo waga kuni seiō no gotoku raida iōan (倫安) kore koto to suru mu-i, nusan no seiō arau.*)

V. *The Speeches of our Politicians are insincere.* All over the country Political meetings are held and party orators deliver long addresses to big audiences. But there is nothing instructive or valuable about these speeches. It is quite plain that their chief object is to hoodwink the electors. The *Seiyū kai* speakers do nothing but defend the Government policy and the Opposition politicians condemn that policy. Mutual recrimination and abuse, adverse criticism of the sayings and doings of rivals—this forms the subject-matter of most of the speeches. Both sets of speakers run to extremes. According to subjects both become ultra-pessimists or ultra-optimists. Neither side shows any signs of being guided by far-reaching principles or statesmanlike policy. The three subjects on which politicians are so fond of dwelling, finance, diplomacy and the increase of armaments, are topics which are only thoroughly understood by experts. Vague generalizations on such questions are of little use. Concrete subjects like our policy in Korea and Manchuria our politicians treat with indifference, whereas these are just the questions which call for discussion and on the settlement of which the country's future prosperity largely depends. But it is not difficult to see that their country's welfare is not the chief consideration with most of our politicians. They are self-interested men and their speeches are chiefly designed to persuade the electors to keep them in power.

VI. *Our Political Parties are without pecuniary resources.*—The *Seiyū kai* formerly had a good deal of money left to it by Hoshi Tōru, and the *Shimpotō* was favoured in the same way by the donations of Hiraoka Kichitarō. But there has been no second Hoshi Tōru and no one in the ranks of the *Shimpotō* to-day supplies the Party with funds in the way that Hiraoka was wont to do. Beyond the annual subscriptions of the members of the Party, amounting to about 50 *yen* per head, our Parties have no capital to fall back on. Had the public generally more confidence in our political parties, wealthy men here would be as ready to give financial aid to it as they are in England. The great political parties of England are never at a loss for funds. Promising candidates for Parliament are constantly helped to defray election expenses. There are numerous capitalists in England who subscribe to party funds though they themselves take no active part in politics. Some who do this are no doubt seeking for titles. But with whatever motive it be done, they open their purses liberally in support of political parties. Hence the stability of these parties. But here so faint is the general interest taken in our political parties that wealthy men subscribe nothing towards their maintenance. Recently business men here have begun to turn their attention to politics. These men have money at their back, and any political party that can come to terms with them will certainly secure pecuniary support. The *Shimpotō*, whose views accord with those of the most prominent business men, should take this into consideration. These business men have little corporate strength. They are in no sense a political party as yet. The probability is that they will join one of the existing parties, and from their point of view the *Shimpotō* offers more attractions than the *Seiyū kai*, for whose ways they have no admiration. Whatever happens no party can get on without adequate funds and the party that is the first to supply this deficiency, other things being equal, will stand the best chance of obtaining the confidence of the public.

There is much to be said about the inefficiency of the leadership of our parties, about the inferiority of the tactics and general methods

employed for gaining public support and other subjects, but the foregoing review of the present state of party politics in this country will serve to show that our parties as now constituted and managed form no adequate basis for the development of a first-class type of constitutional government. The last General Election demonstrated most clearly that radical and extensive reform is an imperative necessity if political parties here are to fulfil the function they do in Europe and America.

W.D.

#### PROFESSOR I. ABE ON THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET GROUND QUESTION.

Professor Abe Isoo, of the Waseda University, is one of those practical-minded scholars who takes a keen interest in all social and municipal subjects and who is known in Japan as an authority on such topics. The present state of Tōkyō has been thoroughly discussed by him in a series of articles recently published. In the July number of the *Teiyo* he takes up the question of the lease of the Yokohama Recreation Grounds to foreigners. Here is the substance of his remarks on this topic. The Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club is practically an Anglo-Saxon institution, for the simple reason that among the foreign residents of Yokohama Englishmen and Americans, with few exceptions, are the only people who take a very keen interest in outdoor games and athletic sports of all kinds. There is nothing in the rules of the Association to prevent Frenchmen, Germans, or other foreigners from joining the Club, but as a matter of fact they are not inclined to do so. Their tastes and habits stand in the way. But with Englishmen and Americans outdoor sports are an essential part of life. In all parts of the world where they have settled recreation grounds will be found, where their overflowing energy finds an outlet, where they train themselves to endure fatigue, where they fit themselves for bearing the strain of long hours of sedentary work. This Anglo-Saxon activity has for many years past been an object-lesson to us Japanese. Often have I been struck with admiration at the regularity with which middle-aged and even old men use their spare hours in playing some active game. Now there is one question that we Japanese ought to ask ourselves. Is it conceivable that athletic sports throughout the country would have reached the rank they now occupy without the example set us in Yokohama by the foreigners? Take the game in which we Japanese have must excelled—baseball. Has it not for years past always been the ambition of our best teams to be able to beat the Yokohama team? America heads the world at baseball playing, and so our First High School, the Keiō-gijuku and the Waseda Semmōgakkō students have all gone in for hard training with the object of defeating the Yokohama team of baseball players.\*

Notwithstanding this and much more that could be said as to the benefits that the use made of the Cricket Ground by foreigners have conferred on us, the Yokohama Municipality have recently decided that they can not renew the lease of the ground. They say that the ground ought to be used by the whole community as a place for recreation. Now we can not but perceive that such a measure as this will be felt very keenly by the English and American residents of Yokohama. In their minds another piece of ground could never take the place of the lot they now use. No place so conveniently situated can possibly be found. Then the ground is full of associations connected

\* There is much to be said on this subject. Our Yokohama baseball teams have often made a very poor show when playing against Japanese nines. Baseball is not an English game, and so most Englishmen keep out of it. There are not sufficient really good American players in Yokohama to give the Japanese an idea of how the game is played in the States. The Japanese team who went to America 2 years ago came back with the idea that no Japanese team could stand up against even second-class nines in the States. The notion that any Yokohama team of recent years has fairly represented high-class play in America is quite wrong. This Professor Abe seems to overlook.

with the life of the settlement which all foreigners will be loth to part with. We sympathize with the foreign residents very much in this affair. We can not, however, overlook the fact that a Municipality has to consult the interests of whole communities, and that when it comes to deciding between the claims of a small section of that community and the whole body, they may feel compelled to take the side of the many against the few. But in the present instance it seems to me to be important to know to what use the Municipality purpose putting the ground. It is said they may turn it into a public garden where people can stroll about. This would be a great mistake. The ground should certainly be employed by the Municipality for the purpose for which it is now used. One of the great defects of our modern towns is the lack of suitable places for games of all sorts. Students who have left school have no means of keeping up their tennis or baseball playing. The grounds attached to our higher schools are fairly good, though even these are gradually being entrenched on for building purposes. For students to spend years in learning how to play games well at school only to relapse into the old state of inactivity when they enter life, as they are now constantly doing owing to the lack of facilities for keeping up their play, is rightly regarded by thoughtful people as most undesirable. If the Yokohama Municipality are resolved to take possession of the Cricket Ground, let them keep up the fine traditions of that ground; let it still be devoted to tennis, to cricket, to baseball, and other athletic sports. This would do something towards lessening the regret felt by foreign residents for the loss of the place. If Anglo-Saxon activity is considered something that should be rendered national, instead of being confined to schools as it now is, it is absolutely necessary that every large town should have its Athletic Club and a big piece of well laid-out ground where games can go on week in and week out. Yokohama has it in her power to set an example to the whole country in this matter. Public Gardens in Japan, though pleasant enough in their way and suited for people who are disinclined to take vigorous exercise, tend to confirm our people in that inactivity which has proved the source of many evils. In all thriving Western cities there are more Recreation Grounds than Public Gardens. London has 384 Cricket Grounds, 334 separate Tennis Clubs, and 45 skating rinks, besides golf links and the like.

Another reason for continuing to use the Yokohama Cricket Ground for games only is the wonderful state of perfection to which the ground has been brought by the successive Club Committees who have had charge of it. During my travels in America I inspected over twenty different lots of ground devoted to athletic sports on the Pacific Coast without coming across one that would bear comparison with the Yokohama Cricket Ground. A piece of ground like that is not to be made in a day. Money alone will not produce it. Its shape is ideal. The sod is not to be surpassed in this country. To turn a piece of ground which as a result of years of toil and care has been rendered one of the finest cricket grounds in the East into a mere Public Garden would not only seem to be sacrilegious, it would be most unbusiness-like on the part of the Municipality.

It must never be forgotten that with young men athletic sports of all kinds often act as a preventive of vice. Games in this country have done more to keep young men away from undesirable places than almost anything else. Public Gardens have never been regarded as conducive to morality. In many countries they are all the other way. The Public Gardens that now surround the Cricket Ground are certainly big enough for all ordinary purposes, but if their enlargement is considered necessary, this could perhaps be effected without destroying the Cricket Ground.

Objections to the above proposals on the grounds of the expense involved will sure to be forthcoming. People will say that for the Municipality to keep the present Cricket Ground in the condition in which they now find it would prove to be a very costly undertaking. But if

properly managed, instead of losing by it, the Municipality could turn the ground into a source of revenue. Cricket Grounds in the West are kept up largely by gate-money, that is, money taken at matches. This money and the subscriptions of members of Clubs suffice to defray the working expenses. Huge sums of money are paid every year by lovers of games for the pleasure of witnessing first-class matches, and the day is not far distant when in this country too thousands of young men will pay to see a match as willingly as they now pay to attend a theatre or a wrestling match. The Yokohama Cricket Ground and all that goes on there afford an immense amount of pleasure to all our many foreign visitors. The Ground serves to show in some ways how far we have advanced as a nation. It is a place that we may justly be proud of. It helps greatly to attract foreigners to our chief port. That Yokohama has this place to show is certainly to her credit. It serves to make the time of the crews of numerous ships of war pass pleasantly. These and many other considerations should not be treated lightly by a nation which in so many respects is endeavouring to realise that henceforth it is on the world's great stage, with all its publicity, that it is destined to act.

W.D.

#### CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, passed a decision on July 8th on a protest filed by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. No. 27 Yamashita-cho. The firm imported 2 cases of "gas mantles" on which the appraisers imposed 40 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with the second clause of No. 297 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article was a raw material manufactured from ramie and passed in a chemical fluid and that consequently the material should be dealt with under No. 537 of the tariff which provides 20 per cent *ad val.* duty. The protest was dismissed.

Another decision has been delivered by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on a protest by the Kintu Gomei Kaisha, who imported "object glass" and "deck glass." The Customs authorities imposed 40 per cent *ad val.* duty on the material under No. 418 of the tariff. The importers held that the goods were materials to make microscopes, and the duty should be *ad val.* 20 per cent in accordance with No. 432 of the tariff. The protest was rejected on the ground that the materials were not regarded as parts of microscopes, but should be taken as accessories of the optical instrument.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE "AGENOR" CASE.

A. Lewis and C. A. Hill have lodged an appeal in the Court of Cassation against the decision given on July 8th in the Tokyo Appeal Court confirming the judgment delivered in the Yokohama District Court.

The hearing in the present Court is expected to take place after the summer vacation.

##### CLAIM AGAINST THE KYOTO RACE CLUB.

It is reported by several Japanese journals that several horse owners have instituted claims in the Kyoto District Court against the Kyoto Race Club. It appears that at the first meeting of the Club these horse owners won several events but have not yet received the prizes specified on the programme, although they have repeatedly urged the Club for payment. The committee promised to pay on July 10th but did not fulfill their promise. The petitioners were represented by Mr. H. Anamori, a lawyer.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new European liner *Hirano Maru* has been completed at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding yard, in Nagasaki. She will be brought to Yokohama about the middle of September.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

## FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

At Van Schaick Hall on July 10th a social meeting was arranged by the Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity of formally bidding *au revoir* to Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, who for six years has filled the post of President of the Society, and Mrs. Brown, who are leaving for Hongkong, where Mr. Brown goes to take up the editorship of the *China Mail*. Opportunity was also taken of presenting to Mr. Brown a silver tea service as a token of the members' esteem and appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Literary Society, the presentation being made, at the invitation of the Committee, by Mr. J. P. Mollison, one of the oldest residents of the port and one of the senior members of the institution. Although Mr. Brown had been warned that a farewell speech would be expected of him, he had no idea that a presentation was included in the evening's programme, and this interesting item in the proceedings came as a great surprise both to him and to Mrs. Brown.

Although a number are at present absent from town, there were about 150 members present last evening. For the occasion Van Schaick Hall had, by the willing offices of the ladies of the Committee—Miss Blundell, Miss Booth and Miss Hall—assisted by Mrs. Booth and Mrs. C. Ellis, been transformed into a drawing-room, decorated with bamboo and plants, the room presenting quite an attractive appearance. A choice musical programme, kindly arranged by Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent, was presented during the evening, and this, with the speeches and intervals for social intercourse, contributed to a very pleasant evening.

Shortly after half-past eight the proceedings opened with a pianoforte duet by Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, who on many occasions has performed similar service for the Literary Society, and Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent. The piece,—"Mendelssohn's" "The Hebrides,"—was rendered with great skill and delicacy, and won the unstinted applause of the audience. Mrs. Thom, whom the members were glad to welcome back to their ranks after her brief holiday at home, delighted the audience with *Crover's* "My Ain Folk," sung with that sympathetic expression required of such a composition.

After a brief interval, the Vice-President of the Society (Mr. A. W. Sherriff,) escorting Mr. and Mrs. Brown to seats near the platform, proceeded to the main business of the evening.

Addressing the members, Mr. Sherriff remarked that as a rule speeches were banned at social functions, but he felt he could legitimately claim the indulgence of that audience for a few moments while he voiced the sentiments uppermost in the minds that evening of his colleagues on the Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society, and also, he ventured to think, of the whole of the members of the organisation. That gathering marked an important epoch in the history of the Literary Society, and in asking the members present to take with him a brief retrospective glance at the work of the Society he (the speaker) did so for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of the occasion which had brought them together that evening. The seeds from which the Yokohama Literary Society had grown to its present position were sown as far back as 1884, when a few residents joined themselves together for the purpose of social intercourse and the promotion of literary culture in the community. Unfortunately no record was kept of the earliest meetings held, but there were records showing that in the autumn of the following year—on November 24th, 1885, a meeting was held which resulted in the formation of the Yokohama Reading Circle. At that gathering, held at No. 221, Bluff, there were present six ladies and two gentlemen—among them being Mrs. Van Petten, whom he was pleased to see with them that evening—(applause); Miss Crosby, still another old resident of Yokohama; Mrs. Loomis, now in Europe on a holiday; and Mr. C. V. Sale, the first Honorary Secretary, who, as they knew, left the port only a few weeks ago. At the following meeting the membership increased

to twenty five, and among the early workers were the Rev. E. S. Booth, the latter of whom was with them that night. (Applause.) From strength to strength the young Society advanced, and in 1887 Mr. J. T. Griffin, a very old and respected friend still residing in Yokohama, was elected President—a post he filled for several years. In 1889 the Yokohama Reading Circle, having at that time a membership of about 80, changed its name to the Yokohama Literary Society, the night of meeting was altered from Wednesday to Friday, while during the same session the newly-named organisation found a permanent home in Van Schaick Hall, where its meetings had been held continuously up to the present time. Such in brief was the history of the institution, and in looking back they could not refrain from admiring the indomitable pluck and energy of the early pioneers, as a result of whose careful nursing and administrative work the Society had grown, until to-day, with a membership of something like 350, it could justly claim rank among the foremost institutions of Yokohama. (Applause.) They could truly say that "others have laboured, and we to-day are reaping the fruits of their labours." Within the Literary Society acquaintances had been formed which had ripened into friendships—friendships which with many would last as long as life itself. But while they rightly paid their tribute of respect and gratitude to those who in the early history of the Society had borne the burden and heat of the day, their thoughts that evening turned to one who for six years had worthily filled the post of President, and who in consequence of approaching departure had laid aside his mantle of office, to be passed on in due time to another whom the members would be asked to call to their service. He (the speaker) referred to his friend, and their friend, Mr. Bellamy Brown. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.) During his term of office Mr. Brown had, by marked ability in the conduct of the meetings, by constant attention to the minutest details, and by hard work and self sacrificing devotion to its best interests, been largely instrumental in bringing the Yokohama Literary Society to the proud position it occupied to day. ("Hear, hear.") And now the cords which had bound their late President and the members together in the work of the Society were to be severed, but it could be confidently predicted that the cords of mutual esteem and affection which had bound them in the past would be further strengthened by the kindly remembrance of work done by Mr. Brown on their behalf in the years gone by. While, however, they paid their tribute to Mr. Brown, they also wished to recognise the valuable work done for the Society by the lady at his side. Many men called to public service had often given—and lightly so—much of the credit for their success to their life-partners, and he (the speaker) felt he could say without fear of contradiction that the case of Mr. Brown had proved no exception to this excellent rule. Mrs. Brown had rendered much valuable aid to their President in his work, not only by placing her talents at the service of the Committee in connection with the musical programmes. When, through unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, members and friends were at the last moment unable to fulfil their engagements, and when on Friday afternoons the programme arranged for the evening meetings had vanished like snow before the morning sun, and the Committee in consequence were compelled to requisition the help of old and well-tried friends, Mrs. Brown had ever been ready to come to the aid of the Society. (Loud applause.) In the presence of so many older friends, he (the speaker), as a comparatively young member, felt somewhat out of place in speaking on behalf of the Society that evening, and later, with the acquiescence of the Committee, he proposed asking Mr. J. P. Mollison, one of the oldest residents, and one who had ever evinced a warm interest in their work, to say a few words on behalf of the members generally. But on behalf of the Committee he had been requested to publicly express the thanks of the Executive and of the Society to their late President and to Mrs. Brown for services so willingly given at all times in their behalf. And now it remained

for him to formally bid their friends adieu. He (the speaker) would not say "good-bye," for he hoped that after a few years' residence in Hongkong the members of the Literary Society would have the pleasure of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Brown on a visit to Yokohama. In bidding their guests "adieu," Mr. Sherriff hoped their residence in Hongkong would be to them a very happy time; that Mr. Brown's health would benefit considerably by the change of climate; and that in their new surroundings Mr. and Mrs. Brown would gather around them as large a circle of warm-hearted and sincere friends as they left behind them in Yokohama, not the least among whom were the members of the Literary Society, on whose behalf they had rendered such valuable service, and in whose hearts would ever be cherished the most kindly recollections of work ungrudgingly undertaken and ably performed.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON, who was received with applause, said:—It is with feelings of no little gratification I find myself one of the spokesmen on this interesting occasion, and I desire to publicly thank the Committee of the Literary Society for the great honour they have done me in asking me to present to Mr. Bellamy Brown tonight the testimonial now before me. I feel I have no claim to this honour other than that I am an old resident of Yokohama, and as such naturally an old member of the Literary Society. I cannot even claim to be an active member, having only on rare occasions and at long intervals contributed towards the evening entertainments. At the same time I have always taken a lively interest in the Society's proceedings, and have been in close enough touch with them to know the enormous amount of work done by Mr. Brown as President, and to realise that to his ability, tact and urbanity is due the great popularity of the Literary Society, and the widespread influence for good which it exercises in the community. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I feel that in Mr. Brown's departure the Society is losing its motive-power, and would like to take this opportunity of endorsing and emphasizing all that has fallen so ably from the lips of our esteemed Vice-President, Mr. Sherriff, than whom no one knows better what a loss we are sustaining. But there's an old Scotch saying that "needs must where the devil drives," and unfortunately for us, the printers' devils are calling from the torrid fires—I was almost going to say the Inferno—of Hongkong, and Mr. Brown feels that in the interests of his family he must obey the summons. We can only wish him God-speed, and say in the words of the old Scotch song:—

Better lo'ed ye canna be,  
Will ye no come back again?

(Applause.) What is our loss is Hongkong's gain, and we envy them the bright and genial personality that will now be theirs.

But no words of mine in connection with Mr. Brown's work for the Literary Society would be complete without warm reference to the services of his wife in the same direction. Times without number has she given us pleasure by her great musical talents, not only when taking part in the pre-arranged programmes, but often unselfishly has she appeared, as no one knows better than Mr. Vincent, to fill a gap at the last moment. She has throughout her husband's long occupancy of the Presidentship at all times ably seconded his efforts for the welfare and best interests of the Society, and therefore I say that no thanks to Mr. Brown for his work would be complete without a warm appreciation of Mrs. Brown's services as well. ("Hear, hear.") And here I would like to introduce a personal note of gratitude to them both, not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of Mrs. Mollison, who deeply regrets not being able to be present to-night, for the unflinching and absolutely reliable help they have given us at all times in connection with theatrical and musical productions, concerts and entertainments of whatever kind. (Applause.) On such occasions Mr. Brown's advice and assistance have been of the greatest value to us, and he was never so full of work, although, as you all know, a very busy man, that he could not find or make time to take an active and useful interest in whatever undertaking we had in hand. I am glad to have



this opportunity of thanking him publicly on Mrs. Mollison's behalf, as well as my own, for all he has done for us, and of assuring him of our lasting gratitude and appreciation.

With these few, and I fear altogether inadequate, words I would now ask you, Mr. Brown, to accept this testimonial from the members of the Yokohama Literary Society as a token of the affectionate esteem in which you are held by us all, and with it the assurance of our warmest and most heartfelt wishes that you may have all the success you hope for in your new field of labour. We trust you may have a long life of usefulness before you, and that Mrs. Brown and the children may be spared to be the same comfort and happiness to you in the future that they have been in the past. It only remains for me to quote the old saying, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." (Loud applause.)

The testimonial took the form of a handsome lotus-pattern silver tea service comprising teapot, milk jug, sugarbasin and tongs, the same being accompanied by a tray of polished shitan-wood, with handles and mounts of silver. In the centre of the tray was a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to A. Bellamy Brown, Esq., President Yokohama Literary Society 1902 to 1908, by the Members, as a token of appreciation and esteem. July 10th, 1908."

The service, which was enclosed in a polished black case, lined with blue silk, was supplied by Messrs. Arthur and Bond, silversmiths of Yokohama.

Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, who at the outset spoke with considerable emotion, was received with loud cheers on rising to return thanks. He said:—"Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Mollison, and members of the Yokohama Literary Society,—my dear friends all,—I am at a loss to understand why you have done me and mine so much honour to-night. There runs an old Chinese proverb that when the heart is full the tongue fails to give utterance to all that the heart would desire to say. I am feeling the truth of that wise saying very keenly this evening. How can I thank the speakers of this evening for their all too flattering remarks? Would that I could honestly take to myself half or a quarter of their praise; but, believe me, I cannot. Any success which may have accrued to the Yokohama Literary Society during the six years I have been its President is wholly and solely due to the warm-hearted support accorded me by the different committees and the ready response of the community to all calls we have made upon their literary and musical talents. To them should be awarded the praise; not myself. I am deeply touched by the allusions which have been made to my dear wife and thorough help-meet. In all the years since I brought her as a bride to Yokohama she has been a tower of strength and rock of support in all my undertakings, public or otherwise. Her sympathy and sweet counsel have helped me over many a rough barrier, and if I may make bold to appropriate any of the kind things said this evening, may I take them as a tribute to my wife and lay them at her feet? (Loud applause.) The beautiful gift you have given us this evening we shall greatly treasure, and I thank you again most sincerely for it and the kindly thoughts which prompted the giving. We both hope that many years of usefulness lie before the Yokohama Literary Society. It has weathered the buffets and stress of twenty-three years, and is now going along strong and bravely, and I see no reason why it should not continue to occupy for long years its career of usefulness in this community. But it can only do so if every one of its members will contribute her or his little mite to the general fund. As I reminded the lads of the Boys' Brigade a few Sundays ago, quoting the words of Thackeray when he paid tribute to Parkman and Macaulay, "we cannot all wear the epaulets or carry the Field-marshal's baton, some of us must be privates in the ranks; but whatever our position we can one and all do our little best to keep the old flag flying and maintain its honour unstained." ("Hear, hear.") Some of you can contribute music and song; some can prepare addresses, while to others must be left the mere attendance at our meetings, attendance

regular and punctual, which will show that you give your cordial approval to the work of your Committee. There must be many younger members of this community who could turn to the glorious pages of English literature and cull therefrom fresh facts and fancies wherewith to delight their fellow members during the long winter nights; other fields of exploration which I should like you to develop lie in the history, folklore, myths and legends of the happy island empire in which you live. Then some of you can try and get some of the few old pioneers still left in Yokohama to commit their reminiscences of the early days to paper. For remember our Society, like the great outside world, covers a great variety of interests, and welcomes all sorts of contributors. You need the Don Quixotes and the Sancho Panzas, the idealists with their heads in the clouds as well as the sober-minded individuals who are content with "the common round, the trivial tasks"; you need your Boswells and your Johnsons if you are to make the Literary Society all that it can be made to be. The social side of life is as important as its workaday. I suppose the first advance on the ladder of civilisation was made when some primeval caveman first realised that it was better to share a bone with his neighbour than to incontinently knock him on the head with a stone-hammer on sight. The Yokohama Literary Society is an organisation peculiarly suited to serve the social purposes of this big seaport. It brings us in touch with one another, affords us an opportunity, as it were, to come out of our caves and share our talents and our gifts with our neighbours. It prevents, in some degree, the development of selfish isolation which is the bane of life in the Far East.—("Hear, hear.") In my future home I shall look forward to hearing news of you all, and more particularly news of the successes and triumphs of the Literary Society. And finally, may I commend to the younger members to ever strive after some ideal? Can I leave behind me a message finer in every respect than that which poor Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in his Christmas Sermon many years ago:—"To be honest, to be kind. To earn a little, and spend a little less. To make at least one home the happier for his presence. To learn to renounce, when necessary, and that without bitterness. To keep a few friends, and those without capitulation; and by the same grim compact to keep friends with oneself. These are tasks demanding all that a man has of delicacy and fortitude." If the members can live up to that ideal of Stevenson they will find that their lives will be all the happier and sweeter, and all the more worth living. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I have rather diverted from my path to-night, but I hope you will excuse me. Will you accept from Mrs. Brown and myself our sincere thanks for all the kind words that have been uttered from this platform to-night? If kind wishes and kind words uttered in all sincerity from loving hearts can smooth the rough paths of life, then the path of myself and family in Hongkong will be indeed a path of roses. (Loud applause.)

Following Mr. Brown's speech, Mr. W. Blundell, who made his debut before the Literary Society, gave as a violin solo a mazurka, the piano accompaniment being played by Miss Blundell. Mr. Blundell's playing was deservedly applauded, and the reception of his piece will we hope encourage him to place his abilities at the service of the Committee next year. The next item was a song by Mr. S. H. Somerton, who in view of his willing help in past sessions and the excellence of his singing, is always sure of a warm welcome at the hands of the Literary Society. Mr. Somerton sang two numbers by Woodford Finden—"Temple Bells" and "The Kashmiri Song." The numbers were of a somewhat different style to Mr. Somerton's usual songs, but that they were appreciated was shown by the applause with which they were received.

At this juncture refreshments were served, the ladies kindly assisting in this work being Mrs. C. Ellis and Mrs. E. S. Booth, the Misses Hall, Booth, Blundell (2), Cameron (2), Kenderdine (2), and Tripler (2), to whom, and to the other members of the Committee—Messrs. Gray (Hon.

Secretary), S. H. Somerton, W. M. Squire, and T. Gordon Kenderdine (Hon. Treasurer).—the success of the evening is due.

After the refreshments, Mrs. Thom gave another song, "Absent," and Mr. Somerton sang "Less than the Dust," another of Woodford Finden's compositions, and with "Auld Lang Syne" and "For they are Jolly Good People," sung in honour of the departing guests, a memorable evening in the history of the Yokohama Literary Society came to an end.

The accompaniments to the songs were kindly played by Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent.

#### FAREWELL DINNER.

On Saturday evening Mr. Bellamy Brown was entertained at a farewell dinner in the Yokohama United Club by the members of the staffs of the four Yokohama daily papers. A few friends were also invited to meet Mr. Bellamy Brown for the last time on a social occasion. Mr. A. M. Knapp presided and there were about a dozen present. An excellent repast was provided by Mr. Herlihy, Steward of the Club, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Speeches were made by the Chairman expressing the esteem in which the journalists of Yokohama held the guest of the evening and their regret at his departure, by Mr. Bellamy Brown in reply and acknowledgement, and by Mr. J. Plummer and others present. Songs were given in the course of the evening by Messrs. Lewis and Somerton.

#### PRESENTATION BY STAFF.

In connexion with Mr. Bellamy Brown's approaching departure the Japanese staff of the *Japan Mail* have presented to him a silver souvenir in the form of a handsome set of a dozen silver spoons in a neat case, with an address signed by all the native employees.

#### YACHTING.

Yachts had fine weather on Saturday afternoon, though the big boats and even the Mosquito Club craft could have stood more weight in the S. E. breeze that prevailed.

Only two started in the class for yachts above 22 rating. These were *Mary* (scratch) and *Maid Marion* (6½ min.) which raced round the Widow Buoy Course. *Mary* led by 45 secs. at the harbour entrance, and after passing out *Maid Marion* made the mistake of standing out into the Bay, where she had the tide against her, and so was five minutes behind at the first mark.

*Mary* increased her lead all the way round and won quite easily. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i> .....	2.00.10	4.03.20	4.03.20
<i>M. Marion</i> .....	2.00.00	4.24.30	4.18.00

Five Mosquito club yachts, *Winsome*, *Sunbeam*, *Pete*, *Edna* and *Elsa*, raced round the Mandarin Bluff and Quarantine Ship course for the Commodore's Cup. Though *Winsome* finished first *Sunbeam* takes the cup on her allowance of two minutes. Times:

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.40	3.24.32	3.23.32
<i>Pete</i> .....	2.15.55	3.24.10	3.23.40
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.20	3.22.16	3.22.16
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.30	3.23.27	3.21.27
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.16.45	3.26.00	3.23.30

The whole fleet of Larks, 16 in all, went out and chased one another round the Mandarin Bluff mark and Lightship course for the Charlesworth Cup, presenting, especially at the start, a pretty sight. No. 11 got home first at 3.57.00, No. 14 next at 3.59.00 and No. 2 third at 3.59.45. No. 9 did not finish.

The *Hankow Daily News* states that an Italian named Mori shot a compatriot named Bartolini, the other day. It appears that the attack was caused by jealousy. Mori fired two shots; one took effect on the forearm and the other grazed the body. He has not been arrested and it is suspected that he has made his escape from Hankow.

## YOKOHAMA.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held its ordinary annual meeting at 3 p.m. on July 9th. After the usual reports had been read the Chairman said that satisfactory results had been obtained in regard to the recent meeting in Tokyo of the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire. Finally the members considered a proposal to welcome the American Fleet in October.

Two armed men committed a robbery at the Yokosuka branch of the Tokyo Commercial Bank a little after noon on July 9th. They menaced the staff of the bank with a sword and a revolver and stole yen 70.

Our the evening of July 8th, S. Okamoto, aged 16, an employee of a coal and coke merchant living in Hinode-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself, but was immediately cut down by one of his comrades. It is reported that his employer sustained fatal injuries through the explosion of a kerosene oil can and died at the Nogi Hospital on July 5th. As the explosion resulted through carelessness on the part of Okamoto, regret caused him to attempt to put an end to his life.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, two men armed with large knives broke into the house of a wealthy farmer living in Sakawa near Odawara, on the evening of July 9th, menacing the occupants and stealing a small sum of money. About three hours later, one was arrested at Oiso, and was found to be an ex-convict.

Owing to an expected scarcity of water after the termination of the rainy season, the Yokohama Water Works have stopped the supply to fountains, etc., and limited the supply of water to the public throughout the city. A similar limit will in the near future, be arranged for private houses.

Baron K. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, has been promoted from the Third Junior Rank to the Third Senior Rank.

N. Kojimaya, an employee of a dairy in West Tobe-machi, Yokohama, was attacked by a cow on July 10th while milking her. She injured him severely with her horns.

A youth was arrested by the Tobe police on July 10th on a charge of theft. Since the middle of June, he visited several foreign houses in Negishi and Kitagata, and stole a lot of articles valued at about yen 3,000 in all. He is stated to be an ex-convict named H. Akabane.

The Yokohama Reception Committee to welcome the American Fleet met at 4 p.m. on July 10th. They re-considered the proposed entertainment of the American officers and bluejackets which was investigated at the previous conference. The proposal was unanimously adopted. The reception committee decided to appoint a special committee consisting of fifteen members of the City Assembly, and the guests to be invited at the proposed garden party will be as follows: About 2,300 officers of 24 American warships and of 8 Japanese warships, which will be appointed by the Government to receive the Americans; the American Ambassador and his staff; American Consul-General and his staff; the Ministers of the various Departments; a number of Japanese high naval officers, foreign and Japanese journalists, etc.

The Toyo Bank, which was established with a capital of yen 1,000,000 in April this year, in Onoye-cho, Yokohama, will hold a general meeting on July 25th. The net profit for three months ended June 30th was yen 6,100. The sum will be carried forward to next account.

A horse attached to a wagon took fright about 5 p.m. on July 11th in Nagashima-cho, trampling down the betto and ran the wagon over a little child who died an hour later. In

Suyeyoshi-cho, the horse collided with a cart and destroyed it. The same afternoon, another wagon drawn by a horse ran over a child in Nakamura-machi inflicting severe injuries, the betto at once being arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police.

The foreign trade of Yokohama during ten days ended July 10th was as follows: Exports, yen 5,163,418; and imports, yen 5,400,369.

The bankers of Yokohama held a conference on Saturday, July 11th, and decided to display a large number of fire-works when the American Fleet arrives in Yokohama harbour.

Five new cases of typhus were reported in Yokosuka on July 11th. One of the patients died the same day.

On July 11th, the Kaga-cho police arrested 13 lads living in Moto-machi, Kitagata, or Negishi and removed three of them to the Kun-iku-in, a kind of penitentiary, for taking money from children by menacing them.

A telegram was received on the morning of July 13th at the Yokohama Chief Police Office to the effect that the two armed men who committed robbery on July 3th at the Yokosuka branch of the Commercial Bank were arrested early on Monday morning in Tokyo. On the same day they were removed to Yokosuka, where they underwent examination. To-day, July 14th, they will be brought to the Yokohama District Court.

About fifty men fought on the night of July 11th at the village of South Shimoura near Yokosuka, where a festival of the Shinto Temple Yakumo was held. One of them was killed and fourteen were injured.

The Nippon Union Transportation Company, Yokohama, held a general meeting on July 10th. The net profit during 6 months ended May 31st was yen 25,819.11. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

A young man, aged 20, attired in female costume, was found on July 11th crushed to death on the railway at Tagoshi in the district of Miura.

In connexion with the rinderpest which is prevalent in western places, Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, has issued a notification prohibiting the transportation of beef, and other fresh meat, etc., from these districts, especially from Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi.

The Yokohama Municipality have appointed a special committee to make preparations to welcome the American Fleet. The committee consists of fifteen members of the City Assembly: Messrs. F. Nakamura, K. Doi, H. Minowa, K. Hiranuma, R. Yamada, Y. Tanaka, H. Akao, S. Yano, R. Tasawa, C. Saito, I. Mori, G. Tomita, M. Asada, M. Kaneko, and Dr. Y. Hyodo. They met on July 15th at the Social Club in the Public Garden, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, and his staff being present.

Bicycle races were held on July 15th at Ura-Takashima-cho, the programme being successfully carried out. Several cyclists from Tokyo were present.

The new billiard club under the appellation of the Kurawa-kwai will hold its first meeting on July 25th at the Choyo-ken, Minato-cho.

Count Okuma gave a garden party on July 15th at his new villa in Kodzu. About three hundred high officials and Progressists were present.

Murder took place about 10.10 am. on July 15th in Ogi-machi near the Ogi bridge. A coolie named T. Hayashi (26) murdered another coolie named B. Kobayashi (28) by stabbing him on the side of the abdomen with a short sword. While trying to escape, the murderer was arrested by a policeman of the Harbour Station, who happened to be passing the

street. At the examination at the police office, the offender said that he and the victim were employed by T. Sakuma, a contractor, and that they had a dispute on a money matter. He added that he merely tried to menace his comrade with the weapon which he always kept in his possession. The murderer will be removed to-day, July 16th, to the Public Procurator's Office through the Kotobuki-cho Police Office.

A stone-cutter, S. Kobayashi (24) by name, committed suicide early on Tuesday morning by laying himself on the railway near West Tobe-machi where a freight train ran over him. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

A child fell into the sea near Kaigan-dori, Gochome on July 13th while playing on a lighter, and was drowned. On the same day, another child was drowned by falling into a pond in Otori-yato, Honmoku.

G. Matsunaga, a photographer living in Noge-machi, and N. Ina, the chief priest of the Buddhist temple Seisho-ji, Choya-machi, were arrested on July 14th on a charge of infringing the Emigration Law. They were removed at once to the Yokohama District Court, their houses subsequently being searched.

An old woman committed suicide on the evening of July 14th by throwing herself into a well in the grounds of the Buddhist temple Honkaku-ji, Kanagawa. She was not identified.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 12th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	5	5	4	—	—
Died .....	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases.....	—	—	77	5	—	—
Died .....	—	—	5	2	—	—

The Yokohama City Assembly will consider, at their next meeting, a bill providing for payment of about yen 20,000 in connexion with the proposed reception of the American Fleet. The bill has already been submitted to the Assembly by the municipality.

The leading business men of Yokohama held a meeting on July 15th at the Social Club, and a consultation on the proposed reception of the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet. They agreed to collect a sum of money from the public and also to subscribe themselves.

The surveying of Yokohama in connexion with the proposed city improvement is reported to be in progress. The work in South Ota-machi, West Tobe-machi, Kanagawa, and Sengen-machi has been completed. The surveying in Negishi and Honmoku, including the Bluff settlement, will shortly be commenced.

A youth fell into the creek and was drowned on the evening of July 14th while passing the Hiraoka bridge near Okano-cho, with a cart laden with sundry goods. His body was found on the following morning.

The Austria-Hungarian cruiser *Leopard*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 15th from Take-toyo, anchored in the harbour as she has to undergo repairs. She will stay at Yokohama about three weeks.

Typhus is now prevalent in Yokosuka. On July 15th, there were 45 cases undergoing treatment on the hospital ship *Kwantu Maru*, and 55 cases in several hospitals in the city.

A well-known grain merchant living in the district of Lower Ashigara committed suicide on July 13th by hanging himself in his warehouse. It is alleged that he has sustained heavy loss in speculative business.

At 11.11 p.m. on July 15th, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 35 seconds and the direction was between S. S. W. and N. N. E.

## BASEBALL.

A very interesting baseball match was played on Saturday afternoon between the Y. C. & A. C. and the Keio University 2nd team resulting in a win for Yokohama by 5 to 2.

Both sides failed to score until the 2nd inning when Kellogg was given his base on a dead ball. Gibbs got to first on a hit and McChesney giving a hit which was missed by Keio, enabled Kellogg to get home, followed by Becker who stole in.

In the 3rd inning Nicholl was given his bag on balls and Lo-on making a fine hit advanced Nicholl to third. Kellogg hit a ball to third which was wildly thrown to first enabling Nicholl and Lo-on to get home.

Gibbs, hitting to left field, brought Kellogg home, Yokohama thus having a lead of 5 runs to nil.

No runs were scored by either team until the last inning when 2 runs were scored by Keio. Owing to the cricket match scheduled for 2 p.m. the ball game was closed at the seventh inning.

The line up was as follows:—

Y. C. & A. C.	Keio.
O'Connor .....	P. .... Katsu
Walker .....	C. .... Yokota
Becker .....	ab. .... Sawahara
Gibbs .....	1b. .... Iyoda
Lo-on .....	3b. .... Kubo
Nicholl .....	3. .... Narasaki
Kellogg .....	l.f. .... Ogawa
McChesney .....	c.f. .... Kakeyama
Mollison .....	c.f. .... Ninowa
Umpire, C. B. Stetson; Scorer, H. S. Stetson.	
Score:—	
Y. C. & A. C. ...	o 2 3 o o o 0=5
Keio .....	o o o o o o 2=3

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

It is reported by the *Kokumin* that the Satsuma Shokai's steamer *Seiko Maru*, 1513 tons, losing her bearings in a fog, went ashore on July 8th off Saddle Island near Shanghai, the first and second holds being filled with water. A steamer from Shanghai at once commenced operations to refloat her.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Suminoye Maru* (1,425 tons) which left Yokohama on July 11th for Hakodate collided, at 10.50 p.m. on the following day off Todo-saki, near Miyako, Rikuchu province, with the steamer *Nisshin Maru* (2,725 tons) on the way from Hokkaido. The *Suminoye* sustained severe damage at the stern, and after a few moments she sank. The passengers, 2 in all, and the crew, 26, were saved by the *Nisshin*, and were landed at Miyako. They left there on July 13th by the *Kyogun Maru* and arrived at Yokohama on Wednesday.

The steamer *Shinriki Maru*, laden with coal, collided with a German steamer at 1 p.m. on July 13th while entering Moji Strait. The Japanese ship sustained damage at the stern and sank.

A telegram of July 14th from Shanghai reports that the steamer *Seiko Maru* has gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Saddle Island. The cruiser *Nitaka* of the South China Squadron went to the scene with a view to floating her. The steamer was then still in difficulties.

The sailing vessel *Otaru Maru III*, belonging to the Otaru Lumber Company, went ashore on July 12th owing to a dense fog in the neighbourhood of Soya point. The crew was landed safely. The ship was insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Company for yen 170,000.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two cases of cholera are reported in Fukuoka prefecture.

Telegrams report that rinderpest is prevalent in Shimonoseki and Matsuyama.

Heavy rain fell in Aomori prefecture on July 11th causing an inundation and flooding a large number of houses.

K. Yamazaki (55) attempted to murder N. Yada (62) with sword on the evening of July 14th at the office of the Hobun-Kan, a publishing company, in Honkoku-cho, Tokyo, but only

succeeded in injuring him severely. The assailant gave himself up to a police office near by. Temporary insanity is reported to have been the cause.

Heavy rain fell in the district of Kawachi, not far from Utsunomiya, on July 14th, a large area of land being flooded.

Tokyo papers report that the Prince Imperial will visit north-eastern provinces, leaving Tokyo on July 16th by the cruiser *Zemchug*.

A hail and thunder storm was experienced at 4 p.m. on July 12th in the districts of Ashikaga near Utsunomiya in Shimotsuke province.

Mr. and Mrs. Bakmetieff arrived at Vladivostok on July 16th by the cruiser *Zemchug*. By the noon train they left for St. Petersburg.

S. Yamagata, an employee of the Military Arsenal, Tokyo, was drowned on the afternoon of July 12th while swimming in the River Sumida.

A San Francisco telegram to the *Hochi* states that some Chinese merchants in Canton intend to open a shipping service between China and San Francisco.

A Fukushima telegram states that on July 9th a large area of land in the village of Urahama was desolated by high waves which visited the village after a storm.

S. Sudzuki, director of a post office in Fukagawa, Tokyo, was found killed on the morning of July 9th in his own house. He was fatally injured in the throat.

The Training Squadron, consisting of the *Hashidate* and *Isukushima*, arrived at Ominato near Aomori on July 11th. The ships will cruise until July 28th off Mutsu Bay.

For practice, the Navy has laid mines in the sea near the second fort in Tokyo Bay leaving them there until August 31st. Vessels are warned not to pass the zone during that time.

H. Nomura and a few other business men of Aichi intend to promote a race club with a capital of yen 500,000 and to establish the course in the village of Tashiro near the city.

M. Tonosaki, a sub-sergeant belonging to the 31st regiment in Hirotsaki, committed suicide on the evening of July 12th at Aomori by shooting himself with a rifle. The cause is not yet reported.

A man was found on the evening of July 12th crushed to death on the railway near Shinagawa. He is believed to have purposely put an end to himself in this manner. The cause is not reported.

On the morning of July 8th, fire-broke out in the Giwake Coke Factory, belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., Sapporo. The building was destroyed, the damage being estimated at yen 20,000.

Mr. H. Adachi, new president of the Osaka-Kobe Tow-boat Company, has lodged a prosecution in the Osaka District Court against Mr. K. Kondo formerly president of the firm, stating that the latter misappropriated yen 30,000 belonging to the office.

I. Mori and D. Maruyama, employees of the Nagoya branch of the Bank of Japan, were drowned on July 12th in the sea near Tomita, while swimming in company with two of their comrades. The corpses were later found by fishermen who were employed to search for them.

The Ministry of Finance in Peking has memorialized the Throne with reference to the loss in revenue which must be produced by the carrying out of the anti-opium programme. It proposes, therefore, that the burden of the Boxer Indemnity should be borne by the Ministry of the Interior instead of by the Ministry of Finance; that beginning on the 1st day of the 7th moon (July 28) an additional tax of four cash should be levied upon each catty of salt throughout the Empire; that half of the money derived therefrom should be paid to the provinces

where salt is produced; and that the other half should be handed over to the Ministry of Finance. It is stated that the sum of Tls. 5,000,000 can thus be obtained annually.

Owing, says the *N. C. Daily News*, to the fact that the recent loan, reported to have been arranged between the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is understood to have been concluded before Imperial sanction had been given, an Imperial Rescript has been issued through the Grand Council to the effect that henceforth no Ministries or provincial governments shall be allowed to conclude foreign loans unless the sanction of the Throne has been obtained.

## PUBLIC NOTARIES LAW.

(TRANSLATED BY J. F. DE BECKER.)

LAW No. 53, PROMULGATED 13TH APRIL, 1908.

(CONCLUDED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

When the writing of the preceding two paragraphs is finished the Public Notary and all the persons present must each sign and seal the instrument.

When any of the persons present are unable to sign their names a note of the fact must be made in the instrument and sealed by the Public Notary and the witnesses present.

When an instrument extends over several sheets of paper, the Public Notary his client, or the client's representative, and the witnesses present, must seal the joints of each leaf.

When the fact of the continuation of the several sheets of paper forming the whole of an instrument is apparent from the two halves of the seals of the Public Notary, the client or his representative, or of the witnesses, such instrument is not invalid because of the paragraph having been contravened.

Art. XL.—When another document is quoted in an instrument drawn up by a Public Notary and is annexed thereto, the Public Notary, the client, or the client's representative, and the witnesses present must seal the place where such instrument and annexed document are joined together.

The provisions of the preceding three Articles apply correspondingly to the annexed document of the preceding paragraph.

Annexed documents according to the preceding two paragraphs are deemed to form an integral portion of the instruments drawn up by Public Notaries.

Art. XLI.—Documents proving the authority of representatives, certificates prepared by Mayors of Cities, Districts, Towns or Villages, or by Police officials or Consuls, documents providing the permission or consent of third parties, as well as other ancillary documents shall be bound up with instruments drawn up by Public Notaries.

The Public Notary, the client, or the client's representative, and the witnesses present shall seal the joints of the instrument and the annexed documents as well as the reciprocal joints of such annexed documents.

Art. XLII.—When the original instrument is lost the Notary Public is required to take back the already delivered exemplification or copy of the instrument and to preserve it in lieu of the lost instrument upon receiving permission from the President of the District Court to which he is attached.

The Public Notary is required to make a note on the instrument of the preceding paragraph to the effect that it is preserved in lieu of the lost instrument by permission of the President of the District Court to which he is attached, to write down the date of permission, and to sign and seal the entry.

Art. XLIII.—Public Notaries must cause clients to affix stamps to instruments in accordance with the Stamp Duty Law.

Art. XLIV.—Clients, their successors, or persons who have proved that they possess a legal connection with the purport of instruments, may demand (to be allowed to) peruse the originals of such instruments.

The provisions of paragraphs one (1) two (2) and five (5) of Article twenty-eight (XXVIII); Article thirty-one (XXXI); and paragraphs one (1) and two (2) of Article thirty-two (XXXII) apply correspondingly when Public Notaries allow perusal of an original instrument in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

When a Public Notary permits the successor of a client to peruse an original instrument he must cause the successor to prove that he is such by causing him to produce an instrument (to that effect).

The provisions of the second (2nd) paragraph of Article thirty-two (XXXII) apply correspondingly

\* In such a way as to leave the impression of half of the seals on each page.



to the document to be caused to be produced in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Public Procurators may at any time demand to (be allowed to) peruse originals of instruments.

Art. XLV.—Public Notaries must prepare a book (register) of original instruments and before making any entries therein request the President of the District Court to which they are attached to seal the same.

The President of the District Court must note on the inside of the cover the number of leaves, sign his official designation and surname and personal name and seal same. He must also seal the joints of each page with his official seal.

Art. XLVI.—The following matters must be entered in the register of original instruments each time an instrument is drawn up and in progressive order:—

1. The serial number of the instrument and the class of such instrument;
2. The domicile and surname and personal name of the client. If a juridical person its appellation and (the place of) its office;
3. Date of drawing up;

The provisions of Articles thirty-seven (XXXVII.) and thirty-eight (XXXVIII.) apply correspondingly to the case of the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs do not apply when there are special provisions of laws or ordinances relative to books in which the drawing up of instruments should be entered.

Art. XLVII.—Clients or their successors may demand the delivery of exemplifications of instruments.

When Public Notaries should draw up exemplifications of instruments in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the first (1st) second (2nd) and fifth (5th) paragraphs of Article twenty-eight (XXVIII.); Article thirty-one (XXXI.); paragraphs one (1) and two (2) of Article thirty-two (XXXII.); and paragraphs three (3) and four (4) of Article forty-four (XLIV.) apply correspondingly.

Art. XLVIII.—In Exemplifications of instruments it is required that the following matters be set down and that such exemplifications be signed and sealed by the Public Notary:—

1. The full text of the instrument;
2. A statement that it is an exemplification;
3. Surname and personal name of the person demanding delivery;
4. The date on which, and the place where, it was drawn up.

Anything in contravention of the provisions of the preceding paragraph does not possess the validity of an exemplification of an instrument.

Art. XLIX.—With regard to instruments in which many matters are enumerated, or with regard to instruments where several persons are differently interested therein, exemplifications may be made by extracting the relevant parts and the entries relating to the formalities thereof.

In the exemplifications of the preceding paragraph must be noted the fact that they are abstract exemplifications (*Sāroku sei-hon*) and this statement shall take the place of the statement provided for in Number two (2) of paragraph one (1) of the preceding Article.

Art. I.—When a Public Notary has delivered an exemplification of an instrument he must note at the end of the document that it has been delivered for the client or the clients' successor, so and so, (name) as well as the date of delivery, and must sign and seal same.

Art. LI.—Clients and their successors, or persons who have proved that they possess a legal interest in connection with the contents of an instrument may demand delivery of a copy (*ishon*) of the said instrument or of the accessory documents thereto annexed.

When a Public Notary draws up a copy of an instrument in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the first (1st) second (2nd) and fifth (5th) paragraphs of Article twenty-eight (XXVIII.), Article thirty-one (XXXI.), the first (1st) and second (2nd) paragraphs of Article thirty-two (XXXII.) and the third (3rd) and fourth (4th) paragraphs of Article forty-four (XLIV.) apply correspondingly.

Art. LII.—In copies of instruments the following matters must be noted and the Public Notary must sign and seal same:—

- (1) The full text of the instrument;
- (2) A statement that it is a copy;
- (3) The date on which, and the place where, it was drawn up.

Art. LIII.—Copies may be drawn up in respect to portions of instruments.

In the copies of the preceding paragraph must be noted the fact that they are abstract copies (*Sāroku ishon*).

Art. LIV.—In making copies of accessory documents attached to an instrument, the provisions of the two preceding Articles apply correspondingly.

Art. LV.—Persons demanding copies of instruments or of accessory documents may write down the necessary matters themselves and demand only the signature and seal of a Public Notary thereto.

When a Public Notary has signed and sealed

copies as contemplated in the preceding paragraph such copies possess the same validity as if they had been prepared by the Public Notary himself.

Art. LVI.—When exemplifications or copies of instruments or copies of accessory documents extend over several leaves, the Public Notary must seal the joints of each and every leaf.\*

The provisions of Articles thirty-seven (XXXVII.) and thirty-eight (XXXVIII.) apply correspondingly to the preparation of exemplifications and copies of instruments and copies of accessory documents.

Art. LVII.—The provisions of the second (2nd) paragraph of Article eighteen (XVIII.) do not apply when a Public Notary draws up a Will (*igon sho*), and those of Articles twenty-eight (XXVIII.) to thirty-two (XXXII.) inclusive do not apply when a Public Notary draws up a protest (*Kyōsetsu shōsho*).

#### CHAPTER V.

##### CERTIFICATION.

Art. LVIII.—In certifying to a privately signed writing, when the parties have signed or sealed or personally acknowledged the signature or seal of the document in the presence of the Public Notary, such certificate must be given by means of a written note to that effect.

In certifying to a copy of a privately signed writing, when it has been compared with such privately signed writing and found to conform thereto, such certificate must be given by means of a written note to that effect.

When characters have been interpolated (*wanyū*), struck out (*sakujō*) or altered (*kaizan*) in a privately signed writing, or when such document has writing in the margin or other corrections (*teisei*) or is damaged, or is conspicuously suspicious in appearance in certain points, the state condition and circumstances thereof must be noted in the certificate.

Art. LIX.—On documents to be certified must be noted the Record Book number, the date, and the place of certification: this must be signed and sealed by the Public Notary and the witness present who must also seal the document and the Certificates Record Book (*Ainshō-do*) so as to leave one part of the impression of their seals on the document and the other part on the Record Book.

Art. LX.—The provisions of Articles twenty-six (XXVI.) to thirty-four (XXXIV.) inclusive, Articles thirty-seven (XXXVII.) and thirty-eight (XXXVIII.), and the fifth (5th) and sixth (6th) paragraphs of Article thirty-nine (XXXIX.) apply correspondingly when privately signed writings are certified.

Art. LXI.—Public Notaries must prepare a certificates Record Book.

The provisions of Article forty-five (XLV.) apply correspondingly to the preparation of Certificates Record Books.

Art. LXII.—In Certificates Record Books the following matters must be entered in progressive sequence:—

- (1) Number of record;
- (2) Domicile and surname and personal name of the client. If the client is a juridical person, its appellation and (the place of) its office;
- (3) Class of document and the persons who have signed and sealed it;
- (4) Method of certification;
- (5) Domiciles and surnames and personal names of the witnesses present;
- (6) Date of certification.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles thirty-seven (XXXVII.) and thirty-eight (XXXVIII.) apply correspondingly.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### REPRESENTATION, DISCHARGE OF THE DUTIES OF TWO OR MORE POSTS SIMULTANEOUSLY, AND SUCCESSION.

Art. LXIII.—When a Public Notary is unable to perform his official functions, owing to illness or some other unavoidable cause, he may entrust another Public Notary within the jurisdiction of the same Local Court, or that of an adjacent Local Court with the duty of acting for him.

When, in accordance with the above paragraph, a Public Notary has entrusted another to act as his deputy, he must, without delay, notify the President of the District Court to which he is attached to that effect, and this also applies when his substitute has been relieved from the duties of representation.

Art. LXIV.—When a Public Notary does not, or cannot, entrust another to act for him in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article, the President of the District Court having jurisdiction may order another Public Notary in the jurisdiction of the same Local Court, or an adjacent Local Court, to act for him.

When the Public Notary is again able to resume his official duties, the President of the District Court must relieve the other of the duty of representation of the preceding paragraph.

Art. LXV.—The office where the substitute of a Public Notary performs his official duties in accord-

\* Leaving half of the impression of his seal on each leaf so as to joint or "key" the pages together.

ance with the two preceding Articles is the office of the Public Notary who he is charged with representing.

When the substitute of a Public Notary signs officially he must write down the official designation, surname, personal name, jurisdiction and locality of the office of the Public Notary he represents and the fact that he (the substitute) is the representative of such Public Notary.

In addition to applying to a Public Notary who is being represented, the provisions of Article twenty-two (XXII.) also apply to his representative.

Art. LXVI.—In the event of the death, dismissal from office, loss of office, or removal to another jurisdiction of a Public Notary, the President of the District Court to which such Public Notary is attached shall, should he deem it necessary, cause an official designated by him to seal up the documents in the office of the said Public Notary without delay.

Art. LXVII.—When a Public Notary dies, is dismissed from office, loses his office, or removes to another jurisdiction, and a successor is not appointed forthwith, the President of the District Court having jurisdiction may order another Public Notary within the jurisdiction of the same Local Court, or of an adjacent Local Court, to undertake the duties (of the vacant office) in addition to his own.

When the successor has become able to perform his duties, the President of the District Court having jurisdiction must relieve (the temporary substitute) of the additional duties of the preceding paragraph.

Art. LXVIII.—When a Public Notary is dismissed, loses his office, or removes to another jurisdiction, his successor, or the person who is to undertake his duties in addition to his own, must take delivery of the documents, in the presence of the predecessor without delay.

When owing to death or other reasons the documents cannot be transferred over, his successor, or the person who is to undertake his duties in addition to his own, must take possession thereof in the presence of an official designated by the President of the District Court having jurisdiction.

When the successor, or the person who is to undertake the additional duties, is appointed subsequent to the documents having been sealed up in accordance with Article fifty-six (LXVI.) he should break the seals and take delivery of the documents in the presence of an official designated by the President of the District Court having jurisdiction.

Art. LXIX.—The provisions of the preceding Article apply correspondingly when the Public Notary who has undertaken the additional duties again delivers the documents to another Public Notary.

Art. LXX.—When a Public Notary who has undertaken another's duties in addition to his own signs officially, the fact that he is acting in a dual capacity must be mentioned.

When a successor prepares an exemplification or copy of an instrument drawn up by his predecessor or by one who has undertaken the additional duties, when he signs the same the fact of his being a successor must be mentioned.

Art. LXXI.—When a Public Notary dies, is dismissed, loses office, or removes to another jurisdiction, and no successor is required owing to a change of the full personnel, the Minister of Justice must order one of the Public Notaries in the jurisdiction of the same Local Court to take charge of the documents.

The provisions of Article sixty-eight (LXVIII.), and the second (2nd) paragraph of the preceding Article, apply correspondingly to a Public Notary who is ordered to take charge of the documents in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Art. LXXII.—The provisions of Articles sixty-six (LXVI.) and sixty-seven (LXVII.) and the third (3rd) paragraph of Article sixty-eight (LXVIII.) and the first (1st) paragraph of Article seventy (LXX.) apply correspondingly when a Public Notary is suspended from office (*tei-shoku*).

When a Public Notary undertakes the additional duties of another who is suspended from office in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the former must attend to his additional duties at the office of the person suspended.

Art. LXXIII.—The provisions of Articles Sixty-eight (LXVIII.) and sixty-nine (LXIX.) apply correspondingly when a Local Court acts as a Public Notary in accordance with Article eight (VIII.).

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### SUPERVISION AND DISCIPLINE.

Art. LXXIV.—Public Notaries shall be supervised by the President of the District Court to which they are attached.

The President of the District Court may cause one of the Judges of a Local Court, or the Superintending Judge thereof, to deal with the business of supervising Public Notaries within the jurisdiction of such Court.

Art. LXXV.—The Minister of Justice and the President of the Court of Appeal shall supervise Public Notaries in accordance with the provisions concerning the supervision of judicial administration.

Art. LXXVI.—The right of supervision mentioned

in the two preceding Articles includes the following items:—

1. To warn Public Notaries in respect to official duties improperly dealt with and to order them to carry out the duties of their office in a proper manner;
2. To admonish Public Notaries when they have conducted themselves in a manner unbecoming their position either in or out of office; but before being admonished Public Notaries must be given an opportunity of explaining and vindicating their conduct.

Art. LXXVII.—Supervising officials may inspect documents kept by Public Notaries or may cause them (the documents) to be examined by officials designated by them (the supervising officials).

Art. LXXVIII.—Clients or interested persons may make a protest against the manner in which Public Notaries conduct their duties.

Protests of the preceding paragraph shall be dealt with according to the right of supervision mentioned in this Chapter.

Art. LXXIX.—When a Public Notary has acted in a manner contrary to his official duties, or when he is guilty of conduct derogatory to the dignity of his office, he shall be subjected to disciplinary punishment.

Art. LXXX.—Disciplinary punishments shall consist of the following five classes:—

- (1) Reprimand (*kenshiki*);
- (2) Minor fine (*kenryo*) of not exceeding one thousand (1,000) yen;
- (3) Suspension from office (*teishoku*) not exceeding one year;
- (4) Removal to another jurisdiction (*ten-zoku*);
- (5) Dismissal from office (*men-shoku*).

Art. LXXXI.—Fines, suspensions, removals and dismissals shall be carried into effect by the Minister of Justice in accordance with decisions of a Committee of Disciplinary Punishment.

Reprimands shall be made by the Minister of Justice.

Art. LXXXII.—Each Court of Appeal shall have a Committee of Disciplinary Punishment.

Committee of Disciplinary Punishment shall render disciplinary decisions against Public Notaries attached to District Courts within the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in which such committee is established.

Rules concerning Committees of Disciplinary Punishment shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. LXXXIII.—The provisions of the Law of Disciplinary Punishment for Judges apply correspondingly to the relations of disciplinary procedure and criminal trial procedure for Public Notaries, and to cases of interruption of their official duties (*Shokumuteishoku*).

The provisions concerning suspension of a Public Notary from office (*teishoku*) apply correspondingly to cases of interruption of their official duties (*shokumuteishoku*).

Art. LXXXIV.—When a fine is not full paid, it shall be enforced by a Public Procurator's order.

The provisions of Article two hundred and eight (CCVIII) of the Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters apply correspondingly to the enforcement of the preceding paragraph.

The caution-money deposited by Public Notaries shall be first applied in payment of fines in preference to other public imposts and obligations except in the case of paragraph three (3) of Article twenty-two (XXII).

#### SUPPLEMENT PROVISIONS.

Art. LXXXV.—When the words Mayor of a City, District, Town or Village are used in this land, in places where there are no "Mayors," they refer to the officials performing the duty of Mayors.

Art. LXXXVI.—The date of enforcement of this land shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. LXXXVII.—The "Regulation re Public Notaries" (*Kashō nin kisoku*) are abolished.

Art. LXXXVIII.—A person who is a Public Notary when this law becomes operative shall, without a fresh order of appointment, be considered as one according to this law, and shall be attached to the District Court within the jurisdiction of which his office is situated.

Art. LXXXIX.—The office of a Public Notary established in accordance with the Regulations re Public Notaries shall be considered one according to this law.

Art. XC.—The caution-money deposited by a Public Notary in accordance with the Regulations re Public Notaries shall be considered as caution money deposited under this law.

Art. XCI.—Any representative who has been entrusted in accordance with the Regulations re Public

\* *Shokumuteishi* (職務停止) is used when an official's powers are automatically suspended for some legal cause and not necessarily by way of punishment. *Ten-shoku* (轉職) is used when an official is suspended from office by way of disciplinary punishment.

Notaries, or any person who has been ordered to undertake an additional office in accordance with those Regulations, shall be considered as a representative or plural office-holder according to this law.

Art. XCII.—Any official act commenced prior to this law coming into operation shall be completed in accordance with this law.

Art. XCIII.—Any procedure of Articles fifty-eight (LVIII) fifty-nine (LIX) and sixty-one (LXI) of the Regulation re Public Notaries commenced prior to this law coming into operation shall be completed in accordance with this law.

Art. XCIV.—Any protest made against a Public Notary's official dealings prior to this law coming into operation, shall be settled in accordance with the Regulations re Public Notaries.

Art. XCV.—Any acts of a Public Notary contrary to the Regulations re Public Notaries, and done before this law becomes operative, shall be subjected to disciplinary punishment according to this law; but any disciplinary procedure commenced before this law becomes operative shall be settled according to the Regulations re Public Notaries.

#### THE PROJECTED FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

On the 10th of June\* it was announced by the Press Bureau in Tokyo that an "authoritative statement" had been issued stating the Japanese case against the construction of the proposed railway from Hsinmintun to Fakumen, and a summary of its arguments was telegraphed abroad. Whether an anonymous statement can properly be described as authoritative is open to question; nevertheless, the document having been officially communicated to His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokyo, we may reasonably presume that the Japanese Government subscribes to the statements and arguments therein contained. Many of these are disingenuous to the verge of puerility and the author assumes in the general reader an ignorance of Far Eastern events and politics, unjustifiable at any time, but particularly so when the Fakumen railway question is being carefully studied all over the world.

The present statement does not profess to be authoritative. It claims, however, to be truthful; to examine impartially the facts, without suppression or special pleading, from the standpoint of a student of the situation and one who sees in the undisturbed maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the best guarantee for China's territorial integrity and peaceful development.

To deal with this lengthy document in full detail would be tedious and serve no good purpose. The important questions raised in the Resolutions adopted by the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce on 13th March, are herein so confused by side-issues and the recital of irrelevant facts, that it becomes most necessary to confine the controversy within the limits of essentials. Nevertheless, certain statements require attention.

Its most significant feature lies in the fact that the position herein assumed by the Japanese Government is frankly based on an ante-bellum precedent, implying recognition of that very "sphere of influence" policy which it was the avowed object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to replace by "the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and equal opportunities therein for the commerce and industry of all nations." That the Japanese Government, in the face of the unmistakable declaration contained in the preamble to the Treaty of Alliance, should now permit the justification of the position assumed in regard to the Fakumen line by reference to the position occupied by Germany in Shantung, is somewhat disturbing.

The Japanese Government, however, goes further, and, claiming the reversion of all the "rights and privileges" heretofore owned by Russia in the South Manchurian Railway, proceeds to quote the Russian Manchurian Convention of April, 1902, whereby Russia extracted from China an undertaking that any extension of the Chinese Railway System from Hsinmintun northwards should be a matter for arrangement between the Russian and Chinese Governments. Ignoring the important fact that Russian diplomacy was herein chiefly concerned with the restriction of British influence in general and the extension of an important British enterprise in particular, the Tokyo Memorandum proceeds to the astonishing statement that "this measure of reasonable precaution did not provoke any hostile criticism: the silence on the part of British subjects may, however, be explained by the fact that they were at the time practically excluded from railway exploitation, in regions north of the Great Wall, by the Anglo-Russian understanding of April 28th, 1899." Here

we have the mis-statement of one important fact, followed by the suppression of another. The Japanese Government is well aware, in the first place, that the self-denying undertaking imposed upon British subjects in regard to railway exploitation in regions beyond the Great Wall was a direct consequence of the "spheres of influence" régime at that time predominant; and, in the second place that Russia on her side undertook (which Japan has never done or been asked to do) to abstain from all competition with British railway enterprises in the Yangtze valley. Furthermore, as disproving the statement that Russia's Convention with China in regard to Manchuria produced no hostile criticism, the following quotation from an authoritative Japanese writer (1) is sufficiently convincing.

"Thus the explicit terms of the Convention were constructed so as to be greatly neutralised, as it would seem, by what was implied, and could only be inferred by analysis. In the same light, also, one may read the statement made by Sir Ernest Satow to Prince Ch'ing, that the Convention did not appear to His Majesty's Government to be entirely satisfactory, and also the pungent remark of Lord Lansdowne to Mr. de Sial, that there were several points in the agreement which had caused much criticism in England, particularly those provisions which limited China's right to dispose of her own military forces, and to construct railway extensions within her own territory."

*L'historie se répète.* In 1902, Lord Lansdowne did not wish (2) "to examine the provisions of the Manchurian Convention too microscopically, sharing the Russian Ambassador's hope that the agreement would be loyally and considerably interpreted on both sides." A similar hope no doubt inspires the friendly representations which His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo has been instructed to lay before the Japanese Government on behalf of the British capitalists and contractors interested in the Fakumen Railway and of the British traders interested in the opening up of Manchuria.

Nevertheless the Japanese Government is unable specifically to deny that the supplementary clause of the Peking agreement of December 1905, (upon which rests the veto which restricts China from extending her railway system into North-western Manchuria) does in fact violate a plain declaration of the Treaty of Portsmouth. On this important point the argument adduced in the Memorandum under review is illuminating. It reads as follows:—"If Japan has concluded arrangements with other Powers inconsistent with that Act, it is for Russia to call her to account." Moreover, it continues: "The Peking Agreement was concluded with China, and the Chinese plenipotentiaries had the Treaty of Portsmouth before them when negotiating that Agreement," from which premisses is deduced the ingenious but entirely gratuitous conclusion that "China no less than Japan, considered that Agreement as entirely reconcilable with the Portsmouth compact." Here we come to the crux of the matter. It is precisely because the Chinese Plenipotentiaries were assured during these negotiations that the supplementary clause upon which Baron Komura insisted would naturally and necessarily be interpreted in the light of the Portsmouth Treaty (which guarantees to China the unrestricted development of her Manchurian territories) that they now take exception to the restrictive interpretation which the Japanese Government is placing upon that clause. This point is made unmistakably clear in the despatch which the Chinese Government addressed to the Japanese Minister at Peking on the 6th May last, from which the following extract is translated:—

"In referring to the Conference negotiations and stating that China is now disregarding her Treaty engagements by taking action prejudicial to the interests of the South Manchurian Railway, Your Excellency is apparently unaware of the fact that at the time this Agreement was concluded between the Japanese and Chinese Plenipotentiaries, the latter maintained that the word 'parallel' was too comprehensive and that the agreement should state definitely in miles the distance within which no parallel line should be built. To this request the Japanese Plenipotentiaries replied that if the number of miles were fixed, it might create the impression in other countries that Japan intended to restrict Chinese railway enterprise. They were subsequently asked to agree that the distance should be understood to be such as would be usual in England or America, but objected to this proposal on the ground that no general rule exists on the subject. Moreover the Japanese Plenipotentiaries declared that under no circumstances would Japan do anything to restrict China in future from any steps she might desire to take for the extension of means of communications in

(1). "Russo-Japanese Conflict" by K. Arakawa, page 229.

(2). British Blue-Book No. 2 of 1904, despatch No. 52.

Manchuria. These declarations were made in all sincerity and at a time when the most friendly relations existed between the two countries, and should therefore be observed by both parties."

We are therefore not concerned with the actual wording of the clause attached to the Peking Agreement, but rather with its present interpretation which the Japanese Government apparently desires to extend to arbitrary prohibition of all Chinese (and British) railway enterprises over an undefined region. Reserving for further consideration the technical grounds upon which the Japanese Government bases its objections to the Fakuken line as a competitor with the S. M. Railway, it is present here to recapitulate the avowed objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. They are thus fittingly described by the Japanese author above quoted (Professor Arakawa):—

"The alliance exists solely for the purpose of safeguarding effectively the interests already acquired by the two Powers on the common ground, and it is implied in an unmistakable manner, that those interests may best be maintained by the total abstention, in any event, from all aggressive or exclusive tendencies in China and Korea, and, what is equally important, that the observation of these principles would forcibly tend to preserve the general peace in the Far East. Owing to the covert violation of these principles by another Power, however, peace has been broken, but the Anglo-Japanese agreement has not expired. The latter would, however, fall to the ground, the moment one of the parties, either as a result of a war otherwise, should attempt to depart from the principles of the open door and the territorial integrity of the neighbouring Empires."

It can scarcely be seriously believed in Tokyo that the veto imposed by the Japanese Government in regard to the Fakuken railway is regarded by any intelligent person as consistent with a policy "intended to safeguard effectively the interests already acquired by the two Powers on the common ground."

Equally inadmissible is the Japanese Government's contention that "the policy of the open door does not prevent Railway exploitation." Here, again, everything depends on the meaning of the terms used; but there can be no question that the exclusive privileges claimed by Japan in connection with her ownership of the S. M. Railway are a complete repudiation of the open door policy. Railways may be, and are, built on Chinese territory as financial and industrial enterprises in which foreign Powers are interested, and this without violation of the open door, so long as the enterprises in question are for the benefit of, and under the direction of, the Imperial Chinese Government, affording equal commercial opportunities to all-comers; but it were futile to assert that the doctrine of opportunities is compatible with such privileges and such control as Japan is now endeavouring to exercise over Manchuria by virtue of her acquisition of the S. M. Railway. If proof of this statement be needed, by those unacquainted with the situation, it is to be found in the fact that the Municipal Regulations recently promulgated in the name of the Russian Railway authorities at Harbin, regulations which ignored the Treaty rights of the subjects of all other Powers, received the diplomatic approval and support of the Japanese Government on the understanding that similar conditions would be recognised by Russia as applicable to the Japanese Railway Settlements in Southern Manchuria! It is useless to deny the fact that the South Manchuria Railway, won by Japan's victorious arms, is an instrument in the hands of the Japanese Government for the promotion of exclusive Japanese interests; the situation is sufficiently recognised, diplomatic conventions notwithstanding, by the Powers, and the forces of "geographical gravitation" which must inevitably tend to the advancement of Japan's interests to the east of the Liao river are generally understood. But the question which is raised by the Fakuken railway scheme is whether, and how far, those forces of "geographical gravitation" are to be extended westwards, to the serious prejudice of vested British interests in that region, the detriment of international commerce and the limitation of China's sovereignty? In the Hsinmintun-Moukden Railway Agreement (May 1907) Japan herself recognises the Liao River as the natural limit, beyond which her claims to special and exclusive privileges cannot properly be advanced.

In view of the essential and wider aspects of this question, it is almost superfluous to examine the technical reasons and economic precedents whereby the Japanese Government seeks to justify its veto of a "parallel" line. Nevertheless, as great stress has been laid upon the existence of a similar restrictive clause in the railway agreements made with China by other nationalities, and as the argument may appear forcible to the uninitiated, it is expedient to explain its inapplicability. The agreements to which the Japanese Government particular-

ly refers, viz: the American contract for the Hankow-Canton Railway, and the British contract for the line from Canton to Kowloon, were purely financial and industrial agreements made between the Chinese Government and private Companies, for the construction of Chinese Government railways under Chinese control; and the lines being mortgaged as first security for the repayment of the necessary loans, the inclusion of the restrictive condition in regard to parallel lines was obviously beneficial to all concerned since it facilitated the raising of capital abroad. Nevertheless, as the history of railway construction in China clearly proves, this condition was never intended to be, (nor could it be) arbitrarily interpreted by the representatives of the foreign bondholders to restrict the Chinese Government from constructing other railways parallel to these lines, the evident and only intention of the condition being to reassure investors that the Chinese Government would not (presumably at the instance of another Power) do anything to injure property which is mortgaged for security of foreign loans. No such argument can, however, be applicable in the case of the South Manchuria Railway, which is not a Chinese railway, for which China has incurred no liabilities and in which she is not even financially interested.

Finally, referring to the Newchwang Chamber's contention that "in no country" in the world could the vested interests of a railway preclude the construction of "another line within a distance of 35 miles," the Japanese Government cites what it alleges to be "at least one instance in direct contradiction of the statement," and thereupon proceeds to quote the engagement given in the Peking Syndicate's Shansi agreement whereby, to avoid undesirable competition with the Chengting-Taiyuen railway, the syndicate undertook not to construct any railway within 100 li on either side of it. We can only presume that the Tokyo authorities are unaware that 100 li is, for practical purposes, the equivalent of 35 miles; it is inconceivable that, if they were informed of the fact, they should cite, as argument on the Japanese side of the case, a precedent which completely justifies the construction of the Fakuken railway. The proceeding is disingenuous; but hardly less so the citation of the Russian Bank's agreement (Art. V. Chengting-Taiyuen Railway contract) whereby China was bound not to permit the construction of two parallel railways between the same two terminal points.

These, however, are side-issues, which serve merely to distract attention from essentials. If the question be considered simply in the light of Japan's definite and undeniable obligation to recognise and maintain China's unimpaired sovereignty in Manchuria, and to promote the development of China's commerce and industries in that region, then assuredly (and because the greater includes the less) the Peking agreement of 1905 and its supplementary clauses must be interpreted in the light of the declared principles and objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. For, if otherwise interpreted it is evident that the Japanese Government has failed to observe that clause of the Treaty of Alliance which, having for its object the mutual protection of the established interests of both Powers, provides that "neither of the contracting Parties will without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests described in the agreement."

Peking, 29th June, 1908.

#### JUDGMENT IN THE "TEUTONIA" CASE.

A translation of the judgment in the *Teutonia* case given by the Yokohama District Court, which has not yet been published will be of interest to merchants generally. It may be noted that the period of appeal is limited to 30 days from the date on which the defendants received a certified copy of the judgment, but in this case where the domicile of the defendants is at Hamburg there are days of grace according to the distance between the Court and the domicile, calculated at the rate of 8 ri (about 18 miles) per day.

#### JUDGMENT.

(Received by Counsel from Court on 19th May, 1908). Plaintiffs:—

The MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
No. 1, Suigacho Nihon Bashi-Ku, Tokyo.

The partner representing the above Co.:—

HACHIROJIRO MITSUI.

Counsel:—

TERUHIKO OKAMURA.

HACHIRO SUZUKI.

SEITARO HINO.

Defendants:—

HAMBURG AMERIKANISCHE PAKETFAHRT  
AKTIEB. GOSSELSCHAFT, MARINE TRANSIT  
TRADING CO., F. REIGN CO., c/o C. ILLIES & CO.,  
(Agent), No. 54, Yamashitacho, Yokohama,  
Japan, and Hamburg, Germany.

Legal Representatives:—

WILHELM JULIUS THOMAN JOHANNES  
EDWARD NAGARD.

Counsel:—

WASHITARO NAGASHIMA.

In this action ("7" 84th 1906) brought by plaintiffs against the defendants for claim for damage, this Court finds as follows:—

#### JUDGMENT.

The defendants shall pay to the plaintiffs an indemnity of yen 7,629.31 with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from 21st February 1906, until judgment is carried out. The costs of litigation shall be borne by the defendants.

#### MATERIAL FACTS.

Plaintiffs' counsel sued for a similar judgment to the above and the main facts stated by them as their cause of claim are as follows:—The defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs to transport from Hamburg, Germany, to Yokohama, Japan, 3,000 bags of refined Sugar marked—8793 M in Diamond,—per their steamer *Teutonia* and the said steamer, Captain Oestereich, took on board the above cargo and left Hamburg on the 23rd December, 1905.

After she had called at various ports en route, she loaded improperly at Hongkong, British Territory, 131 casks of Linsed Oil destined for Yokohama and Kobe, whereby out of the above 3,000 bags of refined Sugar Oil damage was done to 256 bags badly and to 2659 bags more or less, resulting in a loss amounting to yen 7,629.37. This damage was caused by the fact that the Linsed Oil was stowed in the 'tween deck just above the lower hold where the sugar was stowed, without providing tarpaulins over the 'tween deck hatch, and the defendants should be held responsible for the damage, because the method of stowage was an improper one and they did not perfectly carry out the contract.

The plaintiffs requested the dismissal of the defendants' contention that the Court has no jurisdiction and alleged that there is no ground for such a contention when the defendants have already orally discussed the action and that the Court has jurisdiction over this action in accordance with Art. 17 and 18 of the Japanese Civil Procedure Code, because the defendants' Company has right of property at Yokohama and furthermore Yokohama is the place for fulfilment of obligation of contract.

In support of their case, the plaintiffs presented documents marked (a) No. 1—No. 6; asked for leave to summon witnesses to call for the production of papers bearing on the case; acknowledged the existence of documents marked (b) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, but disputed the weight of the evidence and ignored (b) No. 2 document.

The defendants' Counsel contended that jurisdiction of the Court is unfounded and requested the dismissal of the plaintiffs' action. He stated as a fact, that as the defendants possess neither residence nor business office, nor any property in Japan, Art. 17 and Art. 18 of the Japanese Civil Procedure Code do not apply and therefore the Yokohama District Court is not the Court of jurisdiction in the case. He proceeded to add that although the plaintiffs insist that such a contention should not be allowed the case having already been discussed, the said discussion took place before he had full powers and this point could not be raised at the time. He declared his desire to have judgment dismissing the claim of the plaintiffs and in support, he made the following statement:—

I acknowledge that the *Teutonia* took in cargo of 3,000 bags of refined sugar at Hamburg, Germany, and left there on the 23rd Dec. '05 and that after calling at various ports en route, she took on board Linsed Oil at Hongkong, British Territory, but the calling of the steamer at intermediate ports and the loading of Linsed Oil, are, as a matter of course, in the line of the defendants' business.

The Bill of Lading provides in Art. 7 that the carriers are responsible to the other party for any fault or negligence on the part of the carriers or their employees as to the proper stowage, care, handling and delivery of the goods. Therefore the vital point in this case rests on whether or not the method of stowage of the goods was a proper one.

The sugar in question and other ordinary cargo were stowed in the lower hold according to the order of loading and the Linsed Oil shipped at an intermediate port was in the 'tween deck of the same hold. From the 14th February 1906, the steamer continually experienced heavy N. E. gales which changed their direction to N.W. and increased in force on the 18th idem causing the steamer to labour heavily and in consequence, the casks of Oil in the 'tween deck got adrift and broke, and the contents leaked down through the hatchway and caused the oil damage to the cargo in the lower hold. That the force of wind was then violent and the sea rough is obvious from the damage to the boats, bagging of steam pipe, and the skylight sustained at that time.

It can be known from the survey report of John Carst dated the 20th February, 1906 that the stowage



was a proper one and there was no fault or negligence in the process of stowing. Mr. J. Carst was of opinion that if the weather had not been so severe, the cargo could have been discharged in good order and condition. The defendants' counsel stated in conclusion that as the stowage was proper, it is impossible to bring this action as to the non-performance of the contract of carriage on the part of the defendants and he also disputed the figures of the plaintiffs.

As evidence, the defendants' counsel presented (b) No. 1—No. 5 documents; acknowledged the existence of documents marked (A) No. 1 and No. 5 but denied the force of their contents; ignored other documents marked (A) and cited the report of Nobuyoshi Yoshizawa, expert and (A) No. 3 documents.

#### REASONS.

Considering the point made by defendants of "Out of the jurisdiction of the Court," such a contention should always be made before entering into an oral discussion except in cases where the defendants prove that they could not do so by reason of no fault of theirs. However, it is evident from the records that this stand was first taken by the defendants after the 4th February, 1908, when they had already discussed the matter. Although the defendants' counsel alleged that he followed the right method as to the time of his presentation, because when the case was discussed before he had not full powers, it can be recognised from the records of the case that the defendants' counsel said in his pleadings on the 12th September 1907 that the matter was placed in his hands by the defendants, but, as there was an error in respect of the date of the Power of Attorney in his possession, would obtain a supplementary power of attorney, but meanwhile he hoped the case would be allowed to proceed, which the Court permitted on condition that the above defect should be made good. This was done at a subsequent sitting whereby the procedure up to that point was made effective and therefore it is evident that such pleadings were in continuance of the case from its first steps. Furthermore although the defendants' counsel alleges that he could not raise the question before entering his defence, he could have done so, because it is quite clear from the records that the defendants accepted their position, having duly received, prior to the opening of the case, the amended cause of action and the summons. As the defendants give no other explanation than the above as to the cause of impossibility of the presentation of this point earlier in the proceedings, the Court can not admit the allegation of the defendants. On this point therefore the defendants fall. Now, turning to the main subject, there is no dispute between the parties on the facts that the defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs to load the Sugar in question at Hamburg on board the *Teutonia* owned by the defendants and to carry the Sugar to Yokohama, that the *Teutonia*, Captain Oestereich, after having taken in the said Sugar, left Hamburg on the 23rd December 1905 called en route at Hongkong where she took in the cargo of Linseed oil, that the said sugar was stowed in the lower hold while the Linseed oil was in the 'tween deck in the same hold and that the said sugar was damaged by the Linseed Oil. Therefore the main point in dispute is whether or not the stowage of the Sugar in question was proper. Summarising the contents of (A) Nos. 2, & 3 documents, the evidence of the witness Rennie Tipple and the evidence of the expert Tsunayuki Migi, it is admissible that each method of stowage in the lower part of the same hold of dry and perishable cargo like sugar, is improper stowage, contrary to the fundamental principles of stowage. Although it can be admitted from the contents of (A) Nos. 2 and 3 (b) No. 5 documents and the evidence of the witness Rennie Tipple that the aforesaid steamer experienced heavy weather during the passage from Hongkong to Yokohama and owing to her labouring, the oil casks were broken and by the leakage of the contents, the cargo in the lower hold was damaged, such weather as aforesaid must be expected by a master and adequate precautions taken but according to the evidence of the witness Rennie Tipple, the means adopted were insufficient for such weather. The witness Tsunayuki Migi, stated that with such a method of stowage as aforesaid the shipowner or the steamer should be held responsible for damage done to the cargo in the lower hold by the leaking of the liquid in the 'tween deck caused by the labouring of the vessel through stress of weather even if tarpaulins were employed. Considering the points, it must be admitted that the method of stowage, as to the facts of which the parties agree, was improper and contrary to the fundamental principles of stowage, and that the shipowners or master should indemnify the loss which was caused primarily by wrongful stowage even if the damage was attributable to the heavy weather or tarpaulins were used to prevent damage as is stated by the defendants. It also must be admitted from (A) No. 1 document that the shipowners must be held responsible for the negligence of their employees as to the stowage

of cargo. Therefore we are of opinion that the defendants are answerable to the plaintiffs for the loss in question. The defendants' pleadings and evidence, contrary to the aforesaid conclusions and admissions are not convincing and therefore we have rejected them. Regarding the amount of loss, we admit from the intention of the contract involved in Art. 14 of (A) No. 1 document that the sound market value at Yokohama on the day of the vessel's arrival there should be taken as the basis of calculation in respect of any claim arising from bill of Lading. As the sound market value of the Sugar at Yokohama at that time was yen 7.927 per picul (100) *kin* as per No. 2 (A) document and the evidence of the witness Rennie Tipple, each bag weighing 84 *kin*, which weight is admitted in No. 5 document, in sound condition would be worth yen 6.65868. That the plaintiffs first refused to take delivery of the Sugar in question, but subsequently after negotiation took delivery of same reserving their right of claim for loss thereon, and this is proved by (A) No. 2 documents and the evidence of the witness, Rennie Tipple. That the damaged sugar was sold privately instead of by public auction for the benefit of concerned and that the private sale was the most preferable at that time are admitted from (A) No. 2, 4 and 5 documents and the statements of the witness Rennie Tipple.

That out of 3,000 bags (as to the quantity the parties agree) of the sugar, 85 bags were found perfectly sound, and of the rest damaged, 256 bags were sold for yen 612.86 (at yen 2.394 per bags) and 2,659 bags for yen 11,167.80 (at yen 4.20 per bag), are admitted by summarising (A) No. 2 and 5 documents and the evidence of the witness, Rennie Tipple.

To find out the value in sound condition of the 2915 bags damaged, i.e., the total of 256 bags and 2659 bags at yen 6.6868 gives yen 49,410.0522, and therefore yen 799.3922 which is the balance after deducting the aforesaid amount of proceeds of sale yen 11,780.66, i.e. the total of yen 612.86 and yen 11,167.80 from yen 19,410.0522 is the amount of net loss sustained through oil damage. The import duty was included both in the sound market value and the proceeds of sale above referred to (which fact we admit from the proofs above cited), but as the result of the above calculation, it is clear that the duty is not included in the net loss. Therefore the plaintiffs succeeded in their claim against the defendants for the sum of yen 7,629.37 with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 21st February, 1906 i.e. the day following the vessel's arrival (evident from "A" No. 2 document) until compliance with this judgment. As to the costs of litigation our decision is as per judgment aforesaid in accordance with Art. 72 (1) of Civil Procedure Code.

9th April, 1908.

#### YOKOHAMA DISTRICT COURT. (Second Civil Division.)

WASAJI GOTO, } Judges.  
AIMEI UWEDZUR, }

Presiding Judge:—  
YOTOKU NAKANISHI (did not sign here because of removal.)  
WASAJI GOTO, for the presiding judge.

Prepared from and compared with the original judgment.  
YUJIRO KANEKO, Chief Clerk,  
Yokohama District Court.

#### THE SEOUL TRIAL.

The trial and condemnation in Seoul, by a British Judge, of a British journalist who has undoubtedly been doing his utmost to make the Japanese administration of Korea as difficult as possible, says the *Hongkong Daily Press* has provoked a very acrimonious discussion in the foreign newspapers of Japan, which, to anyone unfamiliar with the queer habit of those journals, would seem extraordinarily intemperate. The *Japan Chronicle* approvingly quotes the *Japan Herald* as saying that certain comments in the *Japan Mail* are "a disgrace to journalism." We have grounds for stating that when a new recruit to Yokohama journalism arrives, it is not unusual for him to receive advice somewhat as follows, "When you are hard up for something to write about, abuse Capt. Brinkley of the *Mail*. We all do it." As those who seem so much concerned about that eminent authority's "disgraceful" lapses from journalistic morality will be sure to say that this disclosure is still more heinous, it is perhaps advisable to confess that the present writer received and acted on precisely the same hint some years ago. Certainly no one who sees all the foreign papers in Japan will regard as too greatly exaggerated the statement that they "all do it." Fortunately for the editor of the *Japan Mail*, he is in a position to bear a good deal of that without feeling hurt. If it amuses the mosquitoes to attack the elephant, the latter beast can afford to let them. As we have

taken a similar view of Mr. Bethell's conduct in Seoul to that taken by Capt. Brinkley, we presume that we also have in the eyes of some of our Japan contemporaries, been disgracing journalism. Much depends upon the standard involved, and if the state of grace we have fallen from be that recognised in the sanctuaries of the Japan settlements, we shall be in no hurry to repent. The *Japan Herald*, which, with some others, is always ready to condemn the *Japan Mail* without a trial, thus virtuously complains:

"The *Japan Mail* this morning takes upon itself to decide a case which is now in course of hearing at Seoul, and to do so in terms which appear to us to be a disgrace to journalism. The Editor of the *Mail* must be aware that in his own country such action would lead to very serious consequences, and yet he does not hesitate in regard to an action being tried before a British Court in a foreign country to publish statements markedly detrimental to the defendant. A sense of fair play alone might have been expected to render such action impossible for a self-respecting person."

This is theoretically a correct line to take, and it might be unanswerable if the *Japan Herald* and others had not been so busily anticipating the same trial, and themselves publishing "statements markedly detrimental to the complainant." It is true that we should never assume the guilt of an accused, but it is humbling to pretend that in the Seoul case there was ever any need to assume anything. Certain things were published from time to time the purport and effect of which no sane person could doubt. Mr. Bethell was confessedly against the Japanese authorities in Korea, and he was doing all he could to hurt them, and incidentally to make himself a force to be reckoned with. He was no Garibaldi, no Hampden, but a smart man of business who thought he saw money in a certain line, and that line he took. The delivered judgment of the British Judge, whose fairness surely will not be doubted, coincides in every way with our own views and the views of the *Japan Mail*. The carping of the others, with their extraordinary bias, is the disgraceful feature, and their humbugging references to "fair play." A newspaper condemnation of an unconvicted accused person may be bad for the newspaper, if it leads to its punishment for contempt of court, but it is unlikely to prejudice the accused's case, certainly if he be coming before a British Judge. If he be immoral, and a disgrace to journalism, it is at least on all fours with a newspaper acquittal of an untried accused, especially when that accused is himself a journalist who has added to the disrepute of his profession.

#### TOKYO JOCKEY CLUB.

The Tokyo Jockey Club held a meeting on July 11th, there being a large attendance, including a number of foreigners. The result of the day's programme was as follows:—

1st RACE.—1, Saw VI; 2, Subashiri; 3, Kocho.  
2nd RACE.—1, Naruto; 2, Shusui; 3, Matsusaki.  
3rd RACE.—1, Mitake; 2, Tsuifu; 3, Hiyeu.  
4th RACE.—1, Mukogawa; 2, Shooting Star; 3, Suma II.  
5th RACE.—1, Katsuhira; 2, Tamano-o; 3, Fuku-zono. Pari Mutuel paid yen 438.  
6th RACE.—1, Seitsu; 2, Hatsune; 3, Kobe.  
7th RACE.—1, Hayase; 2, Wakana; 3, Gyoten.  
8th RACE.—1, Katsuike; 2, Komagata; 3, Tenshin.  
9th RACE.—1, Yankee Lass; 2, Kikusui; 3, Kozakura.  
10th RACE.—1, Hanazono; 2, Kiyo; 3, Seiten.  
11th RACE.—1, Marubaka; 2, Smith; 3, Otohime.  
The second day's races of the Tokyo Jockey Club were held on July 12th at Itabashi, near Tokyo. The result of the programme was as follows:

1st RACE.—1, Subashiri; 2, Mikage; 3, Kocho.  
2nd RACE.—1, Shusui; 2, Tone; 3, Matsusaki.  
3rd RACE.—1, Tsuifu; 2, Hiyeu.  
4th RACE.—1, Suma II; 2, Otohime; 3, Smith.  
5th RACE.—1, Tamano-o; 2, Fuku-zono; 3, Hoku-kai.  
6th RACE.—1, Hanayama; 2, Takashino; 3, Hatsu-zaki. Pari Mutuel paid yen 148.  
7th RACE.—1, Wagatomo; 2, Gyoten; 3, Kikugawa II.  
8th RACE.—1, Shooting Star; 2, Countess; 3, Asagiri.  
9th RACE.—1, Tancho; 2, Tenshin.  
10th RACE.—1, Seitsu; 2, Amoureux; 3, Yankee Rush.  
11th RACE.—1, Oyama; 2, Wakana; 3, Chidoi. Pari Mutuel paid yen 461.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

## BRYAN NOMINATED.

New York, July 11.

Mr. Bryan was nominated at the first ballot in the Denver Democratic Convention.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE NAVAL SCANDAL.

London, July 9.

The *Daily News* states that Lord Charles Beresford has addressed to the British Admiralty a strongly worded memorandum stating that with the inadequate fleet at his command he is unable to guarantee the security of the United Kingdom against foreign attack.

## THE COSTLY MOROCCO CAMPAIGN.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber states that the expenditure on the Morocco expedition threatens to entail a deficit of ninety-six millions of francs.

## PERSIA.

Later.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, said an apology for the disrespect shown to the British Legation had been demanded from the Persian Government. It was understood that it would be forthcoming, but till it was satisfactorily made the incident could not be regarded as closed.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that the situation at Tabriz has become worse. Owing to the scarcity of bread the bazaars are closed and crowds are thronging the mosques agitating against the Government.

## THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE COURT.

London, July 9.

Owing to the omission of the name of Mr. Keir Hardie from the list of invitations issued for the garden party at Windsor on June 21st, the Labour Party has asked the Lord Chamberlain to remove the whole of the party invitations from all court functions until the name of Mr. Keir Hardie is restored.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The House of Commons has read the Old Age Pensions Bill a third time by a vote of 315 to 10. Many Unionists voted with the majority, but Mr. Balfour and Sir A. F. Acland Hood abstained.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

London, July 10.

Mr. Bryan was overwhelmingly nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Convention at Denver. The platform of the party favours the reduction of import duties and the placing on the free list of articles competing with trust controlled products; and a material reduction of duties on the necessities of life. It provides full protection for all foreigners resident in America under treaty rights, but opposes the admission of Asiatics, whose presence will raise a race issue and entail controversies with Oriental Powers.

## THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

The Canadian House of Commons has carried by 109 to 47 votes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's (Premier) motion in favour of the all-red route.

## THE KEIR HARDIE INCIDENT.

London, July 11.

It is clearly understood that Mr. Keir Hardie was not invited to the garden party of June 21st because of his action in opposing the King's visit to Reval. The members of the Labour party maintain that an attempt

has been made to influence members of the House of Commons from expressing honest political opinions.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Kern, a lawyer of Indianapolis, has been nominated to the Vice-Presidency.

## OPIUM IN CANADA.

Mr. Lemieux has introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa a bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of opium.

## MOROCCO.

The Sultan Abdul Aziz is leaving Rabat for Marrakeshi at the head of a force of 6,000.

## BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Later.

In connexion with the naval manoeuvres a flotilla of nineteen torpedoers (destroyers) steamed up the Thames yesterday and anchored at various points, eight at London Bridge, where the unprecedented sight attracted crowds. It is stated that the principal objective of the manoeuvres will be the capture of the Thames.

## THE KAISER AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

The Kaiser, who had been cruising in Scandinavian waters, unexpectedly appeared on Tuesday on board the *Hohenzollern* at Aalbeck-bight (Denmark) where Lord Charles Beresford's fleet was at anchor. He passed up and down the British lines. Beresford manned his ships and saluted the Kaiser, who was standing on the bridge, and the *Hohenzollern* departed as mysteriously as she had arrived.

## PERSIA.

London, July 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Persian Foreign Minister has formally expressed to the British representative his regrets for placing the Legation under military surveillance.

## PORTE TAKES AGGRESSIVE.

The Porte has ordered the mobilization of 28 battalions of redifs in Asia Minor in view of the military disaffection in Macedonia, and has simultaneously sent a note to the Powers, requesting them to make urgent representations to Athens, Belgrade and Sofia with the view of stopping armed bands from entering Turkey.

## TROUBLE IN ANNAM.

An inspector of Annamite militia, named Dubarry, has been killed in an engagement with pirates in the province of Bacninh. An Annamite professor and an interpreter have been arrested on a charge of inciting revolt and the assassination of Europeans. A report from Paris says that the despatch of ordinary reliefs to the garrison in Indo-China will be hastened.

## MACEDONIA.

Later.

There is unrest among the Turkish troops in Macedonia, of which the assassination of Shameshi Pasha, commanding at Monastir, by a Turkish officer is an outcome. The symptoms are creating some uneasiness at Constantinople. The movement is believed to be fomented by the Young Turkish party.

## DOCK STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

There is a prolonged general dock strike in Sweden. The importation of Englishmen to replace the strikers has already led to riots. At Gothenburg a bomb was exploded. The house of a ship called the *Malmo* is being utilised as quarters for the Englishmen, of whom one was killed and seven were injured. King Gustaf is staying in the

vicinity, and has visited the wounded in hospital.

## TURKISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

London, July 13.

Considerable irritation appears to have been caused in Paris by the news that Germany has notified China that she has assumed the protection of Turkish subjects in China, replacing France.

A semi-official statement is published in Paris to the effect that France has protected the Turks since the eighteenth century, and that the French Government is wholly uninformed of this change.

## THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. H. Lee criticised the naval building programme, pointing out that by 1912 Germany will have a superiority in ships of the *Dreadnought* and *Invincible* type.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, in reply, said: By 1911 we will still have a superiority of three (?) these vessels and a great superiority in the older types. The position in 1912 is at present irrelevant, but it will be considered in the framing of next year's programme, which will take account of all foreign increases and provide whatever may be necessary to give security till 1912.

London, July 14.

In the course of the naval debate already reported Mr. McKenna, alluding to the frequent references to Germany, said he wished to state that such comparisons were not made with the idea of hostility to Germany or any anticipation of hostilities occurring during this or future programmes. The Government only took the German programme as a standard of comparison with regard to the progress of shipbuilding.

## PORTUGUESE ROYAL SALARIES.

London, July 14.

The Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon has voted the King's civil list at £220 sterling per day, and the allowance of the heir presumptive, the Infante Alfonso, at £3,550 a year.

## MOROCCO.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Fez says that the starting of Abdul Aziz for Fez has caused consternation and is regarded as a breach of the French declaration of neutrality. Mulai Hafid is leaving shortly, it is believed, for Tangier to negotiate for his recognition by the Powers. He is able to put 50,000 men in the field. The *Post's* correspondent has been the first European to reach Fez this year.

## THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, July 15.

Great Britain and Russia have agreed to divide their Macedonian proposals. The former has presented to the Powers a note urging explicitly the creation of a mobile force under Turkish officers to suppress the bands in Macedonia. Russia will shortly present a note embodying financial and judicial reforms.

## OPIUM IN CANADA.

The Opium Bill has passed the Commons at Ottawa.

## ADMIRAL PERCY SCOTT.

It is stated at Plymouth that Admiral Percy Scott is mentioned for the command of the East Indies station, which will be vacant in March.

## THE TEA DUTY.

London, July 15.

In the House of Commons, sitting in Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. P.

Snowden (Labour) moved the taking off of twopence on the tea duty. Mr. Hobhouse, for the Treasury, said the reduction would convert the estimated budget surplus of £245,000 into a deficit of over two millions, and in consequence the Government was unable to accept the proposal with which, however, it sympathised. The motion was rejected by 230 to 91. Mr. A. Fell then moved to take off a penny from the duty on tea produced in the Empire, but this was rejected by 251 to 34. The clause fixing the tea duty at fivepence was adopted.

#### A SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

Later.

The crew of a submarine were over-powered by petrol fumes while on the way from Devonport to Dover in connexion with the manoeuvres. Some are in a critical condition. The officers in the conning-tower, finding that the crew had been rendered insensible, succeeded, in the most heroic manner, in turning off the petrol, but themselves succumbed.

#### THE TROUBLE AT MONASTIR.

Later.

The officers of disaffected regiments in the Monastir district are making the round of the villages with the view of inciting a rising.

#### THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The British and Russian Embassies continue to make repeated representations to the Porte with regard to the encroachments of troops on the Persian frontier. The Porte gives evasive and dilatory replies.

#### NATAL AND THE INDIANS.

Later.

The Assembly at Pietermaritzburg has passed the reading, without division, of a bill providing that no new trading licenses shall be issued to Indians after the 31st of next December, and no licenses shall be held by Indians after that date.

#### THE SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

The crew of the submarine have recovered. The accident was caused by the leakage of a tank due to rolling in rough seas.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

London, July 10.

Berlin.—It is stated that in consequence of increased working expenses the North German Lloyd American line is seeking Government assistance in the form of a loan at low interest. The Emperor is agreeable.

#### PERSIA.

Teheran.—The revolutionary party is endeavouring to incite the populace against the constitution. Arrests, prescriptions and looting are frequent. Jaricevin, national leader, has died in chains from exhaustion caused by a festering sore.

St. Petersburg.—There is the best authority for stating that throughout the Persian crisis the British and Russian Governments acted with mutual confidence and in complete harmony.

#### PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A special from Vancouver says that the Pacific Coast is much interested in the proposed international conference to be held at Seattle in 1909 to discuss the question of Oriental immigration to Western countries. It is reported that Director Read advocates a Yukon exhibition and that he is corresponding with Consul-General Miller at Yokohama. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, strongly favours the proposal.

#### GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Berlin.—An irritable newspaper campaign

has been started against French policy in Morocco. It imputes sinister duplicity to the French Government's course.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY.

Some anxiety has been caused by alleged dissensions amongst several senior naval officers, including Beresford. The Premier announces that the Government is only aware of unverified rumours. If it discovers that the situation is detrimental to the discipline of the fleet it will take prompt and effective action.

#### PERSIA.

London, July 11.

Teheran.—The Shah's Government has apologized for the disrespect shown to the British Legation. The Shah in a fresh rescript promises to rule justly and to establish courts of justice.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Denver.—In addition to securing his own nomination Mr. Bryan has obtained for his own candidate, Kern of Indiana, unanimous nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

#### THE IMMIGRATION PLANK.

The Pacific Coast delegates are jubilant regarding the declaration against Oriental immigration in the platform. This, the correspondent adds, is most unwise and must harm the relations between America and Japan, for the Japanese cannot be expected to understand that it has been inserted in the platform simply for electioneering purposes and that it probably does not reflect the feelings of even the majority of Democrats.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange is steady and there is an investment demand for Chinese stocks.

#### ARTISTS COMBINE.

Paris.—A strong committee of leading artists has been formed to secure for painters, sculptors, designers, legal rights equivalent to those of authors and dramatists.

#### MACEDONIAN SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY.

Vienna.—The military situation in Macedonia is decidedly unsatisfactory. There are reports from various quarters of insubordination and disorder on the part of the Turkish troops. The Young Turkey party is appealing to all patriots to terminate the present government otherwise the provinces will be lost.

#### AMERICAN FREIGHTS.

London, July 13.

New York manufacturers are alarmed at the threatened general increase of freight on railways east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The increase is declared to be the only alternative to an increase of wages. The railways complain bitterly of their impaired credit and vast losses in earnings in consequence of oppressive laws.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

It is rumoured that certain members of the Cabinet desire further to reduce the army and provide old age pensions. *The Times* strongly condemns such a perilous and short-sighted policy and urges the Government to resist subversive schemes.

#### DUMA PROROGUED.

Later.

The Duma has been prorogued. It sat almost uninterruptedly for seven months. The leaders, except the extreme left, are satisfied with the results, 300 out of 600 minor bills, an accumulation of two years, being passed. The House approved an estimated expenditure of 2,732 million roubles, about 170 millions above revenue.

#### THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

London, July 14.

Paris.—The French Parliament has adjourned. Only one important bill passed both Houses, that for the purchase of the Western Railway.

#### MACEDONIA.

The French Government is inclined to leave the initiative in the Macedonian Question to the Powers more directly concerned. *The Temps* warmly approves of the British proposal to create a mobile force, commanded by a Turk, to co-operate with the gendarmerie in the protection of life and property.

#### M. STOLYPIN ON HOLIDAY.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—The Premier has started on a holiday, his first in two years. This is taken to indicate that the internal conditions of Russia are re-assuring, that the Government considers the Persian situation less acute, and that the Shah has the upper hand.

#### SEINE STEAMBOAT CREWS STRIKE.

Paris.—The Seine steamboat crews have struck, seriously inconveniencing the public. There are 105 steamers moored, protected by the police and the municipal guards.

#### SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

London, July 15.

A steamer has been launched at Barrow, built by Vickers, to convey two submarines ordered by Japan. Their main details are the same as those of the British class C, but with two torpedo tubes forward.

#### BISHOP AWDRY.

Bishop Awdry, of South Tokyo, writes to *The Times* denying that Japan contemplates war with America or covets Australia. He says her only desire is not to be differentiated against by America, but if Australians wish to keep Australia to themselves they should be quick to make it useful to the world, for such lands can not remain unoccupied forever. Finally he warns the nations against a policy of exclusion.

#### FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

A special telegram from Tabriz says that street fighting continues between the Government troops and 400 revolutionary devotees. The commandant is endeavouring to disarm the population.

#### GERMANY AND MACEDONIA.

London, July 16.

Berlin.—The Chancellor's newspaper explains that the Government desires to maintain an attitude of reserve with regard to the Anglo-Russian proposals for reform in Macedonia. It points out the cost of the British military scheme, which must be considered, while announcing that Germany has private reasons to maintain her reserve. *The Reichs-correspondenz* says that Germany has never renounced her right to record her vote.

#### PERSIA.

Tabriz.—Artillery is being employed to subdue the revolt.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE DUMA.

The Russian Parliament closed on the 11th inst. and is to open again on the 28th of October. The Bill for closing the free ports in the Far East, though it passed the Committee, did not come up for discussion in the House.

#### TRADAL DEPRESSION IN AMERICA.

In consequence of tradal depression in the



United States the number of persons immigrating from Europe has greatly diminished. From the 1st of January this year up to the 30th of June, the third class passengers from Europe totalled 186,586, whereas the number that returned to Europe was 377,664.

#### ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco held a general meeting in the middle of June, and decided to establish a lecture hall; to open branches in the localities where addresses can be delivered in favour of the movement; to send delegates from the head office for the purpose of promoting the campaign and to canvass members of Congress in the same sense.

#### JAPANESE FISHERMEN IN CANADA.

The result of the unanimous petition addressed by Japanese fishermen to the Canadian Government with regard to the Fraser River Veto, is that the latter will not be strictly enforced. The Canadian officials have explained that the orders issued by them were dictated solely by the purpose of conserving the fishery.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### COUNT KOMURA.

It is expected that Count Komura will leave London on the 20th instant, and, travelling by way of Siberia, will reach Tokyo on the 25th or 26th of August.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

San Francisco, July 8.

The Democratic Convention was resumed at noon on July 8th. A few statements were made by the committee after which Mr. Hoar, a blind politician, and a Senator from Oklahoma spoke, in the course of which he stated that Mr. Bryan was the most prominent supporter of liberty at the present time. The speech was welcomed with fanatic applause and with loud cries of "Bryan! Bryan!" The enthusiastic uproar lasted for one hour and twenty-seven minutes. Such a demonstration has not been seen at a Democratic convention for many years. There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan will be nominated as the majority are against Messrs. Johnson and Gray who will not have over 120 votes in all. No candidate has yet been announced for Vice-President but perhaps the candidate will be appointed by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Emmany, a representative from Oregon, has asked a special committee to include in the platform the proposed exclusion of Asiatics. He said that there was a large number of Asiatic labourers in America, especially in the various states on the Pacific, and that they would endanger the living of the American workmen. He added that a strict law prohibiting the entry of Asiatics into America must be established. The speaker also insisted that there was a necessity to keep a cruising fleet on the Pacific for the defence of the eastern coast.

#### THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The American merchants in Mukden have presented to their Consul-General in that district a petition saying that the management by the authorities of the South Manchurian Railway is too partial. They also sent a petition to the Secretary of State.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

San Francisco, July 9.

Captain Hobson, well-known for his exploits at Santiago, a representative from North Alabama, made a remarkable fanatical speech yesterday at the Democratic Convention and a tumult occurred there. At first he said that Japan had prepared twenty million soldiers and was waiting for an opportunity to open war with America. Referring to the San Francisco and Vancouver affairs, in which Japanese were concerned, he said that President Roosevelt had told him that war is unavoidable with Japan. He further went on to say that if the Democrats are successful at the forthcoming election, they will experience a great war with a foreign country. The expulsion of Japanese and the expansion of the Navy, therefore, must be included in the platform of the party. During his speech, there were cries of "No! No!" and "foolish!" etc. Some cried "why did you not sink with the Merrimac at Santiago?" and others tried to pull the speaker from the platform. After an effort by the Chairman, Mr. Bell, a representative from California, the trouble, in which 12,000 persons were included, was settled. The address of Captain Hobson was regarded as the most unpopular delivered at a convention since the Civil War.

#### VENEZUELA AND AMERICA.

The Venezuela *Charge d'Affaires* in Washington paid a visit to Mr. Bacon, the American acting Secretary of State, on the afternoon of 9th and showed him a letter from President Castro ordering him to return home. The departure of the Venezuela official is attributed to the retirement of the American *Charge d'Affaires* from Caracas, and meant that the friendly relations between the countries came to an end.

#### ALLEGED JAPANESE POACHERS.

Japanese poachers, are stated to be active in the neighbourhood of St. Paul. An urgent telegram states that there is anxiety lest a collision should take place between Japanese and American fishermen.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

New York, July 10.

The result of the selection of the candidates at the Democratic Convention is as follows: Mr. Bryan, 892 votes; Mr. Johnson, 41; and Mr. Gray, 59. It is generally believed that Mr. Kemmel (?) will be nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Kemmel is a Judge belonging to the Tammany ring which opposes Mr. Bryan.

President Roosevelt has received some enquiries on the recent speech by Captain Hobson at the Democratic Convention that war would occur between Japan and America in the near future, which information he insisted to have had from the President. The confidential secretary of President Roosevelt has published an article on behalf of the President stating that the statement delivered by the Captain was groundless.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, July 11.

Mr. John W. Kern of Indiana has been nominated as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He was twice candidate for Governor of New York but failed at the elections. Formerly Mr. Gaenove(?) was popular, many newspapers of New York publishing his portrait. After 10 a.m. on July 10th, a change took place, as many of the electors in the rural districts in New York were opposing him. Mr. Gaenove therefore refused to be the candidate.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHT QUESTION.

The enforcement of the new freight rates of the Great Northern and South Pacific Railway Companies has been postponed till October 1st. It is impossible to stop the enforcement of the new tariff though Japan-

ese traders in America are endeavouring to do so, since the freight rates first proposed were lowered by a grade.

#### JAPANESE LABOURERS IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 14.

Washington.—The American immigration authorities have discovered that some exceptional Japanese—most of them being students—were taking up very humble positions such as labourers, etc. In consequence of the fact negotiations are being conducted between the American and Japanese Governments. The Japanese Government had been deemed to have admitted the proposal of the American Government with regard to Japanese immigrants, yet Japanese merchants and students who were excepted from exclusion became labourers after entering. No arrangements had been made by the Japanese Government for taking back such immigrants, so the American Government asked Japan to carry out a strict examination of each person before giving them passports. The American Government has appointed twenty inspectors to watch the doings of Japanese after entry into America.

During five months, ended May 31st, 2,699 Japanese arrived in America and in the corresponding period last year 4,875 arrived.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, July 14.

The Republicans and Democrats are busily making preparations for the election. The electoral headquarters of the Republicans have been established in New York, the offices being opened to-day, July 14th, under the presidency of Mr. Peacock.

Mr. Bryan declared to-day that he would not receive a donation of over \$10,000 each from any one individual or society for assisting his election expenses and that he would not receive a present from Trusts.

The Republicans, it seems, are endeavouring to establish their influence in the central and western states.

(FROM THE "MAINICHI DENPO.")

#### THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

London, July 15.

The British Government has abandoned the Educational Bill.

#### BRITISH TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The *Times* states that the Radicals in the House of Commons have adopted socialistic views and are trying to destroy the military arrangements planned by Mr. Haldane, Minister for War. The journal adds that a further reduction in the number of the regular army will be made.

#### BRAZILIAN NAVY.

A British naval expert states that the Brazilian Government is building battleships of the *Dreadnought* type for a speculative purpose. He expresses doubt as to which of the Powers will purchase the warships.

#### MR. HALDANE.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, British Minister for War, ridicules the report that foreign military spies have photographed the country on the eastern coast of England.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

#### THE "DREADNOUGHT" TYPE.

London, July 14.

During a debate on naval questions in the British House of Commons, many of the members agreed in saying that big battleships of the *Dreadnought* type were necessary in accordance with the lessons learned on the Russo-Japanese war.

On the occasion of Russian military manoeuvres which will take place in September, the Tsar will meet the Kaiser.

#### A GERMAN NAVAL STATION.

The German Naval office is investigating the question of establishing a station for torpedo-boats on an island in the North Frisian Group.

## BABY RAW WITH AWFUL ECZEMA

Running Humour from Birth—Face  
a Sickening Sight—Worn to a  
Shadow—People Said, "How  
Can You Wish Him to Live?"

### USE OF CUTICURA HAS A MARVELOUS RESULT

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and were told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28, Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, March 12, 1906."

## WOMEN ONLY

Are Most Competent to Appreciate the Purity, Delicacy, and Efficacy of Cuticura Soap

And to discover new uses for it daily. It combines delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for itching, irritations, and inflammations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A single set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Port-Free, Cuticura Soap on Skin Diseases.

### TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for June, 1908, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.			
I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:			
A. IN A NATURAL STATE.			
	1908. Yen.	1907. Yen.	
Rice .....	183,588	398,297	
Sea-weeds .....	56,743	33,930	
Cattle-fish .....	46,040	121,802	
Others .....	370,156	621,960	
Total .....	656,527	1,175,959	
B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.			
Tea .....	2,266,601	2,907,544	
Sugar, refined .....	443,334	219,461	
Sake .....	184,254	189,457	
Beer .....	263,267	208,907	
Cigarettes .....	144,009	142,378	
Others .....	436,661	486,762	
Total .....	3,738,126	4,154,504	
Total Class I. ....	4,394,653	5,330,463	
II. RAW MATERIALS.			
Coal .....	1,850,009	1,661,637	
Wood .....	1,032,854	1,421,735	
Waste silk .....	556,832	256,535	
Others .....	355,440	344,233	
Total Class II. ....	3,795,135	3,684,140	

### III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Camphor .....	64,668	302,438
Fish oil .....	187,718	311,746
Raw silk .....	7,176,756	5,492,953
Cotton yarn .....	1,677,010	3,437,566
Copper, pigs, & slab .....	3,089,432	2,659,127
Straw-plaits & chip-brails ..	293,013	379,220
Others .....	1,230,809	684,007
Total Class III. ....	13,718,806	13,267,657
IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.		
Silk habutae .....	2,523,521	1,811,866
Silk handkerchiefs .....	459,001	746,403
Cotton tissues .....	1,381,847	1,406,133
Cotton towels .....	87,103	160,245
Cotton under-shirts-drawers ..	258,829	322,923
Porcelain and earthenware ..	466,588	769,527
Lacquered ware .....	124,957	197,866
Looking glass .....	27,541	47,634
Umbrellas, European .....	128,820	136,660
Mats and matting .....	225,010	431,182
Matches .....	711,717	796,534
Others .....	5,568,258	4,530,678
Total .....	11,963,191	11,350,631
V. Miscellaneous .....	408,916	235,435
Total exports .....	34,280,701	33,867,726

### IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:			
A. IN A NATURAL STATE.			
	1908. Yen.	1907. Yen.	
Rice .....	1,469,238	1,938,159	
Wheat .....	441,129	140,975	
Beans, peas and pulse .....	649,834	854,306	
Others .....	713,537	111,853	
Total A .....	2,973,738	3,045,292	
B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.			
Flour, wheat .....	244,517	536,564	
Sugar .....	569,454	2,022,750	
Liquors .....	69,888	113,398	
Others .....	257,099	223,000	
Total B .....	1,140,978	2,895,712	
Total A. B. ....	4,114,716	5,951,004	
II. RAW MATERIALS.			
Cotton, raw .....	4,258,660	10,143,957	
Wool .....	452,432	985,336	
Flax, hemp, jute, &c. ....	331,457	145,503	
Phosphorites .....	109,000	319,678	
Oil-take .....	2,988,468	2,258,334	
Others .....	2,227,704	1,910,924	
Total Class II. ....	10,417,721	15,763,732	
III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.			
Leathers .....	227,404	286,536	
Indigo, dried .....	567,825	424,118	
Cotton yarn .....	49,832	175,225	
Iron, pig & ingot .....	399,230	293,947	
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet ..	2,283,790	2,225,678	
Iron rail .....	399,710	198,506	
Iron pipes and tubes .....	451,828	175,448	
Others .....	3,238,970	3,603,352	
Total .....	7,618,679	7,381,910	
IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.			
Shirtings and cotton prints ..	1,783,318	1,485,139	
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths .....	304,487	100,568	
Woollen cloths & serges .....	86,800	289,904	
Mousseline de laine .....	252,064	211,527	
Papers .....	506,493	725,767	
Oil, petroleum .....	1,218,821	1,153,065	
Iron nails .....	291,400	333,433	
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons .....	79,461	146,145	
Steam vessels .....	—	143,934	
Machinery .....	3,177,115	2,752,075	
Others .....	3,995,413	4,587,721	
Total Class IV. ....	11,696,372	11,929,278	
V. Miscellaneous .....	156,057	161,282	
Total imports .....	34,003,545	41,177,206	
Total of exports & imports ..	68,284,246	73,044,932	
Excess of exports .....	277,156	—	
Excess of imports .....	—	7,369,408	

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.			
EXPORTS.			
	1908. Yen.	1907. Yen.	
Gold .....	15,000	2,337,810	
Silver .....	11,821	23,123	
Total .....	26,821	2,360,933	

IMPORTS.			
Gold .....	2,689,379	450,538	
Silver .....	5,262	18,721	
Total .....	2,694,641	469,260	
Excess of exports .....	—	1,891,613	
Excess of imports .....	2,667,820	—	

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese .....	763,605	715,616	
Foreign .....	1,014,684	933,798	
Total .....	1,778,289	1,649,414	

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1908. Yen.	1907. Yen.
Exports .....	1,156,423	1,523,555
Imports .....	1,220,781	989,150
Total .....	2,377,204	2,512,705
Excess of exports .....	64,358	534,405
Excess of imports .....	9,590	7,195
Imports, specie & bullion ..	2,015	604
Excess of exports .....	7,775	6,591
Excess of imports .....	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese .....	23,772	19,870	
Foreign .....	33,431	32,396	
Total .....	57,203	52,266	

### MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma .....	H. T.	Kumeric	M. July 20
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Glenfarg 1	Tu. July 21
Hongkong .....	P. M.	China 2	Tu. July 21
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle 3	Tu. July 21
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 4	Th. July 23
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota 5	Sa. July 25
Europe .....	M. M.	Armand Belic	Tu. July 28
America .....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru 6	Th. July 29
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Manchuria	W. July 29
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Aug. 2
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
Hongkong .....	H. T.	Suovic	Tu. Aug. 4
America .....	P. M.	Korea	Su. Aug. 9
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Aug. 15
America .....	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Mongolia	Th. Aug. 18
Portland .....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Aug. 22
America .....	P. M.	Siberia	F. Aug. 28

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 9th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 7th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES			
For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 18
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Th. July 19
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Kumeric	Tu. July 21
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Tu. July 21
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. July 21
America .....	P. M.	China	W. July 22
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W. July 22
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Ilingo Maru	W. July 22
Europe .....	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. July 25
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 25
Hongkong .....	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. July 27
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	W. July 29
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. July 30
America .....	P. M.	Manchuria	F. July 31
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
America .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 4
Tacoma .....	H. T.	Suovic	Th. Aug. 5
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Korea	M. Aug. 10
America .....	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Aug. 13
Portland .....	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. Aug. 16
America .....	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Aug. 23
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29





**FUKUSHIMA & Co., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.**  
Tokyo, July 15th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value.	Paid Up	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>	Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June to December	99.80	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March to September	95.60	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March to September	94.50	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June to December	81.90	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=H) .....	100	100	5	June to December	95.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark B=E) .....	100	100	5	June to December	94.00	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark C=H) .....	100	100	5	June to December	82.30	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June to December	80.65	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI) .....	100	100	5	June to December	80.65	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI) .....	100	100	5	March to September	81.30	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	91.50	
Yokohama City Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	90.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	87.50	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December	87.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December	90.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February to August	529.70	
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	7½	June to December	54.80	
" (Second class) .....	50	37.50	7½	June to December	41.00	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February to August	199.50	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February to August	133.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11½	June to December	86.90	E.D.
3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11½	June to December	60.50	"
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	14.7	March to September	74.40	
Kansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	5.9	March to September	43.00	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9.7	March to September	69.60	E.D.
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June to December	82.40	"
(New Issue) .....	50	12.50	14	June to December	22.20	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May to November	56.50	
New .....	50	25	7	May to November	27.20	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November	65.00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May to November	35.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April to October	91.00	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November	66.00	
New .....	50	25	10	May to November	32.70	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May to November	69.50	
New .....	50	20	14	May to November	28.50	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June to December	103.70	E.D.
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	14	June to December	70.00	"
Uji-gawa Electric Co. ....	50	12½	no.	March to September	6.00	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	15	June to December	80.50	E.D.
New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12.50	15	June to December	27.30	E.D.
Osaka Gas Co. ....	50	50	8	June to December	72.00	E.D.
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April to October	81.20	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	February to August	33.00	E.D.
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June to December	14.80	"
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	37.50	12	May to November	50.00	
Uraga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June to December	10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12½	May to November	53.50	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June to December	89.80	E.D.
News .....	50	12½	22	June to December	26.80	"
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	18	June to December	39.50	"
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	25	June to December	85.80	"
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June to December	53.50	"
New .....	50	25	12	June to December	25.30	"
Nissin Spinning Co. ....	50	12.50	no.	May to November	8.50	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May to November	110.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May to November	95.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May to November	103.00	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	13.6	June to December	62.00	E.D.
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June to December	77.00	E.D.
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June to December	60.00	"
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June to December	50.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	16	June to December	32.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	10	June	11.00	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ....	50	12	16	May	16.10	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March to September	96.00	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June to December	82.00	
Nanboku Oil Co. ....	50	37.50	10	June to December	24.80	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
*Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April to October	68.30	
New .....	50	12½	15	April to October	19.80	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June	55.90	E.D.
New .....	50	25	10	June	27.00	"
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	12½	no.	June	16.20	"

S. Sellers, B. Buyers, St. Steady, N. Nominal, E.D., Ex dividend. † Ex New ‡ Cannot be held by foreigners in their own names.

**LATEST SHIFTING.**

**ARRIVALS.**

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 10th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.	
Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 10th July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
Namantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 10th July.—Portland, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	
Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. E. Moses, 10th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
Soyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,230, T. O. A., 10th July.—Uraga.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
Shiohaku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,006, Yonetsu, 11th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, 11th July.—Karatsu, Coal.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 12th July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 12th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.	
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 12th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,764, F. von Binzer, 12th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.	E.D.
Progress, Norwegian steamer, 1,611, 12th July.—Saigon.—Rice.	
Ashtabula, British tank steamer, 4,527, G. Harding, 12th July.—San Francisco, Keioene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.	E.D.
Gregor Apar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 13th July.—Ca-cutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.	
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 13th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,796, I. Sato, 13th July.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 14th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E.D.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 14th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	E.D.
Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, Lockhart, 14th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E.D.
Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 15th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.	E.D.
Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, J. Ernst, 15th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	"
Leopard, Austrian man-of-war, 1,500, Benigni, 15th July.—Wei-hai-wei.	E.D.
Glenstrae, British steamer, 3,054, J. McGillivray, 15th July.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	"
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 16th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.	"
Tjiltsoong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriense, 16th July.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.	"
Chinua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 16th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	E.D.
Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,141, N. Mathieson, 16th July.—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	E.D.
<b>DEPARTURES.</b>	
Benedi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 10th July.—Bangkok, Ballast.—Comes & Co.	
Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Asakawa, 10th July.—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 11th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 11th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.	
Caledonien, French steamer, 2,100, Lemonnier, 11th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.	
Montrose, British steamer, 2,884, R. Glegg, 11th July.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E.D.
Namantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 11th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	"

**Hiroshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 11th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Suminoye Maru**, Japanese steamer, 884, S. Nishio, 11th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Euplectele**, British steamer, 2,557, T. Powell, 11th July.—Balekappan via Karatsu Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Mashona**, British steamer, 2,665, H. D. Tarver, 12th July.—Otaru, General.—Sale & Frazar.

**Chikugo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 12th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kagoshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 13th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Shiohaku Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,350, O. Yamashita, 13th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 13th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Empress of Japan**, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 13th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Tremont**, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 14th July.—Victoria, B.C., via Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Akawa Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 14th July.—Kobe and Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Wakamatsu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,566, T. Iriyama, 14th July.—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Agamemnon**, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 14th July.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Gregory**, British steamer, 2,060, G. H. Belsom, 14th July.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Carnegie & Co.

**Hongkong Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,137, E. Bent, 14th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

**Glenstrae**, British steamer, 3,054, J. McGillivray, 15th July.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Sardinia**, British steamer, 4,126, C. C. Talbot, 15th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

**Takasago Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 15th July.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Tenshin Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 15th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Katsuma Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. E. Moses, 16th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Tsuhoku Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,796, Sato, 16th July.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Everett and Mr. R. Oberwiner. For Hongkong:—Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. Clark James, Dr. D. L. Andrews, Mr. Chas. E. Ashbury, Mr. M. M. O'Malley, Mrs. M. M. O'Malley, Mr. Ervin J. Bobo, Mr. Harry D. Cooper, Mr. R. A. Rowley, Miss L. J. Cooper and Mr. H. A. Whitehorn in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. C. J. Arrow, Mrs. Ayscough, Miss Duncan, Mrs. and Master Gillard, Miss Astle, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Michael and 2 children, Mr. R. E. S. Grefson, Mr. A. W. Caman, Mr. J. W. Crouch and Mr. T. A. Ross. For Vancouver:—Bishop C. Brents, Miss Beory and Philipino maid, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Mr. P. E. Romero, Mr. H. Pinckney, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mr. T. E. Wellford, Mr. J. P. Carter, Mr. Holmes, Captain C. Scheubner, Miss L. Scheubner, Mr. W. H. Saffoy, Mrs. C. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod, Mr. W. A. Miles, Mr. King Miller, Mr. H. Schlee, Rev. and Mrs. O. T. Logan and 3 children, Miss E. L. Little, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Gelwick and child, Dr. Sloan, Mrs. R. Goforth and 2 children, Misses H. and R. Goforth, Master Goforth (8), Lan Yee Wai, Ian Shee Kee, An Won Ko and Mr. Brgan in cabin; 46 Chinese in intermediate; 593 Chinese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig* from Europe via ports:—Mr. A. Kestner, Mr. E. Eichmann, Mr. H. Andres, Mr. and Mrs. Beddome and child, Mrs. Semblil, Mr. Hurmann, Miss Hurmann, Miss J. Cruisen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Moller and servant, Miss Rankin, Mr. M. O. Kaiser, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Miller, child and servant, Mr. D. Elphinstone, Mrs. Lincoll, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Murray, child and servant, Mrs. A. Schroeder, child and servant, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Benjamin and servant, Miss Cohen, Miss G. Brown, Miss O. Benjamin, Miss P. Benjamin, Mr. Kadoorie, Mr. F. Popert, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. Parham, Mr. and Mrs. Isaakson, Miss H. E. Nottidge, Mr. G. Hard-

manu, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Leiser, Miss Reid, Mr. Arthur Mack, Mr. P. D. Woerner, Miss N. White, Miss E. Chlaiborne, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Franke, Mr. Komar, Mr. C. G. Holmes, Mr. C. Verneki, Mr. J. McFarlane, Mr. Chan Yok Dick, Mr. Hsia Hui and Mrs. Paovrellski in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. A. V. Bryan, Mrs. A. V. Bryan, Miss Bryan, Mr. J. M. Davis and servant, Mrs. S. La Grave and servant, Mrs. J. M. Davis, infant and servant, Mr. I. L. Hopkins, Mr. E. Jewell, Mr. Luhman, Miss R. Martin, Mr. J. P. Carr, Mrs. M. Montrose, Mrs. S. Roberts, Miss M. Klein, Mrs. O. Mitchell and Mr. Y. Tomono, For Honolulu:—Mrs. M. Mitchell. For San Francisco:—Miss Hulda Bryan, Capt. J. D. Chase, Mister C. Clinton, Miss E. Clinton, Mr. P. W. Du Rose, Miss E. W. Graves, Mr. H. Heing, Major H. S. Howland, Miss M. L. Hood, Mrs. T. D. Holmes and infant, Miss Ellen Holmes, Mr. Pond Sze Chi, Mr. M. R. Foster, Miss Lois Holmes, Miss Mabel Holmes, Master Henry Holmes, Miss Frances Jernigan, Mr. W. C. King, Col. J. E. Mahoney, Kev. C. F. McKee, Mrs. C. F. McKee, Mr. J. E. Ward, Mr. Li Ching Tien, Mr. King Wo Hai and Hsu Shao Lsin in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig* from Europe via ports:—Mr. Albert Kestner, Miss Erna Gottschalk, Mr. H. Y. Chai and Miss H. E. Nottidge in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* from Europe via ports:—Mr. Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zell and Mr. Hans Dezes in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Caledonien* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. H. Goldard, Mrs. Nigg, Mr. Tjia Mah Yan, Mr. Black Schlombach, Mrs. Kenel, Mr. Kenel and Mr. F. Fevier in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Armstrong, Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, Mrs. Boyle and maid, the Misses Boyle (2), Mr. R. V. Bauer, Miss M. C. Berry and maid, Right Rev. Bishop A. C. Brent, Rev. A. C. Borden, Mrs. Borden, Mr. A. Butin, Mr. C. A. Chidell, Miss Craig, Mr. G. L. Gelwicks, Mrs. G. L. Gelwicks and child, Mr. W. E. C. Gibson, Mrs. R. Goforth, Miss Mary Goforth, Master Fred. Goforth, Miss H. Goforth, Miss R. Goforth, Master Wallace Goforth, Mrs. G. W. Hawkes, Mr. H. King Hiller, Miss M. Holmes, Mr. H. S. Irving, Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss I. Irwine, Mr. Au Win Ko Law, Mr. Yee Wai Law, Mr. Shee Kee Law, Miss E. L. Little, Rev. O. T. Logan, Mrs. O. T. Logan and child, Master V. Logan, Miss Elsa Logan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McLeod, Mr. A. M. Mieu, Mr. W. A. Mills, Mr. R. O. Kden, Mr. W. H. Organ, Mr. H. Pinckney, Mr. O. E. Pomeroy, Mr. Scott Powell, Mr. M. O. C. Raphael, Mrs. C. Rayner, Mr. M. C. Russell, Mr. W. H. Saffery, Capt. C. Scheubner, Miss L. Scheubner, Mr. H. Schlee, Dr. R. J. Sloan, Mr. F. H. Slove, Mr. F. C. Stern, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Miss Tweedie and Mr. T. E. Willford in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont* for Victoria, B.C. via Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien Butler, 3 children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. P. Foster, Rev. and Mrs. Matheson and family, Mrs. B. W. Caldwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and children, Miss C. Beaumont, Miss De Rackin, Mr. and Mrs. Basila and two children, Mr. Moore, Mr. Fuller, Rev. W. A. Shaw, Mr. Kaad, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde, Mr. Walhurn, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Wong and family, Mr. Kwong and Mr. T. Kondo in cabin; 26 Chinese and 21 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Sardinia* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Miss M. James, Mr. J. G. N. Bell, Mrs. Scott Young, infant and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Hugo, Miss Seyfer, Mr. Watson, Mr. Venham, Mr. Geo. Somerville, Mr. Alf Woolley, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. J. E. Harreav, Mr. J. T. Vouck Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball Sr., Miss Kimball, Mr. Kimball Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Captain Jno. C. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Knowles, Mr. D. Guedall, Mr. L. D. Atkins, Mr. J. W. Chire, Mr. John I. Plummer and Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Brown, 2 children and infant in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Tremont* for Victoria and Tacoma:—

From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	1,611	—	—	458	—	2,069
Kobe	—	391	172	—	—	563
Yokohama	—	2,989	1,869	—	—	4,858
Keelung	—	—	9,131	—	—	9,131
Shimoda	—	2,248	—	—	—	2,248
Yokkaichi	—	600	—	—	—	600
Total	1,611	6,228	11,172	458	—	19,469

SILK.

From.	New York.	S. & A. anchester.	Eastern.	Total.
Yokohama	55	—	30	85
Total	55	—	30	85

Per British steamer *Sardinia* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Waste silk, 85 bales.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Caledonien*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	395	—
Sieler Wolf & Co.	99	10
Nabholz & Co.	60	—
Sieler Wolf & Co.	59	—
L. Mrttel	—	10
Varenne & Co.	—	St. Chamond
Carlowitz & Co.	—	10
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	100
Total	613	120

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver:—

	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	—	—	—	91	93
Foochow	371	1,046	—	937	2,354
Shanghai	1,034	4,012	3,361	—	8,407
Kobe	30	820	—	—	850
Yokohama	769	419	723	—	1,911
Total	2,204	6,324	4,084	1,030	13,642

	From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	South Pa.	York.	Mon.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	149	—	—	—	—	—	149
Shanghai	252	—	—	—	—	—	252
Yokohama	907	—	—	—	—	—	907
Total	1,308	—	—	—	—	—	1,308

Silk shippers by *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, 13th July:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	60
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	50
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	40
Henri Bernardin & Co.	30
Siber, Wolff & Co.	25
F. Strahler & Co.	15
L. Mottet	10
Varenne & Co.	10
Jewett and Bent	5
Mitsui Russian Kaisha	330
Kiuto Gomei Kaisha	230
Hara Yushutsuten	85
Doshin Kaisha	17
Total	907

Silk shippers by *Tremont*, for Victoria and Tacoma, on 14th July:—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	70
Vivanti Bros.	15
Total	85

VESSLS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Armand Behic	Marseilles	Left S'pore	July 12
Ajax	Liverpool	Leaves	June 27
Aki Maru	Seattle	Left	July 7
Albenga	New York	Passed Canal	May 20
Antenor	Liverpool	Left S'hai	June 22
Atholl	New York	Left S'hai	June 4
Awa Maru	London	Left Colombo	July 9
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	June 22
Benlarig	London	Left S'pore	July 4
Bellerophon	Liverpool	Left	June 20
Colombo Maru	London	Left S'pore	July 2
Cyclops	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 18
Devanha	London	Left H'kong	June 25
Indramayo	New York	Passed Canal	June 4
Indrani	New York	Left	June 15
Kageshima	Bombay	Left	June 28
Kumano Maru	Melbourne	Left H'kong	July 8
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left	May 30
Minnesota	Hongkong	Left	July 11
Mongolia	San F'cisco	Left Honolulu	June 6
M'gomeryshire	London	Left H'kong	July 2
Myrmidon	Liverpool	Left	July 27
Nubia	London	Left S'hai	July 11
Nyanza	Antwerp	Passed Canal	July 4
Oopack	Liverpool	At S'hai	May 29
Pakling	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 4

Prinz Waldemar	Sydney	Left	June 2
Priam	Liverpool	Left S'hai	May 21
Sanuki Maru	London	Left H'kong	July 11
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	June 22
Shimosa	New York	Passed Canal	July 6
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Left	June 9
Siberia	Hongkong	Left	July 4
Silvia	Hamburg	At S'pore	July 8
Slavonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 29
St. George	New York	At Kobe	June 9
Syria	Antwerp	Left S'pore	July 11
Takasaki Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	June 9
Tamba Maru	London	Left	June 27
Tosa Maru	Hongkong	Left S'hai	July 12
Vandalina	New York	Passed Canal	June 17
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Left	July 8

## SAILING VESSELS.

Preussen	New York	Y'kohama	Left May 26
M'chal Suchet	New York	Loading	May 27
Beaumanori	New York	Loading	May 27

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 18th, at 4 p.m., the "CHINHUA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BREMEN and Hamburg via ports, July 18th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ LUDWIG."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, July 18th, at 5 p.m., the "OA FA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 18th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 19th, at 10 a.m., the "YAMAGUCHI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about July 20th, the "TJILIWONG."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG and Manila via ports, July 21st, the "KUMERIC."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 21st, at Noon, the "MONTAGLE."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For MANILA and Hongkong, July 21st, the "KUMERIC."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For LONDON, Antwerp and Middlesboro, via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, July 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "BINGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, June 22nd, the "DACRE CASTLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 22nd, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, via Victoria, B.C., July 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "TOSA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, July 23th, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES via ports, July 25th, at 9 a.m., the "TOURNAI."—M.M. Cie.

For SHANGHAI and Hongkong via ports, July 27th, at 10 a.m., the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 28th, at Daylight, the "MENELAUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 29th, at Daylight, the "NUBIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, N. asaki, and Shanghai, about July 29th, the "EMPERESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 30th, the "TENYO MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For BRISBANE, Sydney and Melbourne, via Hongkong, Manila and New Guinea, July 31st, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Aug. 2nd, at Daylight, the "CYCLOPS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 3rd, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 4th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Aug. 4th, the "SILFISIA."—Heller Bros.

For TACOMA, via Victoria, Aug. 5th, the "SUVERIC."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 13th, the "ASIA."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

For CALCUTTA, and Penang, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Aug. 14th, the "A. APCAR."—Apcar & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

## SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

## STREAMERS.

Ashkubula, British Tank steamer, 4,527, G. Harding, 12th July.—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Dacre Castle, British steamer, 2,655, Smith, 21st June.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nirvana, French yacht, 900, Evrard, 7th June.—Kobe.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, Lockhart, 14th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Canfa, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lyett, 17th July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 12th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Progress, Norwegian steamer, 1,611, 12th July.—Saigon.—Rice.

Tjilawong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Juriaanse, 16th July.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

Touraine, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 15th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.



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it's as good as gold!"

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE VOUS VOULEZ"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1908.

## BIRTHS.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. C. B. OLDS of Miyazaki, on the morning of the 18th at their residence in Karuizawa, a Son - EDWARD B. SWORTH OLDS.

READ - On July 14th, at 10, Seymour Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. READ, a Son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 21st instant, at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, before John Carey Hall Esq., I.S.O., Consul General, LIZZIE (MAY), daughter of Mr. J. L. Eytton of Yokohama, to Guy, son of Harry Stevenson, Esq., of Brighton, England.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DR. AND MRS. KOCH returned from Kaniakura to Tokyo on July 17th.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, arrived at his villa in Oiso from Seoul on the evening of July 21st.

SOME Japanese papers report that Dr. Baelz, who a few weeks ago left home, will again visit Japan next year.

COUNT GALLINA, Italian Ambassador, left Tokyo on the evening of July 17th for home. He will travel through Siberia.

THERE is a rumour afloat in Yokohama that Baron Sufi, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, will be appointed Vice-Minister for Home Affairs. The *Nichi Nichi* says that Mr. Omori, Governor

of Kyoto-Fu, and Professor Ichiki are also candidates for the office.

THE death was announced on July 21st of Viscount Matsudaira, descendant of the Lord of the former Kuwana clan.

FIRE broke out at 2 a.m. on July 17th in the Otaru Oil Factory, destroying the building, the damage being estimated at yen 150,000.

A HONOLULU telegram states that the Keio Gijiku beat the Kamelame Club by 4 runs to 3 on July 18th. Fukuda pitched for Keio.

OWING to a storm, which lasted three days, damage was sustained in Utsunomiya and the adjoining districts estimated at yen 750,000.

DURING ten days ended July 20th, the foreign trade in Yokohama was as follows: Exports, yen 8,813,000, and imports, yen 9,776,000. Excess of imports was yen 963,000.

A SAPPORO telegram reports that on July 17th, a storm was experienced in the district of Atsukishi. A house collapsed, and two persons were crushed to death, one being injured.

MR. M. SAWAYANAGI, Vice-Minister for Education, has resigned, and Mr. K. Okada, President of the Kyoto University, is appointed to take his place in addition to his present duty.

COUNT KOMURA, Ambassador to the British Court, and Mr. R. Wakatsuki, a special financial agent, who was recently appointed Vice-Minister for Finance, will leave London on July 27th for home.

ABOUT 20 leading sake manufacturers in Saga prefecture held a meeting on July 17th and decided not to manufacture next fiscal year. They are disheartened by the action of the Saga Tax Office.

A NAGANO report states that there are about five hundred visitors at Karuizawa, including the Belgian Minister, the daughters of Marquis Tokudaiji, and 45 students of the Nippon Female College.

MR. F. D. CHESHIRE, Inspector of U.S. Consulates in the Far East, was a passenger to Seattle by the G.N. steamer *Minnesota*. Baron de Sendal, Portuguese Minister at Tokyo, came to Yokohama by the same vessel.

A QUANTITY of the new crop of orikaishi was brought from Fukushima to Yokohama on July 20th. The quality is reported to be good. The first batch of new re-reels manufactured by the Minami Sansha was put on the Yokohama market on the same day.

THE *Nichi Nichi* states that the preliminary investigations with regard to the proposed revision of the Treaties at the Foreign Office are in good progress. The printing of the drafts was concluded on July 20th. The committee on Treaty revision will shortly hold their first conference.

THE construction of the Formosan Railway from north to south has been completed. The opening ceremony will be held towards the end of October and a large number of high officials and leading business men from Japan will be present. The expense of the entertainment is estimated at yen 160,000.

IT is reported, says a Kobe paper, that several horse owners have instituted claims in the Kioto District Court against the Kioto Race Club. It appears that at the first meeting of the Club these horse owners won several events but have not yet

received the prizes specified on the programme, although they have repeatedly urged the Club for payment. The committee promised to pay on July 10th but did not fulfil their promise.

WE regret to announce the death of Capt. J. W. Wale, who was for some ten years in command in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Captain Wale who had previously been in the McIlraith line, joined the *Tamba Maru* in London and afterwards continued in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. He was unmarried.

THE Bazaar organised by the local Chinese to raise funds for the sufferers by the recent floods on the West and North Rivers was opened at Hongkong on July 10th under happy auspices by His Excellency the Governor and the first venture of the Chinese to raise money by this approved or disapproved method was successfully launched.

A FURTHER instance of the evils of betting is reported from Gumma prefecture, where a clerk of the Yoshino Bank in the district of Tano attempted to commit suicide in a forest near his house by severely injuring his throat with a short sword on July 14th. It appears that he sustained heavy loss at the horse races at Negishi and several other places, this spring.

By the steamer *Saxonia* there arrived on Tuesday 24 Australian mares consigned by the Kiss firm to the Tokyo Race Association, whose race-course is at Ikegami. These left Australia on the steamer *Prince Waldmar*, but on that vessel sustaining an accident were transferred to the *Saxonia* after a stay on shore at Hongkong of 16 days. One died during the voyage, but in view of the duration of the trip the others are in excellent condition. By the same steamer comes, consigned to private persons, the Australian racing stallion North Head.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai on July 11th Ernest Thomas Bethell, late Editor of the *Korea Daily News*, who was recently sentenced by the Court to twenty-one days' imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant, was brought before his Lordship the Acting Judge, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, to give security for his future good behavior. His Lordship said prisoner had been ordered to give security to be of good behavior for six months, and he would be satisfied with the sum of £200 in prisoner's own recognisances and one surety of £150. If prisoner would enter into the recognisance he would be discharged; if not he would have to be deported from China. His Lordship directed Mr. King (Registrar) to see to the recognisance, on the execution of which prisoner would be discharged. Prisoner entered into the necessary recognisance and was thereupon released.

THE Tor Hotel, at the foot of the hills which give Kobe its greatest charm, was opened to the public on July 18th. At the invitation of the Directors, over one hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent tiffin, and most of them were present at the opening. The whole function was an unqualified success, and the opinion was heard, says the *Kobe Herald*, that the Hotel is "second to none East of Marseilles." It should be mentioned that among those present was Mr. G. Adam, Secretary and Director of the Oriental Hotel, and that Messrs. A. H. Groom and H. E. Reynell, who are also members of the Oriental's Board, were unable for unavoidable reasons to attend. Several members of the Consular Body were present. Speeches were made by Mr. Popert, Chairman of the Tor Hotel, Ltd., by Mr. H. Bonar, British Consul-General, and by Mr. J. S. Suttor, Commercial Agent of New South Wales in the Far East.

## CHINA.

Friday, July 17.

General Baron Fukushima and his party seem to be very busy in China, but the intelligence of their movements suggests nothing as to the actual progress of their business. The Chinese Emperor has conferred on the General a First-class Order in consideration of his services as President of the Shimbu Gakko in Tokyo, where Chinese youths receive an education preparatory to entering the Military College.

Light does not appear to have yet been shed over the state of affairs in Tientsin. Our readers are aware that the Chinese merchants of that place are heavily indebted to foreign importers, from whom they have received large consignments of goods on credit. Some time ago it was reported that the Chinese debtors were assuming a nonchalant attitude and were disposed to defy their foreign creditors. The latest news is that the Haikwan Taotai has approached the Consular Body with a request that a period of grace should be granted to the Chinese. This request does not seem to have left the hands of the senior Consul, from which it may be inferred that the Consular Body is not disposed to interfere. It is thought that the debtors will approach the Central Government on the subject. Rumour says that the chief creditors are Germans, to whom the Chinese middlemen owe 25 million *taels* in all. The debts to Japanese importers aggregate 2 million *taels*. Supplementing the experiences recently garnered in Japan this story suggests that German merchants in the East have been carrying competition too far in the matter of credit. Nothing could be more illogical than the trade situation as between foreigners and Japanese in Japan. On the one side there is almost absolute combination, on the other the freest of free competition.

Altogether the condition of trade in North China appears to be about as bad as possible. At Newchwang the harbour is denuded of ships and the local merchants are said to be barely able to keep their heads above water, while at Tientsin business is almost at a standstill, and the Japanese community which in ordinary times numbers 4,000 has fallen to one half of that aggregate.

Major-General Kojima has returned to Mukden from Antung, whither he had gone to collect information bearing upon the question of the Yalu Timber-logging Enterprise. It is stated that three or four meetings of the commissioners will suffice to complete the draft of the regulations, and according to present appearances the formation of the Company will take place in the beginning of September.

Saturday, July 18.

General Baron Fukushima seems to be receiving quite exceptional treatment in Peking and Tientsin. The leading officials in the capital from Prince Ching downwards have gone out of their way to show him civility and recognise his services in connexion with the education of Chinese military students. The Baron was not received in audience by the Emperor, owing to the latter's illness, from which, however, his Majesty is rapidly recovering.

The recently reported intention of opening Changkiakow to foreign trade is said to have been abandoned as premature.

The Dalai Lama's presence at Wutaishan seems to be anything but a blessing to the people in the vicinity. His Holiness is levying religious contributions with a free hand and there is said to be much discontent.

Sunday, July 19.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Peking which says that the origin of the crusade against Japan in connexion with the Faku-men Railway has been traced to the company which contracted for the building of the line, and it has been found that the Central News Agency is responsible for spreading the statements. We do not see anything remarkable in all this. It is natural to suppose that the people chiefly interested in the building of the line should be chiefly disposed to attack all those who oppose the project. As to the conclusion recorded by our contemporary's telegram, namely, that these hostile utterances do not represent the feeling of the British nation, that too may be taken for granted. Probably outside Downing Street there are not half a dozen Englishmen who know where Faku-men is, or who have given five minutes thought to this question. The effect of the crusade opened by the advocates of the line is simply to convey to a small section of the British nation a vague idea that Japan is doing something which she ought not to do or leaving something undone which she ought to have done.

It appears that China like Japan is confronted by disquieting climatic conditions. No special damage has been suffered as yet by the rice crop in the Yangtze valley, but cotton is reported to be in a bad condition, and the yield will not only be comparatively small but also late, even though favourable weather be experienced in the near future. Sunshine and warmth for the next few weeks are of vital importance to both countries.

Monday, July 20.

The *Nippon* has an interesting paragraph about Chientao but we do not know exactly what measure of truth attaches to it. Our contemporary alleges that although the force of gendarmes sent by Japan to the disputed region is now to be slightly increased, it remained from the beginning until a few days ago a paltry 80 men, and thus bore essentially the character of a police force. The Chinese, on the other hand, not content with the quite considerable body of troops which they assembled in the district at the outset, subsequently added 2000 men, and are now building barracks here and there, which suggests a large military programme. In these circumstances it would be eminently unsafe to leave the Chientao problem in an unsettled state, and an opinion begins to gain ground that a compromise will be found by, on the one hand, recognising Chinese sovereignty throughout the region, and, on the other, securing for Korean subjects the right of free trade, travel and residence anywhere throughout the district, while at the same time obtaining from China a concession for the construction of a railway from Chyongjin on the north-east coast of Korea to Kilin via Hoiryong. This would add greatly to the means of communication in North Manchuria and would satisfy the *amour propre* of the Chinese Government, which sets great store by the country of the Long White Mountain as the birth place of the Manchu Dynasty.

The *Nippon* says that the Fushun Coal Mine produces 1200 tons of mineral daily at present, half of which is used for the Railway's purposes and the remainder finds a local market. Preparations are being made, however, to exchange the present somewhat primitive system of excavation for thoroughly efficient modern machinery. When that is done the product of the mine is expected to find a ready market in Shantung,

South China and Korea. At present, however, the Fushun mineral can not be produced at a sufficiently cheap price to compete with its Kaiping rival. The latter costs only 7.60 *yen* f.o.b., whereas the cost of the Fushun coal is 7.85 *yen*. Already the Japanese coal from Kyushu can be placed on board ship at from 6.60 to 7.00 *yen* a ton, and it is thus steadily driving out the Kaiping product. But until the Fushun Mine is properly equipped it will not be able to compete in this arena. The Germans are exploiting coal mines at Weihien in Shantung, but the coal is of very inferior quality.

The Chinese Government is evidently seeking to evince its friendly gratitude for the services rendered by Japan in general and Baron Fukushima in particular in connexion with the education of Chinese military students. There have been repeated journalistic references to the warm and courteous reception which has been given to the Baron by the Peking authorities.

Tuesday, July 21.

It is stated that the Peking Government has decided to invest with Ambassadorial rank Mr. Tang Shaoi, Governor of Mukden, and to dispatch him to the United States for the purpose of returning China's thanks to America in connexion with the restoration of a part of the Boxer indemnity.

Terrible accounts continue to arrive of the ravages caused by the floods in South China. According to information collected by the Relief Commissioners sent from Hongkong, the number of persons rendered homeless by the inundations is 28,400, and the number of persons rendered destitute is 250,000. It is stated that 80 per cent of the crops in the inundated regions have been destroyed, that the losses of property aggregate 10 million *taels*, and that the repair of embankments will cost 5 millions more.

There are said to be some symptoms of an anti-German boycott being organised in connexion with the rights-recovery movement in the Shantung Province.

The *Official Gazette* contains an announcement that the final control of affairs relating to the South Manchuria Railway shall henceforth be transferred to the Department of Home Affairs, and that, similarly, affairs connected with the Railway which now fall under the purview of the Governor-General shall be subject to the final jurisdiction of the same Department. This does not mean of course that questions of an international character which may arise in connection with the Railway are to be dealt with by the Department of Home Affairs. Such questions will remain as before in the hands of the Foreign Office. Evidently this is a wise step from the point of view of keeping the South Manchuria Railway under the direct control of Baron Goto, the new Minister of Communications, who in a comparatively short time has done so much towards reorganising the Railway's affairs. But, as the *Nippon* rightly observes, Baron Goto's reign at the Department of Communications can not be considered as more than temporary, whereas the welfare of the South Manchuria Railway is a permanent desideratum, and unless another change of system be made at the next change of Cabinet, the independence of the South Manchuria Railway, which has hitherto been so much desired, will be compromised, and the Railway will remain a mere section of the Department of Home Affairs.

Wednesday, July 22.

It appears that the amount returned by

America to China out of the Boxer indemnity is the difference between 24 million taels, at which sum the Washington Government originally assessed its claim, and 13,655,492 dollars, which represent the total of America's actual expenses. These figures are telegraphed from Peking, and we presume that Mexican dollars are intended, for if gold was in question, there would be nothing left to restore to China. Of course from one point of view this incident is highly creditable to the United States. But from another, an obvious criticism suggests itself, namely, that whereas each of the claimants in the Boxer affair pledged itself not to exact more than its actual outlays, it would now appear that America put in a demand for about twice what she had really spent. That is not a very creditable record in the matter of accounts, and it suggests that if America, whose sense of international honour is markedly high, could thus overestimate the cost of her operations, some other Powers probably erred still more flagrantly in the same direction. But we hear nothing of any restitution from other quarters.

The new Chinese Representative to Japan, Mr. Hu Weiteh, is to leave Shanghai for Tokyo on the 25th inst. An entertainment has been given in his honour by his Excellency Mr. Sheng, and the leading Japanese residents of Shanghai were amongst those invited.

Great success has attended the project of forming a Public Communications Bank in Peking. The original idea was that the capital should be 5 million *taels* in 50,000 shares of 100 *taels* each. But as that amount was subscribed several times over, it was decided to issue double the number of shares and to increase the capital correspondingly. Forty thousand of the shares have been taken up by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and the remaining 60,000 by the general public. This is an instructive incident, as showing how completely the Chinese are emerging from their old fashioned groove of reluctance to invest money in any official or semi-official undertaking.

The Lu-Han Railway has not yet been reopened to traffic. It is said that the inundations have more or less wrecked the line through a distance of some 43 miles.

We find the following in the editorial columns of the Hongkong *Daily Press* for the 11th instant:—

Following closely upon the terrible devastation caused by the floods in the Kwang-tung province comes the alarming news of a serious outbreak of cholera at Canton, the provincial capital. Our correspondent's information published yesterday is that it is spreading rapidly all over the city and that many deaths have occurred. That the state of affairs at Canton is recognised by the city authorities as extremely serious is clearly shown in the precautionary measures adopted to check the spread of the disease. No suggestion is contained in our correspondent's brief paragraph as to what the authorities deem to be the originating cause of the epidemic, but we do not suppose it would be very wide off the mark to connect it with the flood and the resulting contamination of the water supplies in the southern and eastern suburbs where the disease first made its appearance. If that be the origin it is greatly to be feared that the city, and perhaps the whole province, may suffer terribly from the scourge.

Thursday, July 23.

There have been rumours of the death of the Emperor of China. They reached the *Asahi Shimbun* on the 22nd inst. and Shanghai on the same day, but there has been nothing to confirm them, and according to present appearances the story is without foundation.

A big bazaar has been opened at Canton in aid of the sufferers by the inundations. According to official statements the persons

rendered houseless number 30,000 and half a million are suffering severe privations.

Meanwhile reports of heavy rains continue to arrive from China. Disastrous inundations have taken place in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, and Peking telegraphs that the capital has not been visited by such a downpour for many years.

It appears that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's project of forming a military school modelled on Japanese lines gave the first impulse to the movement for sending Chinese youths to study military science in Japan. This movement, in spite of the general impression as to its recent cessation, has been going on steadily. Thus in July and December of last year the number of Chinese students entered at the Officers College in Tokyo was 257, the number entered in the School of Survey was 52, and the number attached to the Divisions preparatory to entering the Schools was 77. These students were not required to pay any school fees, and thus their own maintenance was the limit of their expenses. But it seems that the accommodation available in Japanese military educational institutions is no longer sufficient for the needs of so many foreign students, and the inflow of Chinese youths is therefore likely to be checked.

The following two letters have appeared in the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

SIR,—It has been my lot on several occasions to witness severe treatment of mere children by Chinese workmen on buildings in this Settlement. Others have also from time to time noted instances of cruelty to children. Young children are employed by native contractors on work which at home we would only allow adults to undertake.

To see mere mites carrying loads of bricks or mortar on high rickety scaffolding is to have the pity aroused by the tender age of the children, intensified by our knowledge of the danger of the occupation, the hardness of the labour, and the absence of that recreation children at such an age and size should enjoy.

But while in occupations in the open such instances are forced on our notice there are many others kinds of labour here in which children are employed and often subjected to hard treatment.

In some cases the young victims are orphans, but anyhow the majority are "little tots" whose helplessness appeals urgently to all sensible "grown-ups."

There must be numbers of foreign residents who have during a long residence seen things that made their blood boil that perhaps compelled them to interfere forcibly, only afterwards to feel pitifully unable to remedy the evil for the many.

SIR—I have just read Mr. Herbert C. Hutchinson's letter about "Cruelty to Children" in the Correspondence column of the *North-China Daily News*. By a really curious coincidence I had been intending since last Sunday to write a similar letter to the paper myself.

Several times during the year I have been awakened in the early morning by the pitiful crying of small children, but before I could get out to ascertain what was happening the children had disappeared into Park Road.

Last Sunday morning I happened to be awake when the same thing occurred again. I rushed out into the road and saw a Chinese woman dragging a child of six to eight years of age by its hair along Bubbling Well Road. The child was crying in a most pitiful way. I stopped the woman and asked a native policeman who was on duty at the corner of Park Road, the reason of the child's crying. The woman released the child, and it ran away.

I had scarcely returned to my room when a second child was dragged in the same way into Park Road. I followed this time and ordered an Indian Policeman to take the whole party to the Sinza Police Station, at the same time writing the facts as I had seen them in the policeman's note book. It was then 4.30 a.m. Later on I was informed by telephone from the police station that the children were taken to a mill in Sinza Road and as it was a Chinese custom the police had no right to interfere.

I bring these facts to your notice, trusting that you may be better able to follow the matter up and do something in the interest of these poor children, who, living in the midst of foreigners, ought to have the benefit of our civilization, which prohibits the work-

ing of children in factories under an age of fourteen years and limits the time of work.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, etc, MAX ENGEL,  
Shanghai, July 14.

#### AMERICAN MERCHANDISE IN MANCHURIA.

Journalistic telegrams received in Tokyo on the 17th inst. represented his Excellency Ambassador O'Brien, who is now on a visit to America, as saying that special discounts are granted to Japanese merchandise carried over the South Manchuria Railway. The *Asahi Shimbun* has sought information from the Foreign Office in Tokyo on this subject and has been assured that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement. When the railway was in the hands of the Russians they adopted the policy of endeavouring to deflect the traffic to Tairen at the expense of Newchwang, and with that object they specially cheapened the charges on merchandise carried to and from the former place. So soon as the line was handed over to the Manchuria Railway Company, that policy was abandoned and ever since then, the rates of freight have been absolutely the same, distance alone being considered and not the nationality of the merchandise or the nature of its destination. As to the complaint that foreign ships coming to Tairen are specially discriminated against in the matter of wharf accommodation, this charge too is declared groundless. There has been no discrimination, but, as a matter of fact the accommodation is defective, and Japanese companies also have complained, especially the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Referring to the complaint that Japan has monopolised the telegraph lines in South Manchuria and is granting special facilities in using them to her own nationals, we have again an emphatic denial. It is declared that absolute impartiality is observed in handling all mail and telegraphic matter. Again, with reference to the allegation that Japan is monopolising the import trade in Manchuria, the facts are that the total imports at Tairen during the second half of last year amounted to only 28 million *yen*, out of which total 25 millions were imported for the Governor-General and for the Railway Company, leaving only 3 millions in the schedule of general merchandise, and out of these 3 millions only 1½ represented Japanese goods. It is a little extravagant to allege that with an importation of 1½ million *yen* of merchandise Japanese manufactures and products are monopolising the trade of an immense place like Manchuria. An interesting statement is added about the complaint that Japanese dealers in cotton yarns obtain special financial facilities from the Government. The facts are that the Government has to transmit considerable sums of money every year for the maintenance of the troops in Manchuria. This money it entrusts to the Specie Bank, and the latter, instead of adopting the uneconomical course of transmitting the money in the form of specie, lends it to Japanese exporters who, selling their exports in Manchuria, pay the money into the hands of the Government General. That is a mere question of banking procedure and can not with any show of reason be interpreted in the sense attributed to it by certain foreign critics.

At 1.30 a.m. on July 19th, fire broke out in the factory of the Nippon Porcelain Company, Nagoya, destroying the building, one of the workmen being killed. Negligence was the cause. The damage is estimated at *yen* 33,000.



## KOREA.

Friday, July 17.

Our readers have doubtless observed that two or three days ago a telegram from Seoul stated that the editor of the *Dai Han Mai Il Shunpo* had been arrested for embezzling public money. It will be remembered that about a year ago some of Korea's self-styled friends started the idea that she should pay off her national debt to Japan by means of subscriptions from men who were willing to forego the use of tobacco for their country's sake. The movement would have provoked ridicule had not its patriotism deserved respect. But some worldly-minded onlookers suggested that in all probability the outcome would be a lining for certain selfish pockets. The recent arrest seems to confirm this suspicion. What the latest telegrams say is that, of the 60,000 yen collected, one half was lodged with Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co. in the name of Mr. Bethell and that this money was subsequently withdrawn and has disappeared. The telegram goes on to say that Mr. Bethell's return to Seoul will be rendered impossible by this incident. The correspondents of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Nippon* both telegraph in the same sense, and we refer to the matter because it seems to be true that the arrest of the editor at all events has taken place. But we need hardly say that we attach no credit to the story so far as Mr. Bethell is concerned, and the public will doubtless adopt an equally reserved attitude pending fuller investigation.

Saturday, July 18.

News comes from southern Chollado that a collision has taken place between six Japanese soldiers and fifty Korean insurgents who were attempting to make their escape. The insurgents were all killed or captured and 27 stand of rifles were taken from them. It is difficult to credit these numbers. South Hamyongdo also reports that in a fight with the insurgents 29 of the latter were killed and 20 stand of arms taken. It is evident that at the present rate of procedure the insurgents must soon be either exterminated or subdued. Apart from the above numbers, which, as they are not official, can not be entirely relied on, it is on record that between the 26th of June and the 13th of July 100 encounters took place between the insurgents and the Japanese troops, with the result that 542 of the former were killed and 218 taken prisoners.

It appears that the new system of laws in Korea does not include the distinct compilation of a civil code and a code of civil procedure as is the case in Japan. The two are combined in one body of law which has just been promulgated.

With regard to the Loan Redemption fund we take the following from the *Seoul Press* :—

On the 12th inst. Mr. Yang Kitaik, editor of the *Tai Han Mai Il Shunpo*, was detained by the police for examination in connection with the disposal of the funds of the Loan Redemption Association. It will be remembered that early last year a movement was started among the Koreans for raising by public subscription a fund for paying back Korea's national debts to Japan under the mistaken notion that, if only those debts were redeemed, the country would be able to get rid of the Japanese protectorate. It is believed that about 240,000 yen have thus far been collected, and about one-fourth of that sum passed through the office of the *Korea Daily News* and its Korean editions. Rumours of irregularities concerning the disposal of the funds have for some time been circulated with increasing insistency, and some of the subscribers have lately petitioned the authorities to investigate the matter. The result was the calling of the above mentioned publicist to the Police Office on Sunday. After a

general examination, he was detained for further and more detailed examination. We are not yet in possession of later information, but an impression prevails that the present police investigation will lead to a disclosure of scandalous irregularities in Seoul and in the provinces in connection with the fund in question.

In this context we may mention that Mr. Bethell has returned to Seoul, which fact completely disposes of the rumour that his connexion with the above affair would preclude him from revisiting Korea.

Sunday, July 19.

A small additional force of gendarmes is said to have been sent to Chientao for the better preservation of order.

The Korean Government has issued an order prohibiting the export of rice from the province of Hamyongdo. As it is from this district that Chientao derives its stores of grain Colonel Saito is said to have forwarded a protest to Seoul.

It will be remembered that an eruption of insurgents and bandits into Korea from the trans-Tumen district was recently reported. Further particulars are now to hand. The raiders are said to number 600 or 700 and to include in their ranks several Cossacks. A telegram from Chyongjin says that the Japanese force in that district has assumed the offensive, surrounded the bandits and killed 22 of their number.

It appears that the telegrams about encounters between Japanese troops and insurgents and especially about the latter's losses since the closing part of last month have been greatly exaggerated. As there is much hysterical talk about secrecy in this matter, we publish the detailed record which appears in the columns of the *Seoul Press* :—

On the 25th ult. a detachment from Keum-syong, Kang-won-do, killed a leader of the insurgents and captured one fire-arm.

On the 27th ult. a detachment of the Eleventh Company of the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry, while reconnoitring Woon-kio district, killed an insurgent at Pan-myong-chitong four miles north-east of Pan-myong-sa.

A detachment sent out from Kyong-song, Hamgyong-do, to the western part of Kilju killed four insurgents and took five fire-arms up to the 15th inst.

A detachment under the command of Lieutenant Minoshima killed a leader of the insurgents named Kim Chai-sang and seized two fire-arms.

On the 1st inst. a detachment consisting of a Sergeant-major and five soldiers, despatched from In-chei, Kang-kyong-do captured four insurgents and their fire-arms, in the vicinity of Won-tang-li about five miles south-east of Sa-pyong-li.

On the same day a body of eleven men belonging to the same detachment killed five insurgents in an encounter with about fifty, twenty eight miles south of In-chei, in the vicinity of Cho-chyak-dong, Kang-won-do.

On the 2nd inst. five men led by a sergeant belonging to a detachment from Chang-ho-woh captured two insurgents.

On the 25th ult. a detachment from Keum-syong, Kang-won-do, led by a lieutenant shot and killed a leader of the insurgents at Oo-li in the same district.

On the 28th ult. the same detachment killed three insurgents in an encounter with eight at Chol-mi.

A body of four men sent out from Chin-ju, South Kyong-sang-do, captured an insurgent at Chong-yong-ton, on the 4th inst.

On the 28th ult. nineteen soldiers including a non-commissioned officer despatched from Tan-yang killed five insurgents in the vicinity of Tai-pyong.

On the 4th inst. two soldiers attached to the garrison of Kan-tong, South Kyong-sang-do, were wounded, being shot at by fourteen or fifteen insurgents who were hiding in the thick woods south of Rong-kook. The insurgents were dispersed by the rest of the garrison.

On the 5th inst. a sergeant-major and five soldiers sent out from Yung-chon, North Kyong-sang captured an insurgent at South On-chon and four soldiers sent out from the same district captured an insurgent at Sin-ki on the night of the 6th inst. and also captured three at Ka-nam-tong.

On the 9th inst. six soldiers under the command of a sergeant despatched from the garrison of Tam-yang, Chon-la-do, attacked fifty insurgents at

Chanchan-tong, killing twenty of them and seizing five fire-arms and other miscellaneous article.

On the 3rd inst. a body consisting of thirteen policemen under the command of a police-sergeant killed two insurgents in an encounter with a band of over twenty.

On the 5th inst. a detachment of ten soldiers including a sergeant-major killed four insurgents about two miles south of Ku-hang-chang in the same district.

On the 17th ult. the gendarmes despatched from Sam-su, South Hamkyong-do, seized one firearm, 26 bullets and a quantity of gun-powder in a village, about 10 miles north of Samsu as the result of a domiciliary search.

On the 7th inst. the gendarmes and policemen of the garrison in Pyongyang captured two insurgents in Whachon district after some hours' search for them.

From the 5th to the 8th inst. the gendarmes and auxiliary gendarmes of the detachment at Chang-howon, Kyonki-do, killed two insurgents in a fight in Lioju district.

The police in Haiju, Whanghai-do, captured on the 12th inst. 5 insurgents and seized two fire-arms. On the 3th inst. the police at Kopu, North Choulado, captured four insurgents at Changsu.

On the 5th and 6th inst. Japanese and native policemen at Kanglyunh, Kanwon-do, captured two insurgents in the district.

The police at Sinkai, Whanghai-do, in co-operation with the garrison of the same district captured seventeen insurgents and wounded three on the 8th inst.

On the 11th inst. the Tenth Company of the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry killed fifteen insurgents on the height twelve miles from Tai-heung-li, wounding many others and gaining possession of some materials of war.

On the 27th ult. a detachment led by a sergeant-major, despatched from Tok-chon, Pyong-an-do, killed three insurgents four miles and a half south-west of the district.

Prince Ito was interviewed when passing through Moji but the only interesting statement elicited from him was that Japanese farmers settling in Korea should endeavour as far as possible to employ Korean labour so as to avert the idea that there is any desire to supplant the natives with aliens.

Monday, July 20.

It appears that the Seoul Government is perplexed to find funds for the assistant gendarmerie which is now in process of organisation. The amount required is 703,000 yen, and apparently the only exit from the dilemma is that the Japanese Treasury should advance the money. Tokyo papers say that this will bring to 5,960,000 yen the amount to be lent to Korea by Japan during the current fiscal year.

It is stated that the expenditures of the Ginseng Enterprise under the new system will be 206,669 yen and the income 266,095 yen. So much has been heard about this vegetable during recent years that such figures sound quite paltry.

The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes a Mr. Kasai as contending that traffic needs could not be satisfied by the laying of a light temporary railway between Chyongjin and Hoiryong. We alluded to this matter in a recent issue, and explained that an application for permission to build this temporary line had been made by Mr. Amenomiya and others, but that official permission was considered likely to be withheld in view of the pending formation of the Colonization Company. Mr. Kasai now says that the laying of a temporary line over the distance, which is 52 miles, would cost 2½ million yen, whereas a permanent route might be constructed for 5 millions, and he is strongly in favour of the latter course. He considers that efficient means of communication are just as essential as diplomacy for the solution of the Chientao question.

The *Seoul Press* supplements its previous list of encounters between the Japanese and the insurgents by seven entries. The incidents related are not in themselves of great importance but one or two of them invite attention. Thus we read that on the 9th

inst. three gendarmes encountered some 40 insurgents and killed 14 of them, seizing at the same time 10 rifles and other war material. Again on the 13th inst. three gendarmes had a fight with about 30 insurgents, of whom they killed three, and on the same day three gendarmes at another place engaged 60 insurgents and killed 11 of them. These incidents, supposing the numbers to be correctly stated, are certainly very remarkable. The insurgents must be singularly helpless individuals.

Thursday, July 23.

Our readers may perhaps recall a somewhat unintelligible telegram recently published in these columns to the effect that the export of grain from Hamyongdo, the most northerly province of Korea, had been vetoed, and that the inhabitants of Chientao were consequently embarrassed. The perplexing feature of this news was that Hamyongdo draws its supplies of grain from Chientao not Chientao from Hamyongdo. The latest intelligence solves the problem, for it shows that the veto was imposed by the Kilin Government on exports from Chientao and that the Hamyongdo inhabitants are the folks injuriously affected. Urgent representations have been made to the Governor of Kilin on the subject and, according to present appearances, there will be no serious difficulty in obtaining a modification of the veto.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that a communication has been received from the Chinese Government with regard to the Chientao question. The communication is a reply to a document submitted by Colonel Saito on the occasion of his recent visit to Peking. It is said that the Japanese Government is awaiting a conference with Prince Ito before drafting an answer, which will ultimately be entrusted to Mr. Ijuin when he goes to Peking to take charge of the Japanese Legation.

In Korea also there have been heavy inundations. All the railway communications have been interrupted, especially the line from Seoul to Wiju, and several days must elapse before traffic is resumed. The Han River has overflowed its banks, and many houses are said to be submerged up to the roof. Of course the loss of property is very heavy. On the whole Japan may count herself fortunate, for although the prospects of her rice crop are somewhat impaired by the inclement weather, she has hitherto escaped inundations such as those which are afflicting both of her neighbours.

It is stated that the estimate of expenditures for next fiscal year submitted by the Residency General is 1,200,000 *yen*, in round numbers, independently of any outlays on account of the Department of Communications.

It is confidently alleged that Prince Ito is to be appointed President of the Privy Council in succession to Prince Yamagata, but that he will still retain the office of Resident General in Korea. This arrangement, which is said to have been suggested by Prince Yamagata himself, is attributed primarily to the Emperor's desire to relieve Prince Ito of a part of his arduous duties. It appears to be thought that as Korea has now been placed fairly in the path of progress an occasional visit from Prince Ito will suffice, and thus not only will his Highness be enabled to spend the winter and the summer in Japan, but also he will be at hand to consult about matters of domestic politics.

An explosion occurred at 7 a.m. on July 19th in the Omine Coal Mine in Yamaguchi prefecture belonging to the Navy. Four men were injured,

### THE CABINET.

Friday, July 17.

There continue to be innumerable conjectures about the financial policy of the new Ministry. It is pointed out by the *Mainichi Dempo* that if, on the one hand, the general revenue of the State is to be reduced by diverting the railway earnings to a special railway account, and if, on the other, the policy of refraining from any fresh loans is to be pursued at the expense of the development of productive enterprises, it will be practically impossible to appropriate any large sum for the annual redemption of the national debts. As a matter of fact the Government's annual budgets are always more or less misleading, for in no case have the figures set down in them really represented the outlays made. In every instance there have been adjustments and postponements, and this element of uncertainty has helped to inspire doubts as to the trustworthiness of the whole Budget. While deprecating such looseness the *Mainichi Dempo* arrives at the conclusion that unless the Katsura Cabinet materially alters the six-year programme which formed the basis of last year's Budget there will be no possibility of accomplishing any substantial financial improvement.

At all events speculators on 'Change evidently place some faith in the Cabinet's programme, for public loan bonds appreciated considerably on Thursday's market.

According to the *Jiji Shimpō*—speaking, however, not on its own direct responsibility—the problem facing the Government is this: The sum to be raised next year for railway purposes under the Railway Law is 30 million *yen*; the sum to be raised on account of extraordinary war outlays is 15 millions, and the sum to be raised on account of telegraphs and telephones is 3¼ millions. The first-named amount may be dispensed with, as the railways are to be placed in a special account, but the second and third items will have to be provided for out of general revenue, and the same is true of the loss of income due to transferring the railway finances to a special account. This last amount may be set down as six millions, and thus the result is reached that 24 millions in round numbers will have to be specially provided out of the ordinary revenue in order to obtain a balance between incomings and outgoings on the basis of the present Budgetary programme. It will sufficiently tax the Government's ingenuity to accomplish this alone. Where then can money be found for adding 30 or 40 million *yen* annually to the National Debts Amortization Fund? The only visible plan is to cut down the establishment of the Army and the Navy, and it is very problematical whether anything in that line can be attempted. Nevertheless that Marquis Katsura will do something the *Jiji* does not doubt, but it is inclined to think that the something will be of a cheese-paring nature rather than a heroic measure.

Mr. Haseba Junko, one of the most eminent *Seiyū-kai* leaders, is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying in effect that if the Cabinet refrains from challenging the *Seiyū-kai* there need be no combat. Differences of opinion will inevitably develop themselves in the course of time, but for the present the *Seiyū-kai* has its own fixed policy, and within the latter's limits it will not oppose the Katsura Cabinet. That the Party will lose some of its members when the next session of the Diet opens, may be taken for granted. But it is quite prepared

for that result and will not be in the least disturbed by it.

As for the Progressists, the course of events seems to justify our analysis that they are not in reality desirous of joining hands with the new Cabinet. One of their managers, Mr. Kinoshita, who was supposed to constitute a link between the Party and Baron Goto, is quoted by the *Nippon* and the *Asahi Shinbun* as speaking in a very pessimistic strain about the Cabinet's prospects and as describing the Ministry altogether in terms which suggest a potential enemy rather than a probable ally.

Saturday, July 18.

Mr. Wakatsuki, hitherto financial agent in London, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, and his place in London will be filled by Mr. Mizumachi who recently resigned from the Finance Department. As for the Japanese Embassy in London, the present expectation is that it will be given to Mr. Katsunosuke Inouye. Mr. Oshikawa, hitherto Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce vice Mr. Kume who resigns.

There is a prospect of another political party being formed under the leadership of Messrs. Nakamura, Sengoku and Nakano. It will consist mainly of the Independent members of the Lower House and of the representatives of business circles. According to present estimates, the Party will muster from 60 to 70 strong, but the leaders are not yet very confident as to the possibility of bringing their followers into line with regard to great questions. They do not proclaim any high sounding policy, their platform being merely financial adjustment, foreign affairs and industrial and commercial development.

Some of the *Seiyū-kai* leaders are quoted by the Tokyo press as expressing belief in the recently rumoured theory that a section of the Progressists will enroll themselves under the banner of Baron Goto and thus be found voting with the Daido Club in support of the Cabinet. One way or another the Ministry will find itself supported by a numerous though somewhat heterogeneous collection of politicians.

The *Seiyū kai* held a social gathering on the 17th inst. by way of an in-memoriam-celebration on laying down the reins of power. They listened to a complimentary speech from Mr. Matsuda, and, for the rest they seem to have had quite a good time.

Tuesday, July 21.

Speaking of Japan's foreign policy, the *Asahi Shinbun* has a vague but not uninteresting paragraph. It says that one of the great faults chargeable against the Saionji Ministry is want of basic principles in dealing with foreign affairs. In the first place, although the country has obtained such invaluable instruments as the Alliance with England and the *Ententes* with France and Russia, no efficient steps have been taken to utilize these instruments. Nor does there exist, in the second place, any fundamental guiding principle in the Empire's relations with China. Each question is treated on its own merits and without reference to the broader issue of the two countries' intercourse. This state of affairs frequently evoked disapproval from Marquis Katsura during the existence of the Saionji Ministry, and his Excellency intends to remedy it. That is very interesting, but such a nebulous statement merely excites curiosity without appealing to intelligence.

## PRINCE ITO.

Prince Ito arrived at Shimonoseki on the 17th inst. and was of course interviewed by representatives of the leading newspapers. His Highness is said to have expressed doubts as to the possibility of effecting any considerable reductions in the outlays on account of the Army and Navy. He said that doubtless all the details of these expenditures had been fully discussed by experts with a view to exercising the utmost economy. It was scarcely to be hoped therefore that less than 200 million *yen* would suffice for the two services every year. The life of a ship and of war material in general, like the life of a man, is of limited duration, and the work of making good the ravages of time is perpetual. Referring to the *Seiyun-kai's* future, the Prince declined to express any opinion. He declared that his original purpose in organising the party had nothing whatever to do with personal ambition. His sole purpose had been to achieve the ideal of representative government. From the moment when a country is endowed with a constitution, the influence of political parties becomes inevitable. Circumstances may temporarily alter cases, but the general principle holds always good, namely, that it is better to govern with the support of the majority than with the approval of the minority. Among all countries none has succeeded in carrying party government to a point of such perfection as England. But England has a special history and it is not easy for other countries to follow her example. Nevertheless Japan is progressing steadily, and as her experience matures, she will doubtless attain her object. Speaking of the expenses of the Residency-General, the Prince said that exaggerated statements had been published. The fact was that the total outlay did not exceed 1½ millions annually, out of which sum the expenditures of all the local Residencies had to be defrayed. It might be possible to make a small reduction in the establishment, but such an economy would be at the cost of efficiency. The maintenance of a force of 2,000 gendarmes was an inevitable measure for the purpose of checking brigandage. Finally, referring to the question of the office of Resident General, the Prince said that he could not consult his own inclinations alone.

Prince Ito, addressing newspaper reporters at Maiko, declared that Japan is engaged in solving the Korea problem under the close observation of the world. Upon her success or failure depends largely her international reputation. Whatever changes may take place in the personnel of the Resident General there will be no change of policy. Japan will make justice and equality the dominant ideas in her treatment of the Koreans, and will labour steadily to lead them into the paths of progress. The fate of Korea may be said to be in the hands of the Koreans themselves. If they give way to anti-Japanese feeling and attempt to run violently counter to the programme of reform and enlightenment prepared for them, they will certainly compel Japan to change her policy. Korea can not be suffered to be a scene of perpetual insurrection and disorder, and unless the Koreans awake to that fact, they will have to thank themselves for what ensues. On the other hand, it is much to be regretted that certain Japanese newspapers, ignorant of the real state of affairs in Korea, write in a manner calculated to throw doubts on the question whether the Resident General's policy is really the policy of the Japanese

nation. Ill informed Koreans are naturally led to infer from these writings that the benevolent demeanour of the Residency General is not sincere, and thus a serious obstacle is placed in the way of inducing the Koreans to co-operate in the only course calculated to inure to their permanent advantage. This Korean problem, if it is to be solved satisfactorily, demands the hearty and joint efforts of the Japanese Government and the whole Japanese nation; the co-operation in short of the four estates, among which the press has an important place, Prince Ito earnestly bespoke the assistance of the newspapers in this matter.

Referring to foreign opinions, the Prince said that Europeans or Americans visiting Seoul view things with divers spectacles. The result is that their appreciations differ considerably. His Highness thought that amongst these commentators Professor Ladd had taken an eminently fair stand in his recently published book, and His Highness declared that so far as he himself and other Japanese officials in Korea are concerned, they are always ready to welcome fair criticisms and they seek neither favour nor affection.

Referring to the insurgents, Prince Ito said that they consist of two classes, namely, first the Wi-pyong, who, mistaking the object of Japan's policy, are genuinely though erringly anxious on behalf of their country; and, secondly, bandits and evil characters whom the Wi-pyong use as allies more or less under the pressure of necessity. But these insurgents, being broken up into a number of petty factions, it becomes necessary to divide the Japanese force into a correspondingly numerous congeries or small detachments, and as that is a most uneconomical way of utilizing troops, it has been determined to form a body of 4,000 auxiliary gendarmes recruited from the Korean people. More than 8,000 applications have already been received from men desiring to be enrolled in this force, and its organisation is thus a matter of no special difficulty. On the other hand it is plain that any mistake in the treatment of the force might convert it into the headquarters of the insurrection, and that danger has to be kept carefully in view. For the rest, it is believed that this auxiliary gendarmerie, the upkeep of which will demand an outlay of 2 million *yen* annually from the Korean Government, will, when co-operating with the 2000 Japanese gendarmes, prove sufficient to maintain order throughout the Peninsula.

It may here be mentioned that the *Hochi Shinbun* quotes a member of the Headquarters Staff in Korea as saying that the political elements of the insurrection have now been virtually disposed of, and that by the end of August it will be possible to recall the troops from their various excursions into the interior.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, July 18.

The discussion of the detailed regulations for linking up the South Manchuria and the East China Railways are said to be progressing favourably in Harbin, but it is evident that the question proves somewhat complicated, for the present expectation is that three or four months longer will be required to complete the arrangement. It is said that both sides are animated by a desire to avert as far as possible all competition between the Vladivostok and Tairen routes. We read in the *Asahi Shinbun* that the reason of this delay of the negotiations at Harbin is not that any difficulties have been raised by

either side, but that the Russian Government is anxious to extend the agreement so that it shall embrace the whole railway service of the two countries. In other words, the junction effected at Harbin shall be a junction not merely of the South Manchuria and the East China Railways, but of the former with the whole system of Russian lines; while, at the same time, the junction between the maritime service from Vladivostok and the Japanese Railway at Tsuruga shall be similarly a junction between the Vladivostok route and the whole of the lines in Japan. This programme was set on foot during Baron Goto's recent visit to St. Petersburg, and a conference is to be held in the autumn to arrange details. It is evident that Baron Goto's tenure of the portfolio of Communications will greatly facilitate these arrangements. Meanwhile the negotiation at Harbin, being merely a branch of the subject, is more or less held up pending the final discussion of the larger question.

Wednesday, July 22.

A voice of protest has been raised on the British side against the procedure of the Syndicate which is labouring to secure the construction of the Hsinmintun Fakumen Railway. The speaker is described as an English engineer on the staff of the Peking-Shanhaikwan line. He says that the Chinese Government have not shown any gratitude whatever to Japan for restoring to their possession the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway, but, on the contrary, they have engaged in a competition injurious to the interests of the South Manchuria road. If a line was to be built from Hsinmintun to Fakumen, the work could have been done by the engineers of the Peking-Shanhaikwan road and by means of the latter's funds without any recourse to a foreign syndicate. The natural course then would have been to consult Mr. Kinder, Chief Engineer of the Government Railways. But Governor Tang Shaoi, offended at some action taken by Mr. Kinder, went behind the latter's back and had recourse to the British and Chinese Corporation. The latter in its own interests has been creating a commotion of almost international dimensions, but the Japanese Government is perfectly justified in resolutely opposing such an injuriously competitive enterprise as the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway would be, and it is absurd to suppose that such a paltry incident can be used to shake the Alliance between England and Japan.

It is stated that on the Japanese side all preparations have been completed for at once commencing the negotiations in connexion with the building of the Changchun-Kilin Railway, but on the Chinese side there is not equal readiness. The Chinese engineers have drawn up an estimate showing that the line can be built for 4 million *yen* whereas the Japanese figure is 5 millions.

Thursday, July 23.

Regulations relating to the control of foreign settlements have been issued by the Viceroy of Mukden. They are said to be very conservative, and it is predicted that many objections will certainly be made by the foreign Consulates.

The *Asahi Shinbun* has an article confirming the reports recently circulated about the artificial character of the agitation recently fomented in the interests of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway. It appears to be thought that even the telegrams from London, quoting the alleged views of certain newspapers, were more or less faked, the names of some of the tabulated newspapers



being unknown. It is difficult to credit the idea that the supporters of the project would descend to such a clumsy subterfuge, but it may justly be said that they have worked their project for something more than it is worth, and the volume of British public opinion for which they have undertaken to act as spokesmen is probably of much smaller dimensions than they would have us believe.

#### FINANCE.

On sitting down calmly to consider the possibility of retrenchment in unproductive expenditures Japanese publicists are beginning to realize that the matter is more difficult than the roughly judging man in the street originally supposed. Thus the *Jiu Shimpō* quotes an anonymous official in the following sense:—The total annual outlays of the State are 600 million *yen*, and out of this amount 200 millions are spent upon the Army and Navy. The Army alone absorbs 110 millions, and out of such an amount it seems not unreasonable to expect that large deductions should be possible. But in the first place the Army now consists of 19 divisions and of seven special brigades, so that the total establishment amounts in effect to 22½ divisions. Out of the appropriations on account of this large force it was decided by the Saionji Cabinet that postponements amounting to 60 million *yen* should be made, in the 6 year military programme, during the course of the next three years. To give an idea of the nature of these postponements, it may be mentioned that out of the expenditures on account of arms and ammunition, namely 6¼ million *yen*, which, according to the original programme, should have been incurred during the year 1909, no less than 5¼ millions have been postponed; and similarly out of the 16¼ millions allotted for restorations under the original programme, nearly 9½ millions have been postponed. Larger retrenchments than these are scarcely possible. In the case of the Navy, again, 5 millions of expenditures have been postponed in the current fiscal year out of 25 millions originally allotted, and 10 millions will be postponed out of next year's expenditures of 25 millions. On the other hand, the results of all these economies are not to be interpreted as signifying that a corresponding sum will remain over in the Treasury, and become applicable to the redemption of the national debt. The fact is that the immediate object of these retrenchments is to enable the Government to dispense with the issue of loans which were to have been floated partly for productive and partly for unproductive purposes. It is of course advantageous that unproductive expenditures should be curtailed and that the funds thus saved should be applied to productive enterprises, but the point under immediate consideration is that these retrenchments, though they prevent any further inflation of the national debt, do not directly assist to reduce it. Turning again to another side of the account, we are confronted by the facts that, during the year 1910, the repayment of the second installment of the War Loan, namely 100 million *yen*, has to be effected, and, during the year 1911, the repayment of a third installment, namely 80 million *yen*, will fall due. Of course it may be possible to rewrite, or to refloat a considerable part of these funds, but that being a doubtful outlook, the safest plan is to assume that the Treasury must make arrangements for providing 180 million *yen* in the above 2 years, and pro-

bably also must be prepared to find that one half of the total is in foreign hands. Then we come to the purchase price of the nationalized railways. The bonds issued on that account must be handed over at latest in 1910 and 1911. These bonds amount to 500 million *yen*, and it is estimated that 20 per cent. will be immediately placed upon the market, one half of which amount the Government should be prepared to purchase if a severe depreciation of these securities is to be prevented. Thus it finally results that the Treasury must provide a total of 230 million *yen* for use in the years 1910 and 1911. Now out of the 110 million *yen* set aside at present annually for payment of interest and principal of the national debt, the yearly sum available for amortization is 37 millions. But this latter sum was employed in the current year to pay off the first installment of the War Loan. Hence from this source the total available in the years 1910 and 1911 will only be 75 millions, so that in fine an additional sum of from 150 to 160 millions has to be got ready during 1910 and 1911. This is the particular feature of the financial situation which is creating uneasiness at present. Twenty or thirty millions may be obtainable by further postponements of unproductive expenditures, but there would still remain from 130 or 140 millions which are not in sight along any route hitherto indicated.

#### THE LATEST SEOUL CANARD.

A correspondent sends to the *Japan Chronicle* a strange story, which we find reproduced by the *Japan Herald*. It relates to the arrest and detention of the assistant Editor of the *Dai Han Mai Il Shimpō* on a charge connected with the money subscribed by patriotic Koreans last year for the purpose of reducing the national debt. The correspondent says:—

"I speak with authority when I state that the charge brought against Mr. Yang is absolutely without foundation. The belief of all white men here is that he has been arrested because he was the principal witness for the defence at the trial of Mr. Bethell. However, the affair is now in the hands of the diplomats in London, Tokyo, and Seoul.

It is not clear what is implied in the assertion, "I speak with authority." Are we to understand that the correspondent himself has complete and certain knowledge as to the present disposition of the collected monies? Nothing less would apparently warrant his confident allegation. Very likely Mr. Yang is innocent. We trust that he is. But there is need of some proof more convincing than the mere *ipse dixit* of an anonymous correspondent. And what we altogether decline to credit is the assertion, "all white men in Seoul believe that Mr. Yang has been arrested because he was the principal witness for the defence at the trial of Mr. Bethell." We are persuaded that the white men in Seoul have too much discrimination to credit such a theory, and that they have at least sufficient courtesy to refrain from publicly insulting the Japanese Authorities. No greater insult could be offered to the officials of a civilized Government than to assert that they deliberately trumped up a false charge against an innocent man, and that they abused the power of the police to effect his arrest, their motive being a vindictive desire to be avenged on him for giving unwelcome but wholly legitimate evidence in a court of law. If such a crime were laid at the door of any Occidental officials by a Japanese newspaper correspondent, it is not difficult to conceive what an indignant clamour would be raised. But it

would seem that nothing is too bad for some foreigners to say where Japanese are concerned, and that nothing is too slanderous for the *Japan Chronicle* to print provided that the Japanese be the objects of the slander.

There is another phase of this incident. When the Bethell trial was concluded, and when the time for the delivery of judgment had been fixed, we published some editorial comments which could not possibly have reached Seoul until the second day after the delivery of judgment, and therefore could not possibly fall into the category of *sub-judice* criticisms. Yet the *Japan Chronicle* charged us with violating all the canons of respectable journalism. What, then, is to be said about the action of the *Japan Chronicle* itself in this last instance? A man has been apprehended and is actually undergoing examination on a very grave charge when the *Japan Chronicle* published an anonymous letter, not merely proclaiming his innocence, but also ascribing his arrest and arraignment to criminal malice on the part of the authorities. It would be difficult to conceive any more flagrant departure from elementary journalistic morality, and in the immediate sequel of a hot display of righteous but miscalculating indignation against a contemporary for a falsely alleged cognate crime, the Kobe journal's open descent to Avernus is so precipitous and so signal as to be very comical.

#### THE KOREAN DELEGATE.

Mr. Kim Yunsik, President of the Privy Council in Seoul, who has just arrived in Japan with Prince Ito, is quoted by Tokyo papers as saying that the object of his visit is to observe the progress of the Prince Imperial's studies and at the same time to make himself acquainted with Japan's condition and development. He expresses himself in very courteous and complimentary terms about this country and its doings in Korea, but he disavows all intention of flattering, and he justifies this claim to candour by speaking very frankly about the insurrection. He has little hope that it will be speedily quelled. Its main causes, according to his view, were the sudden disbanding of the Korean Army and the abdication of the Emperor. Many of the disbanded soldiers retained possession of their arms when they fled from Seoul, and they thus formed the nucleus for a dangerous body of malcontents. It is evident that Mr. Kim's impression as to this subject is entertained by the Japanese also in Seoul, for the *Seoul Press*, when publishing recently a list of reverses suffered by the insurgents, added that the speedy quelling of the outbreak could not yet be hoped for. Mr. Kim is further quoted as saying that while it would be distinctly advantageous for the Korean Sovereign to visit Japan so as to be able to see at first hand evidences of material progress and modern civilization, there was as yet no possibility of saying definitely when the visit would be made. As for the ex-Emperor, he is now living entirely retired from the world, and he takes no part whatever in administrative affairs so that little would be gained by his visiting Japan. It appears from Mr. Kim's statements that the Emperor has been suffering from severe indigestion caused by the state of his teeth, and he is now under the care of Dr. Koike. The ex-Emperor also is laid up with a swelling on his foot.

A train was derailed at 7.20 p.m. on July 17th at Saka near Kure. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

## YANGTSE PORTS.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Chungking, Mr. C. E. Tenant, accounting for a marked decline in the volume of trade at that port during 1907, says, among other things, that Chinese merchants have developed a preference for importing native cotton yarn and raw cotton in *likin* junks, which gives them the privilege of selling cargo *en route*. In the items of grey shirtings and sheetings, he refers to the increased production and economical price of hand-made native cloth as one reason for the reduced imports. That is what Japanese spinners have been saying for some time. They declare that instead of competing with one another, the foreign importers should combine against their common foe, the native producer. With regard to tobacco, he says that cigars are turned out by a factory at Chengtu under Japanese supervision, and that cigarettes of Russian type are made in a factory using Japanese machinery.

Mr. Thurlow Lay, Commissioner of Customs at Ichang, like his colleague at Chungking, describes how the appreciation of silver in the early part of 1907 injuriously affected the export trade in the Yangtze Valley. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. The depreciation of silver has had an equally bad effect on Japan's export trade to China.

Mr. Lay has also the following interesting facts to relate:—"In the time of Kublai Khan (13th century) persons skilled in agriculture were appointed to instruct the people and to report periodically the results achieved. The same idea is now being carried out by the *Shang-hui* (Japanese *sho-kai*), or chamber of Commerce, which, in Szechwan as in Hupoh, sends out inspectors from time to time to visit country districts and give advice to farmers and others. This body has been working for the past three or four years with good effect. The quality of such products as silk, coir and varnish has much improved, and the production is increasing year by year. Imports of one commodity—silk piece-good—are decreasing owing to the introduction of modern machinery and to the instruction imparted to the natives. A very creditable magazine is published in Chungking by-monthly or tri-monthly, giving the latest market prices of various articles and dealing also with machinery and the latest inventions."

Concerning the methods sometimes resorted to in China in order to obtain funds for the building of railways, the following, from Mr. Lay's report, is illuminating:—

10. MISCELLANEOUS.—The projected railway from Hankow to Wansien has not made much progress. Two Chinese engineers, who were educated in America, have surveyed the line, but a further survey will have to be made before a definite start is made. The line from Hankow to Ichang is to be constructed by the Hupoh authorities, whilst that between Ichang and Wansien is to be taken in hand by the Szechwan merchants, but is to be redeemed in 25 years by Hupoh. It is in contemplation to run the road from Wansien to Chungking and thence to Chengtu (the capital city of Szechwan). The best plan would be to carry the line from Wansien direct to Chengtu and, when funds admit of it, make a branch line to Chungking. It will be a great advantage to the Chinese Government if Wansien is opened to trade either at once or when the railway is constructed. Wansien is a most important place, and the opening of it to trade will enable the Government to check the smuggling which now goes on and to impose new taxes on goods bound to Chungking and to other places beyond that port. There are three modes of raising funds for the railway. One plan is to create a *tsu ku*, that is, to tax rice growers a certain percentage on their crops, giving them shares in proportion to the sum contributed. The second method is by the imposition of a *chuan ku* on the official class, making each official purchase as many

shares as the lucrative nature of the post he occupies warrants. The third method is the *kou ku* which is taken to mean a tax on wealthy people and rich merchants, according to their means. Magistrates being called on to allot shares to people who have money. It is needless to say that the three taxes mentioned are almost compulsory. It is said that about 6,000,000 taels have been collected during the last three years for the railway.

What kind of impediments the disordered currency of China exercises on the development of trade, may be gathered from Mr. Lay's remark:—

Though, doubtless, many Chinese profit by the (non-existent) tael, still it would surely be an advantage to the majority if a standard currency were introduced. If purchases were made in dollars and duties paid also in such coins, everyone would be placed on the same footing, and foreigners would be able to have direct dealings with Chinese merchants instead of having to employ middlemen to do their work for them. It has been argued that the foreigner fails because he does not know the language of the country. Even if he were a finished scholar, he would still be unable to cope with the native in money matters. Thus far, I have only found Chekiang men who understand finance, and hence in every yamen there is always found a native of Chekiang (usually a Shaoching man) in control of the financial department of the establishment. A good many dollars have been coined in various provinces, but few are taken by shopkeepers at their face value, and they are only good in the province which has minted them. Similarly, copper coins marked 10 cash are not accepted at their face value. A dollar may have on it 7 mace 2 candareens, but a shopkeeper will only allow 7 mace 1 candareen. Surely reform is absolutely necessary here.

Mr. A. Sharpe Deane, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Shashi, refers to the petty nature of the foreign trade at that important commercial centre, and to the insignificant share taken by foreign vessels in the transport business. As to the latter point, he says:—

In the export trade of the port foreign tonnage participated to a very limited extent, and that only with goods to Hankow. Were steamer companies, however, to offer facilities to shippers for the convenient storage of their cargo while awaiting shipment, and were a safer system adopted for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, there would in all probability be an increase in the freight and passenger traffic carried on by the down-river steamers.

The passenger traffic on the Yangtze at Changsha grew from 31,000 in 1904 to 268,000 in 1907, but Mr. Oliver G. Ready says that transport business has great capacities, and that "suitable light-draught steamers of good speed and comfortable accommodation would monopolise the traffic and could not fail to earn handsome profits."

## THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY.

The business of electing new members of the City Council in lieu of those who resigned was carried out on the 17th inst. amid some commotion. The franchise-holders of the City of Tokyo are divided into three parties. The first is the Getsuyo-kai, under the leadership of Mr. Yema and inheriting the traditions of Mr. Hoshi Toru. The second is the Koyu-kai, with Mr. Nakajima for leader. The third is the Kaikakuha or Reform Party, which section is greatly in the minority. The election of the new Aldermen had to be made by the City Assembly and the hour for the latter's meeting was fixed for 4 o'clock in the afternoon. But it is the custom in Japan for the various sections of the Assembly to come to some understanding as far as possible between themselves before actually opening the Assembly's meeting, and on this occasion the task of reconciling the various views proved very difficult, owing to the vehemence of the Reform Party who insisted that a radical change should be made in the personnel of the Aldermen. About two hours' discussion

was needed before a settlement could be reached. This settlement finally took the form that out of the 12 Aldermen 8 should be new men and 4 should be re-elected, which figures seem at first sight to represent a victory for the reformers, but closer analysis shows that 8 out of the 12 belonged to the first named of the above three parties, three to the second party and only 1 to the reformers. Thus there is practically no change, inasmuch as the first two parties were united in their support of the municipalization scheme and are now working together in all civic matters. The Assembly finally opened at 6 o'clock, but although its results had now become a foregone conclusion the proceedings were by no means calm. When the Secretary announced, first, the resignation of the Mayor together with the financial officials, and secondly the resignation of all the Aldermen, adding that the municipalization problem had failed to obtain official sanction, several members showed persistent curiosity as to the cause of these resignations. The Aldermen seemed unwilling to admit that they had been induced to take this step by the failure of the municipalization scheme, and the reformers seemed determined to extort an admission in that sense. Finally Mr. Yema made a very downright speech, in which he declared that the purpose of the Aldermen had been to obtain funds for the Exhibition and for City improvements by raising the electric railway fares and thus averting the necessity for increased taxation. Thereafter the majority practically took charge of the proceedings. The temporary chairman nominated a temporary successor and to the latter was entrusted the duty of nominating the new Aldermen, which he did of course in accordance with the previous arrangement. As for the resignations of the Mayor and the financial officials, these were left to be dealt with subsequently, from which it may be inferred that Mr. Ozaki will be asked to retain his post.

It appears that the re-election of Mr. Ozaki Yukio as Mayor of Tokyo is not so certain as was at first supposed. A formidable competitor has appeared in the person of Baron Senge, formerly Governor of the City, which post he resigned in order to become Minister of Justice in the Saionji Cabinet. There is also talk of Count Yoshikawa entering the arena, but this prospect is not treated very seriously. Mr. Enia's party is supporting Mr. Ozaki and Mr. Morikubo's followers are canvassing in behalf of Baron Senge. The *Asahi Shimbun* raises its voice in support of Mr. Ozaki, whose reputation for integrity and fair dealing has won for him a wide circle of friends and admirers. The election will not take place until the beginning of August.

The impression that Mr. Ozaki Yukio will be re-elected Mayor of Tokyo seems to be gaining ground. It is said to be thought that the occasion is not suitable for Baron Senge's assumption of this office. Still, so far as can be at present seen, there will be a keen contest between the factions of Mr. Enia and Mr. Morikubo, the former being Mr. Ozaki's supporters and the latter Baron Senge's.

The French steamer *Caravellas*, from the Pacific Coast, while entering Yokohama, ran on a shoal between the Widow Buoy and the Lightship on Thursday morning at about 4 o'clock but was refloated at high tide shortly after noon, no damage being inflicted on her hull. She entered the harbour in the afternoon. The accident was probably due to the prevalence of dense fog.

### THE RAISING OF RAILWAY FREIGHTS IN AMERICA.

The Japan Foreign Trade Association has sent us the following copy of a letter addressed by it to the Chicago and New York Chambers of Commerce and to others in the United States:—

(Copy.)

July 16th, 1908.  
DEAR SIR,—I, the representative of Japan Traders' Association, have the honour to confirm having sent you a telegraphic message on 8th inst., which is as follows:

Extraordinary advance in railway rate destroys mutual trade, hope most thoughtful consideration. Japan Traders' Association.

It is reported that under the new ruling of Interstate Commerce Commission, the R. R. Companies in your country are obliged to withdraw the "through rates" and going to publish the "Proportional rates" which will cause so great interruption that it necessitates us to ask your help as well as to express our opinion by telegraphic message.

We understand the proportional rates from Pacific Coast ports will be as follows:

	Less than carloads. per 100 lbs.	Carloads. per 100 lbs.
Antimony.....	1.00	0.75
Bamboo poles & Shades	2.00	1.00
Camphor, Crude.....	1.50	0.75
Cassia, Chillies, etc. ...	1.25	1.00
Fans, (Plum leaf or paper).....	2.50	1.75
Paper lanterns, napkins.....	2.50	1.75
Hand Screen, etc. ...	2.00	1.25
Fern Balls.....	2.00	1.00
Fire Crackers.....	2.00	1.00
Gums, Gum Kowries etc.....	1.50	1.00
Hemp, Flax etc.....	1.50	.90
Hides, Skins & Pelts ...	1.50	.90
Earthen wares & Porcelain.....	2.00	—
Linen goods.....	2.00	—
Matting, Matting Rugs..	1.00	.80
Paper.....	1.50	1.00
Sago and Tapioca.....	1.25	.80
Raw Silk, Silk goods ...	4.50	—
Straw Braid.....	1.75	1.25
Tea.....	1.10	.90

In addition to the above rates, shippers have to pay the ocean freight at the rate of about \$ 4.00 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

In comparison to the present "through rate" (that is \$ 10.00 per ton of 40 cubic feet,) the total amount of rates of the proposed freight including the ocean freight, say \$ 4.00 per 40 cubic feet, will be increased to the following percentages.

#### INCREASING PERCENTAGES.

Articles.	Less than carload. per cent.	Carload. per cent.
Antimony.....	41.4	16.4
Raw Silk.....	12.2	—
Silk Goods.....	12.2	—
Tea.....	—	4.0
Matting, Matting Rugs.....	3.3	8.0
Straw Braid.....	41.1	13.7
Earthen wares,.....	60.0	—
Bamboo poles.....	123.0	22.3
Camphor, crude.....	91.4	16.4
Fans.....	110.0	59.7
Paper goods.....	121.7	68.1
Paper.....	40.3	9.7
Baskets.....	239.0	—
Beans.....	197.9	84.5
Cocoanut.....	259.4	—
Orange.....	180.0	113.0
Japanese Paper.....	106.6	—
Bronze wares.....	130.4	—
Lacq. Wares.....	140.7	—
Toys.....	108.0	—

The above percentages are most seriously calculated on the practical points of view:—for instance, the total weight of earthen and porcelain wares including packing materials and cases per ton of 40 cubic feet, is supposed to be 600 pounds, and as the proportional rate for these wares is \$ 2.00 per 100 pounds, the amount of railway freight will be \$12.00 per ton, and adding four Dollars of ocean freight to the above freight of \$12.00 we will get the total amount of \$ 16.00, that is the increase of 60 per cent.

It is well understood that Railway Companies in America are not intending to make any material changes in the rates on the principal commodities,

and it may be reasonable, to make an advance, if necessary, in such ratio as 4 per cent. on tea, 8 per cent. on matting or 12 per cent. on silk, but I think it is rather extraordinary to make such an advance as 41 per cent. on antimony, 60 per cent. on porcelain and earthen wares, 121 per cent. on paper goods, 130 per cent. on bronze wares, 140 per cent. 130 per cent. on lacque wares, or 239 per cent. on baskets, and if this is to be carried out it will give a great damage to the business on these kinds of goods.

In all events, I dare say, the advance of freight causes the similar result to double the distance between us, and when the proposed rates are in the force of execution almost all the Oriental goods will be obliged to be carried via Suez line, and the interest of shipping on the Pacific ocean will be greatly diminished, with the result of disadvantage to our mutual trade.

Kindly take this matter up with your most thoughtful consideration, and your effort to the abolishment or the moderation of the proposed advance of freight shall be highly appreciated by our members as well as by our people.

Hoping that mutual trade will enjoy the vast and glorious development.

Yours most sincerely,

KENZO IKEDA. (Signed)  
Vice President of The Japan Foreign Trade Association.

### MARRIAGE BY PHOTOGRAPH.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an article which throws an interesting light on the question alluded to in our last issue, namely, marriages by photograph between Japanese residing in America and their countrywomen in Japan. It appears that two movements of a self defensive nature have recently been organised by Japanese residents in the United States. The first is a crusade against gambling by the Chinese, a vice which is indulged in on such a scale and which involves such evil results that the presence of Orientals in general becomes objectionable in the eyes of American citizens. Japanese agitation for the suppression of this vice promises to have the result of clearly differentiating them from its practice. The second movement has for its immediate outcome this idea of nuptials by photograph. There are about 100,000 Japanese in the United States, and fully 90 per cent. of them lead single lives. Such a condition was tolerable enough so long as a settler's object consisted merely in earning as fast as possible money enough to return home. But in view of the anti-Oriental spirit now prevailing in the United States, the Japanese residents see that the only practical remedy lies in becoming permanent settlers, and in carrying out that programme a wife is a prime essential. To return to Japan, however, for the purpose of providing himself with a wife means not only that a man would have to incur great expense, but also that it would be more than doubtful whether he could re-enter the States subsequently. Therefore the only feasible alternative is to get a wife over from Japan without going to fetch her. All this appears to have been anticipated very cleverly by the well known Mr. Shimadzu, a prominent Christian. Some time ago, he established in the Koishikawa suburb of Tokyo an institution called the Ryokko-kai, which may be freely translated Self-help Society. The inmates of this Institution, mostly graduates from girls' high schools, receive education in all subjects likely to be of practical utility, such as housekeeping, cooking, sewing, type-writing, etc. In fact they are expressly equipped to be the wives of Japanese settlers in the United States. It is between this Institution and the Japanese settlers that photographs have been exchanged, and by this means the settlers are enabled to obtain help-mates whose qualifications and record are known and whose appearance is rendered familiar by the photographs. The idea

is that if the settlers thus marry and bring up families, their sons will become naturalized American citizens, and by degrees the anti-Japanese feeling in the United States will die out. The conception seems eminently practical and useful, nor can we doubt for a moment that the Japanese authorities in Tokyo will refrain from interfering with the programme.

### THE NAGASAKI AFFAIR.

There has been a judicial search of the premises of the Nagasaki Russian newspaper, but the police are keeping their counsel and no outsider appears to be acquainted with the cause of the inquisition. Some allege that the staff of the journal are suspected of having made surveys of fortifications, and others speak of a nihilist plot in which dynamite figures. It is all very confused, and beyond the fact that a search has been made and that some arrests have been effected nothing is certain.

We are inclined to infer from telegrams received in Tokyo that the measures adopted by the Japanese police with reference to the Russian newspaper in Nagasaki were taken on insufficient evidence. What seems to have happened is that owing to dissensions amongst the Russians themselves, some of them lodged secret information with the police, alleging that the manufacture of false money and the concealing of dynamite were going on at the office of the paper. The police accepted this testimony and took action on the strength of it, but it does not appear that the search made by them revealed the presence of either bombs or spurious money. The telegrams may be misleading, and it is evident that such an affair would be treated with all possible secrecy, but we are disposed to think that it will prove a storm in a teapot.

### FORMOSA.

The advance of the Aiyu lines eastward from Byoritsz and Shinchiku has for object to completely encircle the region occupied by the aborigines in that quarter of the island so as to bring the whole under full control. The movement seems to be progressing successfully, for the telegraph says that the aborigines in the Byoritsz section have already surrendered in large numbers.

Turning to the Gilan region we read that the aborigines of Lower Nanwo have also submitted. They undertake to surrender all the heads in their possession and to hand over all their arms and ammunition provided that they be allowed to continue residing in their former homes. The Gilan expedition has thus thoroughly attained its object.

### RAILWAY FREIGHTS IN AMERICA.

According to a telegram under date of July 18th from St. Paul to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the conference between the representatives of various railway companies with regard to the proposed rise of freight rates has been progressing. They have agreed to take the revised tariff into force on November 1st this year. The new rates on principal goods imported from Japan are as follows:—

	Present rate.	Revised rate.
Figured matting, per 100 lbs.....	0.80	1.00
Tea per 100 lbs.....	0.90	1.00
Silk piece goods per 100 lbs.....	4.00	4.50

Lieut.-Colonel Prince Kuni, now in Berlin, will leave in September for home. On his way he will visit several places in Europe.



## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, July 17.

Without directly alluding to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Mainichi Dempo* evidently has that journal in view when it reminds the public that the programme for harnessing the Oigawa in order to supply electric power to Tokyo has been closely examined by the best foreign and Japanese experts and pronounced eminently promising. In fact there can be very little doubt that access to the *Asahi's* influential columns was obtained by someone who, under the guise of scientific knowledge, deliberately set himself to injure the reputation of the Anglo-Japanese Water-power Electric Company in the interests of a rival.

The *Asahi Shimbun* notes that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in addition to ceasing to employ chartered vessels, is endeavouring to sell some of its old steamers, for which employment is difficult to find in these days of commercial depression.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha also is said to be about to return the *Kasado Maru* (originally the *Kazan*) to the Naval Department.

The *Yorodzu Choho* publishes a curious paragraph about the new steamer *Tenyo Maru*. It says that so far from justifying the panegyrics heaped upon her at the time of her trial trip, the vessel's construction is defective, and on her maiden voyage to San Francisco she developed such a list that several of her first-class passengers left her at Honolulu.

There is a movement on foot which appears to have for object the retransfer of the nationalized railways to private hands. The leaders of the movement are two men of much eminence, namely Messrs. Sengoku and Yamada. They have not yet openly declared themselves in favour of retransfer, but they are bringing pressure to bear on the Government with regard to hastening the time for handing over the bonds which represent the purchase price, and with regard to the adoption of some measure to maintain the price of these securities at a reasonable point. Both proceedings are so difficult of accomplishment that to urge them strongly upon the Government is to create a situation from which the Cabinet may be willing to find a heroic exit.

Saturday June 18.

There is considerable briskness in the silk market. Large sales have been effected within the past few days at slightly enhanced prices. It is, however, thought that there will be a period of rest now pending some accumulation of the new crop.

It is now quite plain that the opponents of the Anglo-Japanese Water-power Electric Company are the interested advocates of the Kinugawa scheme. These latter have enlisted the *Yorodzu Choho* in their cause, and are declaring through the columns of that journal that no reliance can be placed on the opinions of the English engineers who have surveyed the Oigawa. This contest promises to be quite exciting now that the detractors of the foreign engineers have fairly showed their hand.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has telegrams from Kobe to the effect that a number of the Chinese tradesmen in that place find themselves unable to tide over the difficulties resulting from the depreciation of silver and the consequent stagnation in the

China-Japan commerce. For some months embarrassment has been steadily increasing and it is now on the verge of culmination.

Sunday, July 19.

Mr. Amenomiya is quoted as saying that when he originally proposed a uniform fare for the Tokyo Railway, he never contemplated the continuance of that system whatever extensions might be made of the Company's lines. To apply the uniform fare in such an indiscriminate manner would mean that for every extension made the Company would see its dividends decrease. That is evidently absurd, and equally extravagant is it that a passenger should be entitled to change cars any number of times without paying anything for the privilege. Therefore Mr. Amenomiya suggests that certain places for changing cars should be definitely fixed and one *sen* additional should be charged for every change. He estimates that this would add 7 or 8 per cent. to the Company's revenue.

It is confidently anticipated that Mr. Ozaki will be re-elected Mayor of Tokyo but that a little time must intervene. The routine is that the City Assembly will meet early next month and, having received his resignation, will transmit it to the Governor of Tokyo who will then order an election to be held for the purpose of filling the vacancy. The present Municipal Council are said to be unanimous in their resolve to elect Mr. Ozaki.

The fourth process of the discount system has produced hitherto applications amounting to only half a million for re-payment of the War Loan. It is thought that when all the applications are collected they will not exceed 3 millions out of the 20 which the Treasury offers to repay. Probably the new Cabinet will hereafter resort to the method of lots.

Monday, July 20.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that from statements made by the newly elected Aldermen of the City it is perfectly plain that the raising of the Tokyo Railway fares is now only a question of time, inasmuch as the Municipality looks to derive a considerable item of revenue from that source. The inhabitants of the City proper are not likely to offer any opposition as the matter will affect them scarcely at all. But the case is very different with the denizens of the suburbs, as Shinagawa, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Koishikawa, Fukagawa etc. These people have hitherto been carried over immense distances for a ridiculously small sum, and they are naturally unwilling to forego that valuable privilege; but, on the other hand, they are precisely the people who enjoy unfair advantages under the uniform-fare system, and we trust that the authorities will not show any undue leniency in the face of whatever agitation may be got up.

It is stated that the Keihin Electric Company has practically succeeded in obtaining from London capitalists a loan of 2 million *yen* wherewith to build a line from the Aoyama terminus of the Tokyo Railway to Shinagawa. Official permission was obtained some time ago and the only question that remained was that of finance. The loan is to carry 6 per cent. interest and the Company will receive 91 *yen* per bond. In connexion with this Keihin Electric Railway we read that it intends to double its Omori-Shinagawa line with a view to the probability that the Fisheries Section of the great Exhibition will be established at Haneda.

Tuesday, July 21.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Canadian Pacific Railway seems likely to be the saviour of the situation with regard to the menacing problem of increased transport charges by the four United States Railway Companies which perform traffic duties for the eastern coast of America. The Canadian Railway will continue its old scale of charges, and thus goods from Japan will be able to avail themselves of this route for reaching the western sections of the United States. There will of course be some inconvenience and some additional expense, but the project offers a distinctly favourable escape from the dilemma. Meanwhile the four American Companies are not at all disposed to maintain an obdurate front. Their action throughout has been not optional but in compelled obedience to the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Therefore they are desirous of accommodating their Japanese clients as far as possible.

The above note leaves much to the imagination. The Canadian Pacific Railway can not carry goods beyond Montreal, and is therefore only a partial *deus ex machina*. From Montreal to their destinations in the United States the goods would be subject to domestic rates. We interpret our Tokyo contemporary to suggest that the C.P.R. is prepared to frank merchandise all the way at existing through rates. That is inconceivable.

One of the most recent complications of the immigration question in the United States is that Japanese residing there are resorting to the device of sending home for wives with whom they contract marriages merely by an exchange of photographs. These women on reaching the States become units of the labouring population, which is strongly objected to by American labourers. The matter is said to have been officially taken up and the Japanese Ambassador in Washington is reported to have advised that women applying for passports to join their alleged husbands in the States should be subjected to close scrutiny. It is difficult to see what such scrutiny could effect. So long as a middle-man and a register are the only instruments required for lawful nuptials in Japan, an intervening ocean presents no insuperable obstacle to the completion of a marriage.

The question of raising the fares on the Tokyo Railway is beginning to enter the field of practical politics, but it seems to be thought that some little time will be needed before a new system can be organised and official consent obtained. We read in one newspaper that some of the principal shareholders have submitted a scheme which meets with the approval of the Directors. It is simple enough, namely, to divide the whole City into three sections, and to levy three *sen* for carriage in one section, six *sen* for carriage in two and nine *sen* for carriage in three. The calculation is that after completing the necessary extensions and improving the service, this system of fares would yield a return of at least 10 per-cent. in the form of dividend.

The Government's project for laying an electric line along the present railway bed from Shimbashi to Ueno is said to have at last matured, but some months must elapse before traffic is opened.

There is much talk of the extreme depression which now prevails in the maritime carrying trade of Japan. The freight of a ton of coal from Moji to Yokohama costs only 60

sen, and such a low rate has not been witnessed since 1878. It is predicted that if the present state of affairs continues much longer, many ships will have to be laid up. We may note *en passant* that, in spite of this exceedingly cheap rate of freight, consumers of coal in Tokyo have still to pay the very high price of 12 yen a ton.

Wednesday, July 22.

The latest news from the United States with regard to the action of the four railway Companies is that the question of raising the fares on goods carried inland from the Pacific coast is likely to be solved in such a manner as to cause very little inconvenience to Japanese exporters. The figures originally proposed have been greatly modified. Of course the railway Companies have been careful to keep in constant view the rivalry of the Suez route. Goods sent by the latter take a long time to reach America, and there is a corresponding loss of interest on exporters' bills but the gain in cost of transport might very easily constitute sufficient compensation if rates from the Pacific coast were raised to the extent originally contemplated.

This month of July is always a comparatively difficult time for the State financiers, the Treasury's outgoings being larger than its incomings. In ordinary circumstances such a situation is met by the issue of Treasury bills, but it appears that the banks have gladly made large purchases of this class of securities and are prepared to increase their holdings, since they find it safest to invest their deposits and reserves in that way. This means of course that the banks have no funds to lend to the general public, and the Treasury being unwilling to accentuate that state of affairs, will not, it is said, issue any Treasury bills this month, but will obtain temporary accommodation from the Bank of Japan, repaying it out of the large receipts from taxation which will come in next month.

The applications for redemption of War Loan-bonds by the discount process have amounted to only 1,612,250 yen on this fourth occasion, whereas the sum offered for redemption was 20 millions. All official forecasts have been completely falsified in connexion with this affair. The first invitation elicited acceptances to the extent of 12 millions in round figures; the second, 7 millions; the third less than 4 millions; and now the fourth, only a little more than 1½ millions. When the first and second failures were recorded, the Treasury officials attributed the ill success of their scheme to insufficient facilities. But there is now abundant proof that the method of discounts is quite unpopular. It is therefore expected that the payment of the next installment will be made by lot during the month of September.

It is again reported that the silk market is active and that prices show an upward tendency.

The debts of the great Temple Hongwan-ji are once more beginning to occupy public attention. A strong party among the priests advocate radical measures by selling property and discharging the liabilities, but the Lord Abbot and his immediate followers are opposed to this method, and there is once more an apprehension of renewed controversy.

Thursday, July 23.

It is telegraphed that the London Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted

a resolution for rendering a full measure of practical assistance to the Japanese Exhibition of 1912.

The process of bringing back to Japan the rolling stock which was sent from this country originally for use on the South Manchuria Railway during the War is now going on rapidly. There are altogether 3,800 waggons, 160 passenger cars and 210 locomotives. These represent, according to Mr. Hirai, about 10 per cent of the total rolling stock of the Japanese railways, and such an addition to the latter's transport capacity will necessarily exercise a great effect in improving traffic facilities. A part of the returned rolling stock is to be sent to Taiwan for use on the railways there.

The exact figures are now known with reference to the applications for repayment of the first installment of the War Loan. There have been, as our readers know, four operations up to the present, and they have resulted as follow:—

#### APPLICATIONS UNDER THE DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

	Yen.
I. ....	12,477,825
II. ....	7,109,050
III. ....	3,825,450
IV. ....	1,907,200
	Rewritten.
	27,216,875
Total.....	52,529,400

This leaves about 45 million yen to be still repaid. The Treasury has not yet given any intimation as to whether the system of discounts will now be abandoned in favour of lots, but the general belief is that this change will be made, and that the first payment by lot will take place about the 15th of September.

It is understood that the Treasury will rewrite the whole of its bills which mature on the 24th inst. The amount is 8,400,000 yen, and the period of repayment will be extended to the 14th of October, the rate of interest being one *sen* 8 *rin* daily. This works out at about 7 per cent., whereas the most liberal of the banks are now said to be charging at least 9½ per cent. for accommodation on good security.

There is a plan on foot for extensive harbour improvements at Yokkaichi. This port is a natural door of exit for the ceramic wares produced in its hinterland, but at present owing to the state of the harbour these goods have to be carried by small vessels to Yokohama and Kobe and there transhipped for foreign countries. The neighbouring port of Atsuta has already been materially improved and the people of Yokkaichi are anxious to follow that good example. Mr. Hagiwara, Chief of the commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has proceeded to Yokkaichi to make investigations.

Some time ago it was announced that the Imperial Commercial Bank (Teikoku Shogyo Ginko) would settle its affairs by a heroic measure, namely, writing off one fourth of its capital. But it appears that this proposal is encountering some opposition from the principal shareholders. The Bank's operations during the last half year resulted in a loss of 580,000 yen, and it has practically unrecoverable debts to the extent of 1,387,500 yen. There seems to be no manner of doubt that if these losses were boldly written off the capital, the Bank could start on a new career with every prospect of success. But the public is in a pessimistic frame of mind with regard to this particular enterprise. The Bank's shares on

which 35 yen have been paid up, are quoted at only 13 yen in the open market, which is an extravagantly low figure. There is as yet no indication of what course will be ultimately adopted. This Bank is understood to be carrying a large quantity of Tokyo Railway shares which were hypothecated to it in the days of the boom.

The affairs of the Oguri Bank have been at last adjusted on the basis of full payment of all claims not exceeding 100 yen, and payment of larger claims by annual installments spread over eight years. The Bank is to re-open its doors on the 25th inst. It will be remembered that this bank was the first to go down in the debacle of last year. We may be permitted to hope that its resignation will mark the beginning of better times.

It is announced by the officials of the Experimental Farm at Nishigahara that the somewhat pessimistic views prevalent as to the prospects of the rice crop are not justified by actual conditions. There has indeed been a lack of sunshine, but the general temperature has not been by any means so low as people suppose and the outlook is good at present. The upland rice is an exceptionally fine crop.

As to the share market, the opinions of the press are not optimistic, but it will probably have occurred to our readers long before this that journalistic forecasts have seldom been verified in this matter. The fact is that if the market record for the past 18 months be examined carefully, it will be found to represent a very jagged curve. There have been successive elevations and depressions following each other in monotonous succession. Of late although the elevations have not reached any considerable height, the intervening depressions have not been so deep as was at one time the case, so that on the whole an improved state of affairs may be inferred. The opinion in well informed circles seems to be that there will be nothing like real activity until the autumn and possibly not until next spring.

#### BASEBALL.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on Saturday afternoon in fine weather between the "Cricketers" and "Baseballers." The grand stand was well filled with ladies and gentlemen and a fair crowd of Japanese lined the boundaries of the field. The "Cricketers" did very well considering they only had a couple of weeks practice. Their fielding work was exceptionally good, Bousfield bringing off several brilliant catches without gloves. Mollison also played a good game. On the other hand the "Baseballers" played a very poor game only managing to win by the narrow margin of 9 to 5.

The line up was as follows:—

BASEBALLERS.		CRICKETERS.	
O'Connor.....	P.	Wheeler, Mollison	
Walker .....	C.	Thorn	
Becker .....	I. B.	Mollison, Wheeler	
Gray.....	2 B.	Bell	
Nicholl.....	S. S.	Drummond	
Gibbs .....	3 B.	Kilby	
Da Costa.....	L. F.	Bousfield	
McChesney .....	C. F.	Sharnan	
Tomeye .....	R. F.	Squire	

#### SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"Baseballers" ...	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	0=9
"Cricketers" .....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0=5

Scorer,—H. S. Stelson. Umpire,—E. G. Babbitt.

S. Tokuno (67) a well-known fencing master of Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of July 17th by cutting his throat with a short sword. The cause was temporary insanity after excessive drinking.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Judging from St. Petersburg telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo*, there seems to have been quite an interesting debate in the committee appointed to consider the question of paying a substantial subsidy to a Russian line of steamers plying between Vladivostok and Chinese, Korean and Japanese ports. A member of the committee having expressed the opinion that from a commercial point of view the proposed service is unnecessary, it was officially replied that the establishment of the service should be regarded as a matter of policy rather than of trade. It was essential that the Russian flag should be seen in the Sea of Japan, and the Minister of Finance by whom this statement was made did not hesitate to declare that prime importance attached to that desideratum. A member of the committee responded in the sense that little credit could accrue to Russia if her flag was seen flying over steamers which carried only one passenger and 10 tons of goods, but in spite of these very practical remonstrances the committee passed the bill.

We have already given the address of the *Romaji* magazine, but in answer to further enquiries, we beg to state that it is *Romaji-Hirome-Kwai*, 111 Higashi-Kata machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

It appears that Mr. Consul Suzuki is about to visit St. Petersburg with reference to the seizure of Japanese vessels by Russian cruisers in the Northern Seas. The latest ship to suffer this fate was the *Miye Maru*, but within comparatively recent times the *Daijuku Maru*, the *Taiyo Maru* and the *Konpira Maru* have also been seized. The *Daijuku Maru* was destroyed by the ice last winter, but the other vessels are still held by Russia, and it is claimed that they were not guilty of any violation of the law. Mr. Suzuki is not expected to encounter any serious difficulty as the Russian Government recognises the justice of Japan's claims in this matter and as the dimensions of the question are petty.

The figures of Japan's foreign trade for the period, 11th to 20th of July were as follow:—

		Comparison with	
		For 10 days. Since Jan. 1st.	last year.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Exports...	8,813,000...	191,965,000...	—28,745,000
Imports...	9,776,000...	275,253,000...	—15,394,000
Excess of Imports.	963,000...	83,288,000	

The excess of imports for the ten-day period is of insignificant dimensions, but the persistence of the phenomenon inspires misgivings.

The following official appointments are gazetted:—

Dr. Ikki, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.  
Dr. Eizaburo Kamei, Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police.  
Mr. H. Arimatsu, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau.  
Mr. T. Kawaji, Governor of Kumamoto-ken.  
The resignations of Mr. Yoshiwara, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Anraku, Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr. Kogo, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau, have been accepted.  
Mr. S. Terada, Governor of Miyagi-ken.  
Mr. T. Taniguchi, Governor of Okayama-ken.  
Mr. Yoshio Aoki, Governor of Nara-ken.  
Mr. Ichizo Hayashi, Governor of Miye-ken.  
Mr. Katsusaburo Watanabe, Governor of Tokushima-ken.

The *Novoe Vremya* has published, with reference to the unveiling of the Port Arthur monument, a most grateful article, which is translated by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It appears that one of the editors of the Russian journal attended the ceremony, and that he

sent to his journal a very detailed account. He says that never in his life was he more moved than by the demeanour of the Japanese officers and men on the memorable occasion, and that nothing could be truer than the words used by the leading Russian Representative when he said that, only heroes can truly appreciate heroes. The *Novoe Vremya* expresses the opinion that this event ought to have the effect of drawing Russia and Japan very close together.

The *Kano Maru*, the first of six fine new sister ships to be employed on the European service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived in Yokohama on Wednesday afternoon. Invitations have been issued for an inspection of the vessel on Monday, July 27th, between 2 and 5 p.m.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 18.

The market opened tolerably strong on Friday morning, but the feeling of buoyancy was quickly checked by news that the rate of interest had risen abroad, that silver had fallen, that cotton-yarns were cheap and that Japanese securities ruled low on the London market. The bears took full advantage of this intelligence, and prices were forced down in several cases. State securities, however, showed an upward tendency.

Monday, July 20.

The statements attributed to Prince Ito and Viscount Terauchi seem to indicate that it will not be possible for the Cabinet to make any considerable retrenchments; the state of the weather is beginning to cause much uneasiness; the price of cotton yarns is declining, and the news from Kobe shows that the Chinese merchants there are in a very shaky condition—all these causes combined to depress the stock market on Saturday, and all securities moved down appreciably. The immediate outlook is considered gloomy.

Tuesday, July 21.

Monday witnessed a continuance of the debacle on the Stock Exchange. The weather still inspired doubts and the ability of the Cabinet to accomplish anything substantial was persistently questioned. All shares fell, especially those of the Tokyo Spinning Company which tumbled down nearly 5½ points, owing to the fact that virtually all the company's reserves had been absorbed to pay the last dividend, and it is evident that the next must be comparatively small. The depression was deepened by bad news from the Osaka Exchange, and altogether the situation looked very sombre.

Wednesday, July 22.

The depression on the Stock Exchange continued on Tuesday. There was almost complete stagnation, and the Tokyo Spinning Company's shares dropped 2¼ points, so that they closed at 31.30 yen compared with 39 yen last Saturday. In fact, the bottom seems to have dropped out of these particular shares. In the afternoon news came that the balance of trade during the 10 days ended on the 20th was again unfavourable, and this increased the depression. There was, however, a slightly improved feeling at the close.

Thursday, July 23.

There is nothing special to record about Wednesday's market. Buyers were in a hesitating mood and sellers were reluctant. Evidently the process of "skimming" (*saya-tori*) has been repeated, as was pre-

dicted some time ago in these columns. The afternoon session closed heavy, and there are no indications of a speedy revival.

Friday, July 24.

The market opened very flat on Thursday forenoon. Influenced by the unseasonable weather and by the operations of the bears, prices declined steadily. In the afternoon, however, some buyers made their appearance, and things hardened a little. Buyers and sellers are now evidently awaiting some new material. The following are the quotations for September delivery:—

		July 22nd.	July 23rd.
Tanko Kisen .....	83.35 .....	82.80 .....	.55
Tokyo Railway .....	57.15 .....	56.85 .....	.30
Kei-Hin Railway .....	65.40 .....	65.40 .....	—
Yusen Kaisha .....	82.25 .....	81.90 .....	.35
Toyo Kisen .....	— .....	— .....	—
Tokyo Gas .....	81.00 .....	80.50 .....	.50
Tokyo Dento .....	— .....	— .....	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	83.05 .....	83.05 .....	—
Tokyo Spinning .....	31.10 .....	31.50 .....	+.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	85.00 .....	85.20 .....	+.20
Beer .....	77.00 .....	76.95 .....	-.05
Sugar .....	67.70 .....	68.70 .....	+.10
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	101.50 .....	101.40 .....	.10
Nippon Oil .....	— .....	— .....	—
Namboku Oil .....	— .....	— .....	—
Stock Exchange .....	109.20 .....	110.75 .....	+1.55

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Russian Volunteer Ship Company's chartered British steamer *Port Maria* went ashore at Kuregasaki, Nifu, Echizen province, at 2.30 a.m. on July 17th owing to a dense fog on her way from Vladivostok to Tsuruga. Severe damage was sustained in the engine room through which water rushed in, and it was only by hard pumping she escaped from sinking. With the assistance of several fishing boats, she managed to reach Tsuruga at 6.30 a.m. on the same day. While entering the harbour, she signalled to the ships there. A German cruiser in the harbour at once sent several boats for assistance. Thereupon, the *Port Maria* which was still in distress ran ashore off Matsubara to avoid sinking. The crew and passengers as well as a large portion of cargo was saved.

A private-telegram states that owing to the great assistance from the German warships the *Port Maria* was floated and temporarily repaired on the night of July 18th.

Damage occurred to the engines of the steamer *Saminoye Maru II.* (116 tons) at 7 p.m. on July 18th at Otaru. Three coolies were killed and two injured by steam.

## THE UNREST IN TONKIN.

That the unrest in Tonkin is regarded as serious by the French population, says the *China Mail*, is shown by the fact that a large deputation of citizens marched on the Palace of the Governor-General the other day. They first held a meeting and protested in speeches against the ineptitude of the Government in putting down the disturbances, and then marched in a body to the Palace. The sentries could not stop them entering the Palace grounds. They burst open the doors and approached the Palace. The Governor-General met them on the steps and, quickly surrounded, he was compelled to speak to the crowd for about an hour, during which time they severely criticised the silence of the Government and the endeavours the authorities were making to suppress news of the unrest and belittle its importance. They only left the Palace upon receiving a promise from the Governor-General that steps would be taken to restore peace.

When the crowd appeared at the Palace the Governor-General telephoned to the Chief of the Military forces and told him that the Palace was surrounded. Believing that natives were up in arms the Commander-in-Chief ordered the forces to their posts fully armed, but upon learning that the crowd was merely a deputation of citizens the troops were recalled.



## BISHOP AWDRY.

THERE can be no doubt that Bishop AWDRY's letters to *The Times* will produce an excellent effect, as the testimony of a witness who is not only independent but also unimpeachable. As yet we have telegraphic summaries only of the Bishop's last letter, but it is easy to see that he has dealt radically with the attitude of extravagant apprehension that exists in parts of the Occident as to Japan's mood. No ordinarily intelligent observer residing in Japan and having access to the educated classes there, can fail to perceive that the idea of aggressive action in the direction of Australia or the Philippines finds absolutely no place in the Japanese mind of to-day. The Bishop justly analyses this apprehension as arising primarily from the fact that recent wars in the East have seemed to have their origin in questions of opening up undeveloped territory. It is inferred that Japan's ambition lies in that direction, and that she will naturally turn from Manchuria and Korea to Australia, the Philippines and Hawaii. But in Japan itself there is not the remotest indication that such an earth fever exists. There is not the faintest symptom of it. If one thinks calmly for a moment and realizes that such aggression would at once place Japan in the lists with Great Britain and the United States for adversaries, one perceives at once how chimerical the whole fancy is. If Japan has fought two great wars during the past 14 years, her plain object has been to thrust back the tide of Western aggression from her own shores, not to herself aggress. It was inevitable that when she emerged victorious from those struggles she should take suitable steps to protect the regions in question either by an actual exercise of administrative authority, as is the case in Korea, or by enlisting the interest of the nations at large, as has been done in Manchuria. In no circumstances at present conceivable can Australia or the Philippines or Hawaii become a menace to Japan, and unless she is menaced, she does not strike. If, as the Bishop seems to have pointed out, the United States treats the Philippines and Hawaii with such indifference that the transfer of the islands to another Power becomes an imminent contingency, Japan might be disposed to raise her voice on the ground of political geography. Otherwise she has no more idea of attempting to seize those islands than America has of annexing the Empire of Japan. We are not quite sure whether the telegraph rightly represents Bishop AWDRY, but if it does, he appears to have said that the suspicions of the Australians are largely the children of an uneasy conscience. They feel in their heart of hearts that their conservatism obstructs the full discharge of their duties in developing the splendid opportunities they have inherited, and thus they begin to conceive anxiety least some outsider should undertake to complete the development for them. Im-

pecunious Japan, who conspicuously lacks the means of developing even her own resources, is the last Power in the world to undertake the development of Australasia. Nothing could be further from her thoughts. As the Bishop justly says, she aims at nothing beyond obtaining for her people treatment equal to that accorded by the Occident to Occidentals. That is not an extravagant ambition, and that it should be frustrated by the prejudice and illiberality of the West after all the preaching which the latter used to din into the ears of the East is humiliating. The Japanese have a saying that even Jizo gets angry if his face be rubbed three times the wrong way. The West is doing the rubbing now with much vigour. It is proclaiming and acting upon the doctrine of the Occident for Occidentals. Surely it is easy to foresee that even the Oriental Jizo must presently begin to entertain the idea of the East, for Easterns. When one comes to think out what the latter tocsin would mean were it obeyed in practice, a panorama as shocking as it is improbable presents itself. Nevertheless nothing is truer than that like begets like. Europe and America are energetically sowing Cadmean teeth in the Orient; and unless the process is stopped, there must inevitably be an evil harvest. We can not conceive that any more sacred duty devolves upon a Christian leader like Bishop AWDRY than that of averting such a disaster.

## LIBEL CASE IN SHANGHAI.

A VERY curious libel case has just been tried in Shanghai. The facts are these, stated in briefest terms. A lady, conceiving that she had a grievance against a teacher in the Cathedral School, wrote to the *North China Daily News* a letter for publication. This letter would have greatly damaged the School, and accordingly Mr. H. T. MONTAGUE BELL, Editor of the paper, visited the Head-Master of the School and consulted with him as to the possibility of inducing the incriminated teacher to make an apology, and the possibility of getting the lady to be satisfied with that step. The head master called in his colleague, the Head of the Cathedral Compound, and the latter, being consulted, agreed that if the lady were willing to accept an apology, the incriminated teacher might be asked to apologise. Thereupon the Editor went back to his office, fully persuaded that things were in train for an amicable settlement without publicity. Subsequently the lady, being visited by the Head-Master, consented to accept an apology, and the incriminated teacher having agreed to make one if its acceptance were assured, the whole matter, apparently quite trifling, might be supposed to have been settled. But—and here the curious feature of the story presents itself—before setting out to sound the lady, the Head-Master and the Head of the Cathedral Compound had agreed that a barrister should be

consulted, and while the Head-Master was visiting the lady, his colleague proceeded to consult Messrs. HOME and DOUGLAS, two barristers practising in partnership. He found Mr. HOME and submitted the case for the latter's consideration and advice, but he conveyed to Mr. HOME's mind an impression that the lady was implacable and that there was imminent danger of the letter's publication. Thus instructed, Mr. HOME telephoned to the newspaper a query as to whether the lady's letter could be inspected before publication, and being, of course, answered in the negative, he then advised the despatch of a communication to the proprietors of the newspaper warning them that if the lady's letter were published, and if, when published, it were found to contain libellous matter, Messrs. HOME and DOUGLAS were instructed to institute legal proceedings on behalf of the incriminated teacher and the Cathedral School. The receipt of such a communication naturally astounded Mr. BELL. He had been doing everything in his power to assist the School and to avert the publication of the letter; he was actually in direct consultation with the Head-Master, and everything seemed to have been satisfactorily arranged, when suddenly a barrister's letter reached him, at the alleged instance of the very men and the very institution to which he was rendering friendly assistance, and the letter amounted in his opinion to an attempt at intimidation. Presently the Head-Master and the incriminated teacher called on him and emphatically dissociated themselves from the barrister's communication, but failed to convey to him the essential fact that their colleague, the Head of the Cathedral Compound, had consulted the barristers and approved of the latter's communication. This failure was proximately responsible for a most unfortunate error. Mr. BELL published the barristers' communication in the following morning's issue of the *N. C. Daily News*, substituting the initials "X" and "Y.Z." for the names of the incriminated teacher and the Cathedral School, respectively, using the head line "A case for the Bar Society," and adding the foot-note:—  
"We have received the personal assurances of Mr. X. and the head of the 'Y.Z.' that no such instructions were given by them to Messrs. Home and Douglas and they dissociate themselves entirely from the idea of intimidation. Will the Bar Society kindly take note?"  
Now it is evident that had the Editor believed in the entire trustworthiness of the two barristers, he would assuredly have addressed an inquiry to them, in the sense:—"I have received such and such a communication from you. But I have also received from your alleged clients distinct assurances that they did not authorize, and that they dissociate themselves from, any threat of the kind contained in your communication. How am I to explain this discrepancy?" Unfortunately the editor did not adopt that precaution. He seems to have resented so bitterly the apparent attempt to intimidate him that he jumped to a somewhat credulous conclusion, and per-

suaed himself that the two barristers had taken the unprofessional and improbable step of threatening in the names of men who had not sanctioned any menace. Regard- ed in cold blood and with the wisdom that follows the event, the procedure of the editor suggests great hastiness and strange readiness to believe an almost incredible incident. But we have to remember that he had been emphatically assured as to the disapproval of the barristers' communication by the very persons under whose alleged instructions it had been sent; that he was pressed for time; that he had already gone far out of his way and taken most kindly precautions to avert the precise catastrophe which he was now menacingly warned against precipitating, and that, without an exercise of exceptional penetration, he would have been most unlikely to divine the curious complication which had actually occurred, namely, that one representative of the School had authorized a step disapproved by the two other representatives, and that the latter had failed to disclose their colleague's independent action to the Editor. In these mitigating circumstances it will suggest itself to our readers, as it suggests itself to us, that while a jury could not but bring in a verdict against the editor on the score of want of caution, they would have fully satisfied the occasion by assessing the damages at some figure little more than nominal, say a hundred dollars. On the contrary, however, they not only found for the two complaining barristers, but also awarded them 5,000 dollars each.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Social Evil in Japan*, by U. G. MURPHY; Methodist Publishing House.

THIS is a simple unpretending story of philanthropic work. The author keeps himself as much as possible in the background. He describes incidents and effects in an essentially impersonal tone. Yet one lays down the little book with a feeling of deep admiration for the noble work he has done, for his method of doing it and for his invincible patience and perseverance. There is room for difference of opinion as to the problem whether it is wiser to seek to regulate the social evil by licensing it and controlling it, or to declare it anathema and endeavour to extirpate it. Many good and thoughtful persons hold the former view, but there are at least as many advocates of the latter and Mr. Murphy is among them. But he recognises that in Japan, where the licensing system has been deliberately chosen after careful reflection, it is futile to essay a radical alteration from the outset. The licensing system, however, is subject to terrible abuses. As practised in Japan a few years ago, when Mr. Murphy and his coadjutors took up the work, it had developed usages which amounted to slavery of the worst form. An unhappy girl, sold into a life of shame, became thenceforth a veritable slave, never to be released from shocking bondage so long as her purchaser found his account in retaining possession of her. The expiration of her nominal term of service found her shackled with debts for things which she had never received, debts which her keeper created by a stroke of his pen

and which the law recognised. There was no hope for anyone entering the inferno. Textually the law forbade the detention of a girl contrary to her own will, but practically the brothel-keeper could exercise such pressure that the liberty granted by the law became wholly illusory. Mr. Murphy and his friends set themselves to correct this shameful state of affairs, and the unflinching determination they showed in the face of countless obstacles and countless rebuffs merits the profound gratitude of the unhappy persons to whom they have brought relief and commands the applause of every intelligent onlooker. They received stalwart assistance from the Salvation Army. Indeed without the latter's fearless co-operation it may be doubted whether success would ever have been attained. A word of tribute is due also to Christian Japanese barristers, several of whom rendered aid of the most efficient and disinterested nature. We are obviously precluded from following Mr. Murphy into the details of his narrative, but we are not precluded from saying that we heartily sympathise with his noble efforts, and that we trust he will make all possible expedition in publishing a Japanese edition of his work, for the more widely it is circulated among the people of this country the better for their intelligent understanding of a problem one of the gravest confronting legislators.

#### EVIDENCE OF FORMER MINISTER DUN.

"I have no hesitancy in declaring that there can be no war between the two countries (Japan and the United States), neither now nor within the time of the present generation of men, unless it is forced by the United States. Japan could only undertake such a war in self defence and as a last resort."

Thus declares Edwin Dun, former minister to Japan, now resident at Tokyo, and thus have declared every one of our diplomats to Japan now living. Unequivocally they have all denounced the shameful agitation against Japan, and yet the prejudiced, sensational press and those of our citizens who permit it to do their thinking, persist in flying in the face of all informed opinion with assertions that sooner or later there must be war between these two countries.

Among all the diplomats who have protested against wicked war talk, Mr. Dun is the only one who has lived in Japan a generation and speaks the language. Of them all, he knows the people best and his statements have a special value. They were called out by newspaper articles condemning the attitude of Hobson written by Rev. John H. DeForest of Auburndale, Mass., who has sent a personal letter from the former minister to the *News* with the indorsement, "You made a good campaign against Hobson's wild statements about Japan, and I fancy this letter will do as much good in your paper as anywhere."

The letter is published in another column to-day and we commend it to the careful perusal of every reader of this paper. The statements it contains are made by one whose opportunity for knowing the real, responsible public sentiment of Japan is not surpassed by any other person.

Mr. Dun's evidence supports and verifies several contentions that have been made by the *News*. It leaves no room to doubt that the feeling of Japan is one of friendliness to the United States, and no room to doubt that her interest and her purpose are wholly against war; that she needs to conserve her finance and develop her resources and that these things she desires to do. To go to war for the Philippines, or the Philippines and Hawaii and all else that she could possibly hope to gain even if she could prevail in a war, would be a losing game and foolishly suicidal, and Japan's statesmen cannot be accused of a lack of sense, as Mr. Dun reminds us.

It is to be hoped this evidence will dissipate some of the unfounded belief that Japan wants war. The question of the proper restriction of

emigration is an entirely different one and should not be clouded with false notions and belittling prejudice against a friendly nation.

[Note.—The following letter from former Minister to Japan, Edwin Dun, is forwarded to the *News* by the recipient, for publication, a privilege of which we gladly take avail. Both men have for their opinions as to Japanese feeling and purposes the authority of knowledge gained by long residence in Japan.—Ed. *News*.]

37 Mita, Shiba Ku,  
Tokyo, May 7, 1908.

Rev. J. H. de Forest, Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir: I have read with much interest and satisfaction two letters of yours taken from the *Advocate of Peace* and re-published in the *Japan Times*. The last one in particular which appeared in the *Japan Times* of May 6th-7th, "Is Japan a Menace to the U.S.?" is to my mind, particularly good and deserving of the thanks of all true friends of both the United States and Japan as well as of all lovers of fair play in general. I endorse every word of that letter. If it were possible I would like to emphasise that:—

"Never in the history of our nation was there a more baseless, senseless and shameful agitation against a great and friendly people than we have witnessed here (in the United States) during the last year."

Like you, when I think of it, I could hide my head in shame for my country.

Fortunately all the efforts of the yellow press and of other parties who from motives of self interest, have deliberately planned to make trouble between the United States and Japan, together with the hysterical writings of the ignorant and foolish, have failed to create any widespread feeling in Japan of hostility towards the people or government of the United States. The feeling among educated Japanese is one of utter amazement and exceeding regret that the absurd statements, in regard to the feelings and intentions of Japan, which have appeared from time to time not only in jingo journals but also in newspapers that should know better, should be given credence by any intelligent section of the America people.

Aside from the question of long standing friendship and of good will existing between the two peoples and governments and considered purely and simply from the standpoint of the self interest by Japan, the idea of a war with the United States is so absurd that it is difficult to conceive how any one endowed with the most ordinary intelligence and information in regard to the relations of the two countries can believe that Japan could desire anything but the friendship of America.

What possible gain to Japan could result from such a war? Her people do not like the Philippines and would not accept them as a gift. Japan's experience with Formosa is quite enough in that direction. The Hawaiian islands are attractive to Japanese emigrants on account of the high wages paid for labor on the sugar plantations, but as the greater part of the savings of the Japanese in Hawaii is, and has always been, sent home, there would be little gained by a change of flag. Moreover the entire money value of the Hawaiian islands would, probably, not cover one month's cost of a war between the two countries. Outside of the Philippines and Hawaiian islands what possible object could Japan have in view? Surely no sane person could believe for a moment that an invasion of the Pacific coast states would be contemplated by Japan. It would be just as reasonable to believe that the United States would have in view an invasion of the main island of Japan. Five thousand miles of water between the two countries renders either one or the other, practically, an impossibility. In addition to the above, modern wars cost money and while the United States might afford to throw away several hundreds of millions of dollars with no tangible object in view, if the mighty head lines to be afforded sensational journals are excepted, it is very certain that Japan could not afford such insane waste and as she could not finance such a war without placing loans on the European market, it is very doubtful indeed if her credit could stand such a strain. For these reasons and accepting for the sake of argument that Japan is as bad as her worst

enemies claim that she is, it is absurd to believe that she desires war with the United States. I may also say that I have never heard that her worst enemies even claimed that the statesmen of Japan were lacking ordinary common sense.

I have no hesitancy in declaring that there can be no war between the two countries either now nor within the time of the present generation of men unless it is forced by the United States. Japan could only undertake such a war in self defense and as a last resort.

Is it conceivable that the good people of our country can, for a moment, tolerate the thought even of such a monstrous crime against a friendly nation composed of people just as good as we are? Perish the thought that America could be guilty of such a crime.

I commenced this letter with the idea only of expressing my appreciation of and concurrence with the views expressed in your letters but find the subject has tempted me to go further than I had intended. However as it is written it may go and you are at liberty to make such use of it as to you may seem fit and proper.

Although we have not met for many years I have heard of you frequently and fully appreciate the good work that you and others of your calling have already accomplished and are still doing in this country. For your manly outspoken words asking of Americans only justice and fair play in behalf of a truly great and most lovable people who most earnestly desire the continuance of the traditional relations of good friendship which, until now, have never been questioned since Perry first came to these shores, I beg to express my admiration and to tender to you my thanks. An intimate association of thirty-five years with the Japanese people entitles you to speak with the authority of knowledge, an article that seems to be entirely ignored as something of but little value or use in arriving at conclusions by the gifted Hobson and other kindred spirits of the same intellectual class and calibre.

Yours very truly, EDWIN DUN,  
At one time U.S. Minister to Japan.

#### ALLEGED TREASON.

A sensational report is afloat in Tokyo. It is alleged by the *Demio* that S. Ishima, a lawyer of Hakodate, and another man have been arrested by the gendarmes in Tokyo on a charge of treason. It appears that they made detailed plans of the Sasebo fortress and 15 other naval stations, etc., and tried to sell them for yen 5,000,000, to a foreign Embassy through S. Sudzuki, an interpreter of the office showing him the maps at the Ariake-Kwan Hotel in Tsukiji. Sudzuki deceived them with a pretext that he would assist in accomplishing the proposed transaction but on leaving the hotel, he stated the affair to the Tokyo Gendarmes' Office. The *Demio* adds that a surveyor of the Military General Staff Office was arrested late on the night of July 14 in connexion with the affair.

It is also said in Tokyo that the accused fabricated the plans merely for a fraudulent purpose and that these had been already seized by the gendarmes.

#### WATER POLO.

A very interesting game of water-polo was played off the V. A. R. C. barge at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday between the following teams:—

The Rest.	Born in Japan.
V. G. Bowden.....Goal.....	G. W. Gregory.
C. von Fallot.....	J. L. Graham
G. Neville.....	W. B. Mason
G. G. Franklin.....	H. Goddard
A. B. Pollock.....	S. Vincent
V. Church.....	F. Luther
H. Deveson.....	D. Drummond
Referee:—Mr. O. Strome.	

The Rest proved victorious, winning by 4 goals to 1. The goals for the "Rest" were scored by Pollock (3) Deveson (1) Luther put one through for "Born in Japan."

#### HEAVY RAIN.

On July 16th and the same night, heavy rain fell in Yokohama. In the night, the weather rose to a storm. Inundations occurred in several parts of the city, although no special damage was sustained.

The zone of the storm seems to have been in Central Japan only. A telegram from Utsumiya states that the rivers Kamakawa and Takawa flooded their embankments, about 270 houses in the places along the rivers being flooded. A terrible storm was experienced in Chiba prefecture. The rivers Miyako, Tone, and Yedo flooded their banks, and the bridges were washed away. On account of the inundation, many trees were damaged and several buildings collapsed. Much damage to cultivated land was sustained as to which investigation is being made. Damage from inundations in Shizuoka is also reported to have been severe. Traffic on the railway between Iwafuchi and Sudzuka was stopped on the morning of July 16th.

It is reported by the Yokohama Observatory that on Wednesday morning, a large area of depression appeared in the direction of North China and advanced slowly towards Japan. On the following morning, the depression reached the Shimonoseki district where it separated into several sections, proceeding to Kyushu, East Japan, Central Japan, etc., showing a reading of 746 millimetres. At Yokohama, the depression was specially low at 7 p.m. on Thursday (16th), the reading being 747.2 millimetres. At 9.06 p.m., a terrible storm was noted with thunder in the direction of northwest. The wind became very strong about one hour later at the rate of 17.4 metres per second. The storm, however, commenced to subside at 10.15 p.m., the depression having passed away. The quantity of rain between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. was recorded at 69 millimetres.

According to reports received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, inundations were experienced in several districts along the Sagami river, but no special damage was caused. On Friday morning, the floods ceased.

#### DOYO.

The *Doyo* or dog-days commenced on July 20th. The records during the hottest days in the past eleven years were as follows:—

	Average temperature.	Quantity of rain.	Days rained.
1897 .....	25.2	27.2	8
1898 .....	27.0	22.7	4
1899 .....	24.7	141.6	7
1900 .....	24.9	2.0	3
1901 .....	25.7	21.7	5
1902 .....	23.4	291.8	13
1903 .....	25.4	130.9	8
1904 .....	25.7	103.1	11
1905 .....	23.7	123.7	13
1906 .....	26.6	115.6	11
1907 .....	24.9	71.6	8
Average ...	25.2	97.0	8

The Yokohama Observatory reports that this year very little rain will fall during the hottest season. The temperature will not be higher than the average.

It is stated by the Tokyo Observatory that an area of high pressure has been stationary in the neighbourhood of the Kurile group for some weeks past. So long as the high pressure remains there, northeasterly winds will be experienced in north and central Japan with a specially low temperature. The present weather resembles that experienced in 1904 when the crops generally failed. The Observatory officials believe that the pressure will pass away in August and ordinarily seasonable conditions prevail.

#### TWO BURGLARIES AT KOBE.

A burglary of a daring kind, although the thief fortunately did not get very much in the way of booty, was committed at the residence of Mr. C. L. Spence, 16 Yamamoto dori, 4 chome, in the early hours of this (Tuesday) morning, says the *Kobe Herald*. It appears that Mr. Spence was awakened about 1.30 a.m. by a noise in

his bed room and found a man was in the apartment. He at once shouted and jumped out of bed and chased the man down the stairs. He had to delay a moment at the stairhead, however, in order to turn on the light, and by the time he reached the bottom the intruder, a Japanese, could be seen bolting through the drawing-room window. The police were summoned and a search was made in the dining-room, where a cup in which a bit of candle had been placed, evidently for use as a dark lantern, was discovered. It was also found that the contents of the pockets of a coat which Mr. Spence had left in the room had been strewn on the floor. Subsequently a pair of white flannel trousers belonging to Mr. Spence was found in the garden of the next house. A bunch of important keys had been taken from the pockets, together with a few yen, but curiously enough a sum of 5 yen had been left behind, having apparently been overlooked. In the morning the servants stated that they found that their doors had been opened. The police are understood to have good hopes of securing the offender.—At about 3 a.m. on Saturday morning a burglar entered the residence of Mr. A. H. Dare, No. 108, Yamamoto-dori, Kobe. The intruder, it appears, made his way into Mr. Dare's bedroom and searched his clothes, securing a sum of about yen 2. Mr. Dare's coat was subsequently found near a bamboo fence on the eastern side of the premises, and a pair of trousers were thrown on to the verandah outside the bedroom. It is believed that the culprit had entered by jumping over the bamboo fence and climbing up a pillar on to the verandah, afterwards making his escape in the same way.

#### TOKYO JOCKEY CLUB.

The third day races of the meeting of the Tokyo Jockey Club were held on July 18th at Itabashi near Tokyo. There was a large attendance, most present being interested in the pari mutuel only. The results of the day's programme were as follows:—

1st Race.—1, Smith; 2, Otohime; 3, Kintoki.  
2nd Race.—1, Matsusaki; 2, Tone; 3, Hayatori.  
3rd Race.—1, Tsufu; 2, Naruto; 3, Shusui.  
4th Race.—1, Sawa VI; 2, Gyoten; 3, Yakumo II.  
Pari Mutuel paid yen 116.  
5th Race.—1, Kachitama; 2, Umezono; 3, Katsujin. Pari Mutuel paid yen 99.  
6th Race.—1, Hanazono; 2, Tamano-o; 3, Hatsu-hira.  
7th Race.—1, Tokachi; 2, Komagatake; 3, Hiyei. Pari Mutuel paid yen 209.  
8th Race.—1, Countess; 2, Asagiri; 3, Hatsune.  
9th Race.—1, Settsu; 2, Shooting Star; 3, Amoureuse.  
10th Race.—1, Vermont; 2, Marutaka; 3, Flying Star.  
11th Race.—1, Takashino; 2, Hatusaki; 3, Garnett.

The fourth and final day races of the Tokyo Jockey Club were held on July 19th with the following results:—

1st Race.—1, King and Otohime (dead-heat); 2, Kanin.  
2nd Race.—1, Naruto; 2, Shusui; 3, Matsusaki.  
3rd Race.—1, Sawa VI; 2, Tsufu; 3, Oyama.  
4th Race.—1, Vermont II; 2, Settsu; 3, Yangkee Ruth. Pari mutuel paid yen 360 each to Vermont and Smith.  
5th Race.—1, Hanazono; 2, Tamano-o; 3, Takachi.  
6th Race.—1, Shiraume; 2, Tone; 3, Hayatori.  
7th Race.—1, Gyoten; 2, Umezono; 3, Wakana.  
8th Race.—1, Amoureuse; 2, Kobe; 3, Asagiri.  
9th Race.—1, Baika III; 2, Kotsuka; 3, Fukuzono.  
10th Race.—1, Garnett; 2, Katsuju; 3, Kocho.  
Pari Mutuel paid yen 343.  
11th Race.—1, Mitsuiki; 2, La Cantinier; 3, Kikusui.

The meeting of the Tokyo Jockey Club this year turned out to be a specially successful one. According to Japanese papers, the gross proceeds by pari mutuel amounted to yen 2,100,000 which is said to be the highest sum ever taken from that source.

An accident occurred to the engine of a freight train on the night of July 19th while on the way from Himeji to Okayama. An engineer was severely injured and two firemen slightly injured by the steam.



## YOKOHAMA.

A man about 25 years old, and a woman of apparently 20 years, were found dead on the morning of July 17th at Saka, a village in Negishi. It is believed that on the previous night, they committed suicide by throwing themselves from the cliff near the place. They both sustained fatal injuries on the head, etc., by having struck the stones and rocks below. The cause was not reported.

An American gentleman, one of the guests of a leading hotel in Yokohama, who was reported missing since June 26th is reported by the Yokohama Chief Police Office to have recently been found. At the request of his friends, the details of the affair are kept private.

About 2 p.m. on July 16th, two *sendoes* quarrelled at a small hotel in Kanagawa, through a dispute arising from gambling. One of them, V. Ozawa by name, stabbed another named J. Kawashima with a short sword, injuring him severely. The offender at once escaped from the scene. Another tragedy is reported in Kawasaki. On the evening of July 14th, a coolie attacked another coolie with a large knife injuring him on the head and hands. The assailant was arrested on the spot.

An old woman attempted to commit suicide on July 16th by throwing herself into the creek near the Maeta bridge, but some *sendoes* who happened to be on some lighters near the scene saved her. Family troubles are reported to have been the cause.

Two wagons of a freight train were derailed at Hodogaya at 10.55 a.m. on Thursday while leaving the station. The permanent way was damaged and traffic over the section was delayed for two hours.

Owing to the storm, a boat containing workmen was capsized on the evening of July 16th in Yokosuka harbour while proceeding to the cruiser *Ariake* from the dock. One of the workmen was drowned, his corpse being found an hour later.

A young woman committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea near Dzushi on Wednesday evening. Her dead body was washed up at Inamuragasaki on the following day. The cause, according to a letter which she had in her possession, is said to have been cruel treatment by her employer.

A new case of death from cholera is reported in Kanazawa, the patient being a girl of 15 years.

A coolie living in Kitagawa committed suicide on July 17th at his house by hanging himself after drinking alcohol. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

While cruising off Kanagawa for pleasure on July 17th, a boat with five men was capsized in consequence of the change of tides. One of them was drowned.

The Uraga Dock Company will hold a general meeting towards the end of August. It is alleged that owing to the depression of business, there will be no dividend for the first half of this year.

Early on the morning of July 18th, an armed man broke into the house of a foreigner at Sagiyama, Negishi and stole a sum of money and sundry articles.

A land-slide occurred at 4.50 p.m. on July 18th at South Ota-machi. One of the coolies who were working below the hill was slightly injured. Another land-slide took place on the same day at Kitagawa, an unoccupied house collapsing.

The Nippon Union Transportation Company, Yokohama, will hold an extraordinary meeting on July 31st. The company intends to reduce its capital from yen 1,000,000 to half the amount.

It is reported to the Harbour Police Office by the captain of the *Mongolia*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 17th, that Lien-Hwan (27) a Chinese sailor employed on the steamer, committ-

ed suicide by throwing himself into the sea at 10 a.m. on July 4th while on the way from San Francisco to Honolulu. He had been suffering from brain complaint.

The Prince Imperial visited Hayama on July 19th, and returned to Tokyo by the 4.41 p.m. train, the Governor and Chief of Police of Kanagawa prefecture escorting him.

An old man tried to commit suicide on July 15th by laying himself on the railway near Hodogaya. He was saved by a policeman and subsequently taken to the Tobe Police Office. The cause is reported to have been poverty.

On Monday, the Yokohama City Office paid Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company interim interest of £7,925 for the City Industrial Loan of £317,000 which was raised in London last year.

The difficulties of the Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange connected with the loss of yen 213,450.59, sustained last year through dishonesty of some employees, were settled at a recent general meeting. Mr. K. Kimura, the present president of the Exchange, and his predecessor, Mr. I. Watanabe, agreed to bear yen 30,000 of the loss. Of the net profit raised in the business during the first half of this year, yen 3,459.59 will be set apart to make good a portion of the loss. The remainder, yen 180,000, will be wiped off by reducing the present capital, yen 600,000 paid up, to yen 420,000. The directors have applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce through the local government to grant permission, which is expected towards the end of this month.

The dead body of a man was washed ashore at Jyuniten, Hommoku, on the evening of July 18th. Dr. Tokuda, who examined the corpse is of opinion that the man had been strangled and thrown into the sea, probably at a place in Awa peninsula. The crime is believed to have taken place about ten days ago.

A wealthy farmer living in Kamakura has committed suicide by hanging himself in his bathroom. Temporary insanity seems to have been the cause.

Three new cases of typhus were reported on July 19th in Yokosuka.

On July 19th stones were thrown at two cars on the Keihin Electric Railway at Aoki-machi, Kanagawa, breaking a window in each car. No passengers were injured.

During the first half of this year, the net income of the Yokohama Boyeki Warehousing Co. was yen 9,337; that of the Soda Bank, yen 48,076; and that of the Kaneju Saving Bank, yen 5,372.

While a man living in Suyeyoshi-cho was cleaning a revolver on the evening of July 19th, a bullet was incidentally discharged, the result being that a coolie in the street was injured. The man, whose name is S. Kudzuyma, was at once arrested by the Isezaki-cho police. The victim was removed to the Jyunzen Hospital on Noge hill. The bullet, which had penetrated the back, was successfully removed.

A Chinaman named Wo Tienwang (27) calling himself a Japanese, was arrested on July 19th by the Bluff police while he was asking for money at the entrance of the house of a foreign gentleman living on Bluff.

A case of dysentery is reported in Yokohama, the patient being a woman 54 years old.

An old man living in South Ota-machi was found dead on July 19th in his house. He is believed to have died from apoplexy.

The dead body of an old woman has been washed ashore at Sakawa in the district of Lower Ashigara.

In connexion with the proposed reception of the American Fleet the councillors of Yokohama and some members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held a conference at 11 p.m. on July 21st

at the Social Club. Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, made a speech in which he stated that he had visited the Navy Department and investigated the programme of the entertainment, and according to the Naval authorities, about two thousand officers and bluejackets will be permitted to come ashore every day for a week and entertainments at theatres will be added to the garden party dinners, etc., already planned, and that the fare on the various railways will be abolished for American sailors. He went on to say that if it was to be so yen 15,000 more must be obtained to defray the expenses. This proposal was unanimously admitted by the members and it was arranged that the proposal should at once be put before the City Assembly to obtain approval.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 19th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	2	3	2	—	—
Died .....	—	2	—	1	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases.....	—	2	6	8	—	—
Died .....	—	—	13	2	—	—

Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, appointed a committee on July 21st to make preparations to receive the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet. The Committee consist of Mr. Hashimoto, Chief of the prefectural police, Mr. Ishii, Superintendent of the Harbour Office, Mr. Sakata, secretary, and six other high officials of the local government.

On the night of July 20th, a number of youths attacked two students from Tokyo, on the Yokohama bridge, near Magane-cho, injuring them severely. The assailants escaped before a policeman appeared on the scene. It may be mentioned in this context that a large number of lads in Yokohama organized a union under the appellation of the *gun ren tai* or "corps of foolish friends" and are said to be amusing themselves by attacking passers-by in various streets principally at night, also by thieving and fraud. The other day, a few youths belonging to the party threw a ball made of some unpleasant and smelling substance at a foreign lady in Sakuramichi, Negishi, the white costume she was wearing being badly spoiled. It is reported that in consequence of the constant trouble these rascals are causing little children of the Motomachi Primary School have been prevented from attending school. No attention has yet been paid by the police to them.

About 11 p.m. on July 20th, three coolies attacked another coolie in Tobe-machi, inflicting severe injuries. The assailants were at once arrested. A slight dispute after drinking was the cause.

The Yokohama Railway between Kanagawa and Hachioji which was to be opened for traffic in January has since been delayed owing to an unexpected difficulty in construction. Now the opening is reported to take place in September. The intermediate stations are at Kotsukui, Nakayama, Nagatsuda, Haramachida, Fuchinobe, Hachimoto, and Sakai.

A boy, 11 years old, was drowned on July 21st while swimming in the sea near Yamashita, Bluff. The corpse was found about three hours later.

On June 22nd, the Kaga-cho police arrested a coolie on a charge of having stolen two pieces of unrefined copper while carrying them from the hatoba to a warehouse at No. 175, Yamashita-cho, belonging to Messrs. H. Tuska and Co. He sold the mineral to a hard ware dealer in Noge-machi for yen 12.

A man attempted to commit suicide with a short sword on July 22nd at a house in Magane-cho, but one of the occupants informed the Kotobuki-cho police who arrested him on the spot. Money difficulties are reported to have been the cause.

On Wednesday evening, an actor belonging to a low class theatre in Tokyo, was arrested at a house in Magane-cho by the Kotobuki-cho police

on a charge of theft. It appears that he stole a number of cues and ivory balls from a billiard shop at Kanda, Tokyo. He sold a portion of them to a shop in Minato-cho, Yokohama.

On the morning of July 22nd, a farmer set fire to a shed belonging to a carpenter in Kawasaki, and then with a sickle attacked the carpenter and two neighbours who were endeavouring to put out the flame, injuring them severely and afterwards making his escape. Insanity is believed to have been the cause.

Early on the morning of July 22nd, fire broke in a house in Kanagawa. The flames were put out before much damage was done. A lamp being overturned was the cause.

A man living in Ashibiki-cho committed suicide at 2 p.m. on July 22nd by throwing himself into the sea near Koyasu, Kanagawa. Severe illness is said to have been the reason of his act.

### LITERARY NOTES.

"The Traitor's Wife," a new volume by Mr. W. M. Williamson, appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library, is a story of Revolutionary Russia: of plots and plotters—and lovers. The spy amongst the plotters can play a remarkable and terribly effective role, as Russian history so often shows. Paul Drumitz is the spy in this case. The chief interest of the tale is the love story of Paul Drumitz's wife and an Englishman named Alan Leigh. There is a mystery surrounding her which makes many of her actions inexplicable till the veil is drawn aside. A Countess Brinski is in love with Alan Leigh, and does almost all that a woman can do to win a man. A conspiracy intervenes—Alan is in danger—a great plot is attempted by the Revolutionaries. Afterwards there is much to brood over and in the middle of the awful thing called a pogrom there arrives a dramatic moment full of interest and importance to nearly every character in the book.

A new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Thief on the Cross," a story by Mrs. Harold Gort, author of "This Our Sister," "The Soul of Milly Green," etc. The book is a study of London slum life, the central character being a factory girl.

"The Angel, the Author, and Others" is the title of a new volume by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, of which Mr. Unwin is publishing a Colonial Edition. It is a book of humorous reflections, and will delight readers who enjoyed "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Three Men in a Boat."

In a recent competition—where a list of names of characters in books was given and contestants were required to set down the names of the novels in which they figured,—the following was compiled by a clever and industrious young lady—we do not know whether it won a prize:—

- 1 Miss Weston laugh.....Mr. Isaacs.
- 2 Estella Vincente.....In Kedar's Tents.
- 3 Babbie.....The Little Minister.
- 4 Roger Chillingworth.....The Scarlet Letter.
- 5 Bathsheba Everdene.....Far from the Madding Crowd.
- 6 L'Abbé Faria.....Monte Cristo.
- 7 Archibald Carlyle.....East Lynne.
- 8 Edith Millbank.....Comingsby.
- 9 Tom Thurnall.....Two Years Ago.
- 10 Ralph Peden.....The Lilac Sunbonnet.
- 11 Will Ladislav.....Middlemarch.
- 12 Ezekiel Daw.....
- 13 Mr. Oldbuck.....The Antiquary.
- 14 David Balfour.....Kidnapped and Catriona.
- 15 Captain Mirvan.....Evelina.
- 16 Kate Aubrey.....Ten Thousand a Year.
- 17 Mr. B.....Pamela.
- 18 Henry Tilney.....Northanger Abbey.
- 19 Reuben May.....
- 20 Gerard.....(1) Fair Maid of Perth, (2) Cloister on the Hearth, (3) Miss Braddon's Gerard.
- 21 Miss Dunstable.....Dr. Thorne.
- 22 Philip Heppburn.....The Mill on the Floss.
- 23 Althea Indagine.....The Bell of St. Paul's.
- 24 Tilly Slowboy.....The Cricket on the Hearth.

- 25 Leonora Nixon.....Quits.
- 26 Coquette (Catherine Cassilis).....Daughter of Heth.
- 27 Lord Luxmore.....John Halifax, Gentleman.
- 28 Mr. Heinsden.....The Professor.
- 29 Mrs. O'Dowd.....Vanity Fair.
- 30 Eugen Courvoisier.....The First Violin.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library Mr. A. G. Hales' new book, "Marozia." Full of thrilling incident, it deals with scenes and personages belonging to the old world and the new. The first part is woven round the life of a beautiful but unfortunate queen. Here we get the true atmosphere of the Near East from Belgrade to Philippopolis, from the pen of a writer who has lived in all the cities, and has ridden from villayet to villayet with the leaders of the insurgent bands.

Mr. Robert Barr is always an attractive storyteller, and he has shown that accomplishment in full measure in his new novel, *Young Lord Strangleigh* (Ward and Lock.) Here we have all the equipment of an exciting story—a wealthy young peer, incredibly fast steamers, surface gold mines that produce boundless treasures and brisk adventures by sea and land. One marvels at Mr. Barr's ingenuity in sustaining an interest so vividly, for he has actually written a novel without a woman in it. No humble heroine is provided for the wealthy young peer to marry. Perhaps that means a sequel, for it would be pleasant to meet Lord Strangleigh again and his young mining engineer friend. In any case Mr. Barr has a good story to tell and tells it well.

A new book by Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson) is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. The title is "The Lost Angel," and the scenes are laid in France, Ireland, and England.

The firm of Jarrold sends out a little volume entitled *The Cockneys in the Country*, by the author of *Giles' Trip to London*, and it reminds me, says the writer of a Literary Letter in the *Sphere*, that it has already sold over 600,000 copies of these books. I do not suppose that one in ten thousand of my readers has ever heard the name of the author—Mr. James Spilling—whose works have sold in this prodigious manner. I knew him well; he was for many years the editor of *The Eastern Daily Press* of Norwich, and was one of the kindest, most considerate, and most genial of editors. Side by side with this faculty for writing humorous books was combined a very strenuous intellectual outlook, for the late Mr. Spilling was a Swedenborgian. Several of the men who have won some success in London during the past twenty years have owed much to Mr. Spilling. I for one recall with gratitude many kindnesses at his hands. This new edition, by the way, of *The Cockneys in the Country* is brightly illustrated by Mr. A. C. Gould, a son of Sir Francis Carruthers Gould.

I have been reading says a writer in an exchange, with very great interest a verbatim report that was taken for private purposes of the case of Unwin v. Clarke. This was the pretty squabble that occupied the law courts a few weeks back over two novels by Mr. Crockett. I somehow think it would pay a firm of publishers to take verbatim reports of trials of a certain interest and publish 500 copies at half-a-guinea each. There would probably be a considerable profit on the venture. In any case, I found this verbatim report of the Crockett case most entertaining reading. It was amusing to note the limitations of certain more or less literary witnesses. One had never heard of Mr. Stanley Weyman's *Minister of France*, a series of short stories that were first published in *The English Illustrated Magazine*; another had never read *A Window in Thrums*. A well-known Liverpool bookseller complained, indeed, that that book did not sell as much as it once did. This can easily be accounted for. Were Mr. Barrie to publish a new *Window in Thrums* to-morrow it would sell every bit as well and it would help the sale of his previous books. But he has drifted into the more remunerative occupation of playwright and has changed his audience. Were he

to decide to devote himself again to writing fiction I have not the slightest doubt but that the old audience, which largely consisted of a church and chapel going public as contrasted with a theatre-going public, would all come back to him in shoals. Mr. Barrie should be delighted to know the anxiety with which the judge on the one side and Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens on the other were anxious to protect this favourite author's fame.

While a distinguished English publisher, Mr. John Murray, has covered himself with glory during the past week or two in his action against *The Times*, says a contemporary, a publisher in Vienna has been getting into hot water. It will be remembered that some time ago quite a small sensation was caused when a certain Lieutenant Bilse issued a book entitled *Life in a Garrison Town*, which book took the German-speaking world by storm and had a certain interest here through the translation that was issued by Mr. John Lane. I recall a very pleasant luncheon that Mr. Lane gave to some of us to meet Lieutenant Bilse, whose success one felt was rather an accidental one. Since then the ex-lieutenant has been in prison for libel, and now the publisher of the Austrian edition of his work, Fritz Freund, has been sentenced to three weeks' "strict arrest" on some technical point not easily comprehensible to the non-German mind. Herr Freund is said to have made £5,000 out of the Austrian rights of Herr Bilse's book. Since then he has been the inventor of a scheme something after the fashion of Mr. Dent's "Everyman's Library"; that is to say, he has issued a "Library of Celebrated Authors."

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera is reported in the district of Aki near Kure.

Two cases of rinderpest are reported in Shirogane, Shiba, Tokyo.

The Prince Imperial will visit the northeastern provinces this autumn.

Owing to the heavy rain, a land slide occurred in Oita, a man being crushed to death.

A floating mine was found on July 14th in the neighbourhood of Neungju isle, Korea.

A new case of plague was reported on July 22nd in the village of Yawata, near Kobe.

Fire broke out on July 15th in Pinang-Tieh, Taitung, Formosa, destroying 48 buildings.

The First Squadron, consisting of the *Mikasa*, *Iwate*, *Idzumo*, *Kasuga*, and *Nissin* arrived at Yokosuka on July 19th from Kure.

A photographer has been arrested in Utsunomiya on a charge of having infringed the Military Secret Preservation Regulations.

Z. Iwai, a bailiff belonging to the Muroran Local Court, has been arrested on suspicion of having received money from people by threats.

A post-delivery man of the Kyobashi Post Office in Tokyo, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen money orders from several letters.

An employee of the Shimbashi Railway Station has been arrested on a charge of having stolen various articles from luggage belonging to passengers.

The swimmers of the leading schools in Tokyo will hold a meeting on August 5th near Yahata, Awa peninsula. The programme will include a race round Okino-shima.

The Prince Imperial will visit six northeastern prefectures leaving on Sept. 20th, spending about four days in Sendai commencing Oct. 4th, after which he will leave for Tokyo.

The plague at Saigon, which fortunately is not so bad as it was last year, has carried off a European victim there, M. Champoudry, a clerk in the Government service. He lived in insani-

lary premises, which had been disinfected only there days previously. He is the first European to die of plague at that port.

The Training Squadron consisting of the *Itsukushima* and *Hatsudate* left Ominato on July 22nd and is expected to arrive at Yokosuka on July 27th.

The repairs of the *Sagami* (formerly the *Peresniot*) have been completed at Yokosuka. She has now been attached to the First Reserve Squadron.

The headman of the district of Sosa, Chiba prefecture, has been arrested on a charge of having misappropriated yen 200 belonging to the district office.

A Tsuruga telegram states that Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, will shortly leave there by the *Fuerst Bismarck* for Vladivostok on his way home.

The *Asahi* says that Mr. K. Hata, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, now at his native place, Morioka, Iwate prefecture, will visit Europe and America, leaving Yokohama on Aug. 25th.

A case of plague is reported in Kobe. The patient, a woman 44 years old living in Hachiman-dori, died on Tuesday morning. A number of houses adjoining that of the victim were segregated as usual.

A locomotive and a wagon collided at 2.10 p.m. on July 17th at the Yukihashi station on the Kyushu Railway. Both were severely damaged. An engineer and two workmen were injured and one workman was killed.

Prince Ito, Resident-General, arrived at Maïdo on the evening of July 19th from Shimonoseki, putting up at the Ganki-ro. To day, July 21st, he is expected to arrive at Oiso where he will spend a few days at his villa there.

Baron Sakatani, formerly Minister for Finance, now in Berlin, will shortly leave for London, where he will stay till the beginning of September. He will then leave for home via Suez. He is expected to arrive in Tokyo about Oct. 22nd.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha held a general meeting on July 22nd at the Public Hall in Nakanoshima. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The firm will shortly open a service between America and Japan.

According to the latest telegram received by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company the Siamese destroyer and torpedo boats which recently left the dockyard for Siam arrived at Hainan on the 17th. Owing to bad weather they have not yet left that port.

A Hiroshima telegram to the *Asahi* reports that Lieutenant K. Kuniyoshi in reserve was sentenced on July 18th by the Hiroshima Court Martial to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having forged official and private stamps.

Professor K. Otaki of the College of Agriculture fell on the electric railway at Okubo at 2 p.m. on July 20th, in trying to jump on to a car, while it was running. He sustained severe injuries on the head, etc. He was immediately removed to the Jyuntendo Hospital.

Two clerks of the Sapporo branch of the Nippon Shoko Bank have been arrested on suspicion of fraud. A civil engineer of the Iwanai Harbour Improvement Office, says a Sapporo telegram, has also been arrested on a charge of having received a bribe from some merchants patronized by the office.

H. E. Chong Ming-ch'i, Governor of Kuangsi, has sent a telegram to the Central Government in which he reports the restoration of peace and good order in his province through the capture and decapitation of the two principal leaders of the anti-monarchists in the South named Li and Huang. According to the *N. C. Daily News* the Governor further urged the great importance

of constructing immediately railways to unite the principal cities of the province and the organizations of an extra division of disciplined and modern-armed troops to garrison important points on the Kuangsi-Tonking frontiers. A suggestion is also made that the Governor's headquarters shall be removed to some city more strategically situated than Kueilin, the present provincial capital of Kuangsi, which stands in a plain exposed to attack from all sides.

The disappearance of the doubloon from the British Empire—by Royal Proclamation in the *Gazette*—is a distinct blow to romance, says a contemporary. The coin has lingered till recently in the West Indies, where it has been legal tender at the value of 64s. That is considerably more than it is worth in the Spanish territory.

The Emperor gave a tiffin on July 22nd at the Take-no-ma Hall in the Palace in honour of M. Malevsky Malevitch, the new Russian Ambassador. Among those present were Princes Arisugawa and Higashi Fushimi, Marquis Tokudaiji, Chief Chamberlain, Viscount Terauchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household and Viscount Okazawa, Chief Aide de-Camp to the Emperor.

The death is announced of Captain Joyce, pilot, of Penang, which took place at the General Hospital there on June 27th. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age, and was well known in the Straits. For some time Captain Joyce had been suffering from Bright's disease. He was at one time in command of the steamer *Rajah of Sarawak*. Captain Joyce, who was a native of Edinburgh, had been a resident in the Straits for close on thirty years.

There was considerable commotion at the Tanjong Pagar Docks last night, said the *Straits Times* of June 27th, when the steamer *Carlyle* was being docked for scraping. The water was being pumped out when one of the scrapers was snapped by a crocodile and narrowly escaped injury. After the dock had been emptied, a crocodile about ten feet in length was discovered floundering about. It was noosed and is now in captivity.

The *S. C. M. Post's* Formosa correspondent states that on June 27th, fifty-three gold rods, each of which weighed nearly a pound, and which were valued at about yen 30,000 in all, were dug out at a place in Tainan City by coolies who were employed to dig a sewer there, and the rods were taken by fifteen of them to their respective homes. But afterwards the matter was reported to the police, and the coolies concerned were arrested. The place where the gold rods were buried is said to have been occupied by a rich man in the Chinese period.

The *Taisho* or hot days commenced on July 23rd. It is reported by the Yokohama Observatory that the high pressure remains stationary in the direction of Hokkaido. Areas of depression have appeared in the direction of Formosa and are slowly advancing towards Japan. Fragmentary areas of depression are afloat in the direction of Shimano, Kai, and Kodzuke provinces. In consequence of the foregoing phenomena, the temperature is lower than the average of past years. The observatory officials believe that the present weather will not continue much longer.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, takes from Nagasaki Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark and their son and daughter, Mr. S. G. Clark and Miss Officer, who intend settling in Canada. The gap in the social life of the foreign community made by their departure, after twelve years' residence, will be hard indeed to fill, says the *Nagasaki Press*. As is well known, Mr. J. S. Clark has been engaged at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works as Consulting Naval Architect and all the steamers of more than 3,000 tons constructed at the Dockyard, including the T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru*, were built under his supervision, and the excellent results attained were in large measure due to his skill and experience in ship construction. Since severing his connection with the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard about three

months ago Mr. Clark's services have been utilized in an advisory capacity by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe. Mr. Stewart Clark has been manager here for the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, and we trust in Canada will speedily secure congenial employment.

During the voyage of the American liner *Aki Maru* which left Yokohama on June 10th for Seattle and returned on July 23rd, trouble occurred on board the steamer. It appears that on June 14th, Sunday, a sailor named Y. Matsui attacked his comrade, S. Kawasaki, with a short sword inflicting injuries on his head and breast, after a slight dispute. The victim died on the following day. The captain had the offender put under arrest until arrival at Yokohama, when he was handed over to the Harbour Police Office.

An ingenious device was adopted by a Japanese, says the *China Mail*, in order to smuggle arms and ammunition on board the *Minnesota*. A large trunk, which he had in his possession was found, on being searched by the police, to have a false bottom, and on this being removed three revolvers and seventy rounds of ammunition were found to be hidden away. The aperture between the two bottoms was barely an inch and in order to successfully hide the revolvers, spaces, in which they fitted, had been carved out enabling the false bottom to go into its proper position without suspicion. All round the sides of the revolvers the cartridges were laid, and if it had not been for the astuteness of the police, they would, in all probability have remained undiscovered. At the Magistracy on July 8th defendant had to pay \$50 fine or go to prison for three weeks.

We reproduce a Berlin telegram of June 29th *apropos* the Reuter's despatch published elsewhere: The trial of Prince Zu Eulenberg, charged with perjury and with inciting another person to commit perjury in connection with the "round table" revelations of last summer, began here to-day. At the request of the prosecuting attorney the public and the newspaper correspondents will be excluded throughout the trial. The Prince, who was carried into the courtroom in a chair half an hour before the court opened, chatted cheerfully with his wife and sons while waiting for proceedings to begin. He appeared composed and confident. The trial is expected to continue for at least a week. Among the witnesses present were Count Kuno von Moltke, former military governor of Berlin, who has been living in retirement in Egypt since the trial of his suit against M. Harden for libel; Lawyer Bernstein, who defended Harden in the Moltke-Harden libel suit, and various trades people from Starborg and Liebenberg, where the Prince had his country seats. The jurors, who were selected in ten minutes, are mainly mechanics, manufacturers and directors in other concerns.

In connexion with the recent poisoning case at Hanoi, says an exchange, papers from that port state that after partaking of soup on the night of June 28th the men of the 9th Colonial Regiment, by hundreds, were seized with violent colic and other indications of dangerous illness. All who were not suffering were called out and the defence of Hanoi was rapidly organized. Then inquiries began to be made, and it was recognized that the Doi and the Cai of the Compagnie d'ouvriers were the authors of this criminal attempt. They were all arrested, and eighty-three men of the artillery and eighty-two of the 9th Colonial Regiment were conveyed to hospital. It was subsequently ascertained that the poison employed was arsenic, but fortunately it was diluted to such an extent that it failed to have the desired effect. It was also ascertained that on the Saturday evening when the poison was observed to take effect, about a score of natives cycled round to the camp of the Tirailleurs, and when the news spread the whole band disappeared. At the same time upon the road to Sontay, a Cai and a native were seen cutting the telegraph lines. Another important detail is that all the officers of the 1st Tonkinoise experienced the effects of the poison but not a single Tirailleur was indisposed. Altogether sixty men were placed under arrest in connexion with the affair.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CHOJA-MACHI POST OFFICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL,"]

SIR,—Some time ago I wrote to you about the extraordinary delay in the delivery of mail matter by the Choja-machi Post Office. For some time after the complaint was published there was some improvement but matters have now drifted back to the disgraceful state that formerly existed. At present we do not receive mails usually three to four hours after they have left the office and sometimes much longer. The same must be the experience of those who live in my neighbourhood. We do not live in an out-of-the-way place but my house is situated in a part of Negishi which can be reached by 20 minutes walk from the post office. It is evident that there is something wrong in the management of the post office. For the sake of public interest I would call the attention of the Department of Communications to this matter so that an improvement may be effected as soon as possible.

Negishi, July 18th, 1908.

X.

## POSTAL AFFAIRS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Can you or one of your correspondents enlighten me as to the reasons that move the British Government, presumably, to handle Postal matter not paying Letter rates so casually that it does not leave the Pacific Coast until a week or so after it should have been delivered here. I refer to bundles of Commercial Papers despatched and delivered as below:—

London	Tokio
Despatch	Delivery
23rd May	26th June
30th "	20th July
5th June	20th "
13th "	18th "
20th "	20th "

Between the 26th June and the 18th July, three mail steamers arrived at Yokohama from across the Pacific any one of which would have delivered the third sending at least ten days ago. Look at the second instance, Fifty days from London to Yokohama! And yet all these wrappers were superscribed "By First Mail." A letter can make nearly three trips "via Siberia" to London in fifty days, and is not a Convention with the Russian Government whereby they open their route to the free despatch of all postal matter expedient and urgently required?

I cannot conceive any cogent reason which should deter anyone from pressing the mails forward at all haste, much less is it possible to unravel the mind whose methods are deliberately calculated to delay. Do passengers who have to make connections wait for steamers unavoidably delayed? If not, why do the mails?

Yours faithfully,

HENNIKER HEATON,  
(locum tenens)

Tokio, 20th July, 1908.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK, LIMITED.

The second annual general meeting of this Company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, 30th June. Sir WESTBY PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G. (Chairman of the Board of Directors), presiding.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Arthur H. King) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said:—

Gentlemen,—As you have learned from the Report, I have recently returned from a visit to Japan, and, before commenting upon the accounts submitted for your approval, I propose to give you shortly the conclusions I arrived at, both with regard to the conditions of the country in which our interests lie, and also as to the prospects of our doing a profitable business there in the future. You may very plausibly reply that facts are better than opinions, and point out that the Bank has been opened in Yokohama for some eighteen months and little or no profit has resulted. My answer to this is that few banks in the first two or three years of their existence are able to make profits. As a matter of fact, many of those which ultimately have become the most successful began their career by a succession of years in which no profits were made, the reason being that in the building up of a Bank it is more important to consider ultimate rather than immediate results, and to lay the foundation for the future by doing business which will most effectually establish the Bank on a sound working basis, rather than to seek for the best returns

obtainable at the moment. In other words, time is required, and it would be unreasonable for us to expect any variation from this almost general rule. In our case, however, special reasons existed why the Bank did not meet with the immediate success and recognition in Japan which we were led to expect. Our delayed success is, in the main, owing to two causes, both of which are now happily removed. In the first place, when the Bank opened in Yokohama, the Empire of Japan was in the throes of a speculative mania which had seized upon the whole community, including many of the local Banks, and under such conditions it was virtually impossible for a new concern to start operations on a safe basis, and, very fortunately for the Shareholders, we decided to husband our resources, and wait for a more favourable opportunity. By doing so, we have had to incur the criticism, and even the disapproval, of those who looked for immediate profits, but your Directors have the consoling reflection, that, owing to the conservative policy that they adopted, they have been able to preserve the capital of the Bank intact, and to avoid losses, and they believe that the main body of the Shareholders will applaud their forethought. The second difficulty I refer to, presented itself in the attitude which certain Government officials assumed with regard to our Bank at its inception. When the Bank was formed, we all thought that what was termed the commercial first fruits of the alliance between the two countries, would be welcomed in Japan, as an evidence of a desire on the part of the English people to do something more than co-operate for defensive purposes, and it was considered that the Anglo-Japanese Bank would be regarded as the practical expression of the wish of the British Capitalist and Trader to join in the development of the Industries of Japan, and to increase the trade between the two countries. It was therefore a surprise, as unexpected as it was unpleasant, to find that, despite the fact that the inception of the Bank had come from leading business men in Japan, our advent there was regarded by Government officials with that courteous and impassive hostility which the Japanese are past masters in the art of applying. The reason for this attitude was that, at the time, an effort was being made in Japan to largely monopolize the channels for the introduction of capital, by means of patronizing special Banks under official control, but here again, time and common sense have worked for us and removed what might have been a serious obstacle to the progress of the Bank. The effort has fortunately been unsuccessful, and has been strongly condemned by Japanese business men as contrary to the best interests of the country. The sound sense of the people has asserted itself, and instead of attempting to confine the inflow of capital to one or two channels, the policy now ruling is to welcome its introduction through any medium which will enable the people of Japan to carry out the great programme of industrial development, upon which the Empire has so wisely embarked. In like manner, in the past, British Traders have been handicapped by unwise and sometimes unfair regulations, but here again, stern facts are forcing the Japanese Government and Japanese Merchants to recognise that nothing is more prejudicial to the introduction of foreign capital and the expansion of trade than unnecessary official interference, and the imposition of undue restrictions upon commercial enterprise. I believe there is every intention on the part of the Japanese to treat the foreigner fairly, but we can hardly expect an Eastern Nation, with a habit of thought entirely different from our own, to at once assimilate and put into practice Western views of finance and commerce without some little friction during the process. The marvel is that Japan has succeeded so well in the art of modernising, and if critics instead of seeking for and condemning wholesale, and often unfairly mistakes which, according to her views, have been made, would look also on the Japanese side and its difficulties, it would tend to a better understanding and a quicker removal of causes for complaint. The two serious obstacles, therefore, to our progress, viz., the fever for speculation and the mistaken policy with regard to foreign capital have practically disappeared, and we are now in a position to profit by the improved conditions. I have no hesitation in asserting that there is both sound and profitable business to be done by us in Japan. To think otherwise would be a startling reflection on the most interesting and progressive nation of modern times. I am not one of those who look with alarm at the public finance of Japan. The attacks which have been so freely made are of the most exaggerated and unwarranted character. We know how the South African War has disconcerted our own finance, and it is not to be supposed that Japan can emerge from her own recent struggle with Russia without some financial embarrassment, and the necessity for placing additional burdens on her taxpayers. The people of Japan—a more happy and contented peasantry never existed—are quite able to bear all

the taxation that is necessary to provide for all the Government obligations, and they will do so without a murmur. They have given the West an object lesson in patriotism, self-sacrifice, and military prowess which they know has to be paid for, and, if from no higher motive, their national pride will cause them to defray their public obligations to the uttermost farthing. To say that the people are taxed beyond bearing point is an instance of those exaggerations which have been so freely indulged in. The policy of the Government is wisely to reduce expenditure to the utmost, in order to make any increased taxation as light as possible, but those who are able to form a sound opinion agree that, if necessary, the country can stand an increase of taxation without undue inconvenience. As a matter of fact, if the incidence of taxation were slightly altered, a largely increased revenue could be collected, and be very little felt. Under the present system, agricultural land escapes very lightly indeed. I believe I am right in stating that the land tax is levied under an assessment made in 1899 on a calculation made some years previous, which now works out at a ridiculously low figure, and an increased revenue could be derived from this source alone, more than sufficient to provide all that can possibly be required. The population has grown to nearly 50 millions, and in 1907 the foreign trade amounted to over 926 million yen, and is increasing and must rapidly grow, although naturally there will be periods of check. Japan must continue to do an increasing trade, both internal and external, and the necessity for Western capital to develop her resources is daily becoming more apparent, and provides for us the opportunity to be useful, on terms of profit to ourselves. I have referred to the existing conditions in Japan at some length, as they have such an important bearing on our own future. I am pleased to be able to state, that while in Japan, I was fortunate in being able to carry successfully through a working arrangement with the Hundredth Bank, an old established local Japanese Bank of the highest standing, which will add considerably to the influence, and, I believe, the profits of our Bank. Our object from the first has been to identify ourselves with the material progress of the country, and to co-operate with the Japanese Native Banks, in providing facilities for the introduction of capital for sound enterprises. This object, I feel sure, will be considerably assisted by the arrangement referred to, inasmuch as it ensures to us access to a class of business, which has hitherto been closed to us. No obligation is involved on our part, but it will provide for us a means of participating in a class of business which we have always been endeavouring to secure. The Bank in question is one of the most prosperous in Japan, as well as the most capably managed, and pays a dividend of 30 per cent. on its capital. You will have also seen that we have opened a branch office at Shanghai, which promises to be a valuable adjunct to our business. The advances we have made there are amply secured, and returned a fair rate of interest, and we have good reason for believing that a considerable accession of business will result from the valuable connections which we have established. It is known that China is about to embark on a policy of expansion, and we have good reason for our belief that good opportunities of profitable business will result. The experiment is in no sense hazardous, as we are keeping our capital in China absolutely liquid, and we have even insured ourselves from any possible loss in exchange in transferring money back to London, by entering into a forward exchange contract, which we thought a prudent course to adopt, owing to the large fluctuations in the price of silver. We have also opened an office in Tokio, the capital of Japan, where it was necessary we should be in existence in order to keep in touch with Japanese officials, and secure participation in Japanese business, which is more plentiful there than at Yokohama. I think you will agree that these new departures are evidences of progress on our part, and personally I feel assured that results will justify the forward move which we have made. Our trouble is not the lack of business so much as the small volume of capital at our disposal. Those who have had any experience in Bank administration know that it is no easy task for a Bank to earn dividends from the profits derived from its own capital, and that, without deposits and the use of money other than capital, progress must be slow. Until quite recently the condition of the London Money Market has been such as to make it almost impossible for us to either attract deposits or to obtain the use of additional capital in any other form. The time is becoming more favourable, and we hope some means will soon be found of increasing the resources at our command. It will be one of the paradoxes of London Finance at a time when money is so cheap that its interest-earning power is reduced to microscopical proportions, if we, having a profitable and safe means of employing it, cannot obtain it. We can demonstrate that there is both sound and lucrative business to be done, and I hope

that the false assumptions recently ruling, that the policy of Japan is aggressive and her public finance unstable, no longer exist. Believe me, Japan has had quite enough of fighting for years to come, and has now embarked on the peaceful pursuit of developing her resources, but it is too much to expect a race with strong martial instincts to impair her fighting strength by allowing her army and navy to become ineffective, and as her allies we should be the last to complain of a reasonable expenditure on repairing the military and naval equipment after the damage caused by the War. I will say no more on the subject of public finance, but it behoves both the public men of Japan and their friends in this country to do all in their power to rebut the false ideas which too often prevail, and to present Japan in her true colours. Such misconceptions are a serious impediment not only to Japan, but to the trade of our own country with the Japanese, and are too often fostered by those who are jealous of the position Great Britain has secured in Eastern waters. I am sure you have noticed with gratification that during the period covered by the accounts, we have not written off the amount of nominal depreciation on our investments, as on 31st March last, but the amount was a very small one—roughly £4,000—and according to present indications we believe no provision will be required. Owing to the small capital we employ, our fixed expenditure is, at the present time, out of proportion to our earnings, an additional incentive for increasing our resources, inasmuch as no increased annual charges would be incurred for handling a capital of double or quadruple the present amount. We hope some means may be found of achieving this desirable object, and, in the meantime, I feel sure that the Directors can rely on the patience as well as the sympathy of the shareholders. The prospects of the Bank are very much brighter than they were last year, and from this time onward I have no doubt whatever that we shall move forward and possibly more rapidly than most of us think. Although the price of the shares is no immediate concern of the Board, it is much to be regretted that sales should take place at such obviously ridiculous values, and shareholders will be wise not to believe any idle talk which they may hear regarding the Bank, but to accept our assurances that the capital of the Bank remains intact, less the preliminary expenses, and that the shares have a breaking up value of over £4 a share. Whilst admitting that the preliminary expenses were high in view of the small amount of capital subscribed, it is a mistaken idea to regard it as lost. A very large proportion of it was for unavoidable out-of-pocket expenses, and in return for the expenditure, we have our organisation both here and in Japan, which must always cost a considerable sum of money, as well as time, to create. In other words, it is an expenditure for which value has been received. Nothing in the world is more easy than to criticise, and although we welcome fair intelligent criticism, and sound advice from our friends, there is nothing more prejudicial to the well being of any company than the irresponsible and I fear sometimes the biased criticism of those who attend meetings with the object of discrediting an undertaking in public estimation. As a rule, such men have a very small holding in the company, and speak not in the interest of the shareholders, but of others who seek to disparage the undertaking in the eye of the public. I make these remarks in no way to discourage *bona fide* shareholders from speaking. What we appreciate most of all is the shareholder that recognises the difficulties of the Directors, and so far as he is able assists, by putting any little business he can in the way of the Bank, and shuts his ears to the false statements which may be made about it, believing that the Directors and officials of the Bank are much more interested than anyone else in making it a success, and that they may be relied upon to act, not only prudently, but to bring to bear some experience and business acumen in its management. It is only by all pulling together and by mutual confidence between the shareholders and their representatives on the Board that we can achieve the best results, and I believe that I and my co-directors may confidently rely not only upon that courteous and sympathetic treatment which you have hitherto extended to us, but also upon retaining your confident belief that we are acting prudently and wisely in the conduct of affairs.

Mr. MACANDREW seconded the motion, and the Chairman having replied to one or two questions put by Shareholders, the Report and Accounts were adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. EDMANN, Mr. JOSEPH MACANDREW, the retiring Director, was re-elected a Director of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. UKE, seconded by Mr. CHANDOR, Messrs. WOODTHORPE, BENAN & Co. were re-appointed Auditors for the Company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of 75 guineas.

On the motion of Capt. G. E. G. F. PIGOTT, seconded by another Shareholder, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

## THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

By J. H. DE FOREST, D.D.

MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.  
ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, MAY 12, 1908.

It is easy enough for the average mind to say that, since public opinion against war is increasing from age to age, since peace societies, humanitarian sentiments, arbitration and the Hague tribunal are well to the front, that these and similar conditions that make for peace may be relied upon to carry us successfully through this new experiment of vast dimensions—the coming together of the West without the cause of great wars.

Very well. Let us give thanks for all the growing conditions that make for peace and friendship among all nations. But let us also humbly bear in mind two facts: (1) All these forces combined are not yet powerful enough to insure even our so-called Christian West from the danger of war among ourselves. Europe is aimed to the teeth and the voice of peace is yet powerless to win disarmament. (2) If in a great civilization like ours, based on a common history, a common religion, a common body of laws and customs, we are still armed for possible conflicts among ourselves, what can we expect when two great civilizations, hitherto comparatively ignorant of each other, some in mutual contact—civilizations with wholly different languages, laws, governments; with religions whose differing sacred traditions are a potent cause of misunderstandings; and the whole problem yet more complicated by race prejudice and by vast economic disturbances?

We have a great unfinished problem in our own western hemisphere as to how we can secure a century of peace at home; and now to this is added another, every way more complex and difficult: how to bring the two halves of the human race into relations of permanent peace based on permanent friendship. It is this last problem I will try to discuss, though briefly and imperfectly, limiting myself to certain phases of the political and religious conditions under which the West meets the East.

### THE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

In the political meeting of the East and the West there are many things that rasp the feelings of the people out there, and these we ought to study with great care. Politically we meet them as superiors, relegating them to the place of inferiors. This we call international law exterritoriality. I do not think the ordinary man or woman of the West has any idea of the ceaseless friction and discord and hatred that this system of exterritoriality enforced on the East breeds in the minds of the people out there. You cannot take up a daily paper in the Eastern ports, or enter into a piazza talk at the hotels, or watch the conduct of men in the foreign settlements, without running up against some form of exterritoriality that is offensive and hateful to the people of the land.

### THE GOOD OF EXTERRITORIALITY.

Of course, I know that the system of exterritoriality has its good side; that it is the only way our ablest and best jurists have discovered by which commerce and international intercourse are possible on peaceful lines with the East. In the case of Japan it was the spur that hastened her adoption of Western codes of laws, and enabled her to enter among world powers as a political equal many decades sooner than might otherwise have been possible. And under this system those splendid emporiums of Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and others have risen from nothing to be counted among the most prosperous centres of world commerce and, better yet, centres for the distribution of world knowledge.

### EXTERRITORIALITY.

But all the same, exterritoriality at its best is an infringement of territorial sovereignty, and that is what no independent nation will permit, unless gunboats force it. Its very definition carries a sting in it, for, as Woolsey says, it is "to protect the citizens of civilized nations against the unsuitable laws of more barbarous countries."

There it is! We are civilized, they are semi-barbarous. One illustration will show how it works. Yokohama, fifty years ago, was a small plot of ground ceded to the foreign powers, whereon their nationals were permitted to live and do business. It grew rapidly to be a commercial city of world significance. But the foreigners there were cooped up within a few acres, and could not spend a night, or do business, outside of these narrow limits. On the other hand, Japan had no authority within the foreign settlement. If a foreigner struck, robbed or killed a native, the Japanese could not arrest and try and punish him, but each of the sixteen foreign consuls had his own court for his own nationals. And there were always foreign warships in Japanese

waters as delicate reminders of our purpose to maintain our exterritorial privileges.

### A NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

You can easily see how all this must have exasperated a great and sensitive people with a history and traditions and literature and art and religions. One of my first discoveries thirty years ago was that the Japanese felt humiliated over their loss of territorial sovereignty, and would do everything possible to regain complete authority over everybody within their empire. "We must hasten the abolition of exterritoriality," was the burden of a stirring address that I heard soon after going to Japan, by a principal of a high school to his graduating pupils. And four years ago, when Professor N. Hozumi, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, spoke at the St. Louis Exposition about Japanese law, he frankly acknowledged the good side of exterritoriality, saying that it had made his government hasten the revision and codification of their civil, criminal and commercial codes. Yet you can see how humiliating this system was, from the Professor's added confession: "At the same time, we felt that the existence of such a legal anomaly was a disgrace to our country and wholly incompatible with that scrupulous regard for the integrity of territorial sovereignty which ought to characterize the intercourse of independent nations. So attempts were repeatedly made to revise the treaties and expunge from them the abominable exterritorial clause."

### ABOLISHED IN JAPAN.

Fortunately Japan's new codes of laws, which cost her fifteen years of serious work, satisfied Western powers, and in 1899 what a wave of joy went over the empire when the revised treaties recognized Japan's judicial and tariff autonomy and her full political equality! Ever since the feelings of Japan toward the West have been as equals with equals. There are no longer any concessions in which foreigners are cooped up, and where they have their consular courts. The Japanese alone have authority, and their police and courts are everywhere. The whole empire is open for foreigners to travel or do business as they like, only always under Japanese law and protection. That is, there is no difference between Japanese and foreigners, so far as travel and business and residence are concerned.

Now this political equality with Japan is one of the greatest of steps in the prevention of war. It is a great thing that Japan had such splendid self-control under repeated provocations as to endure forty-five years of exterritorial disgrace without an appeal to arms. Japan is the only nation that has done that, and I am glad to say that, during these hard years of trial, the government and people of the United States, of all the sixteen treaty powers, were the most sympathetic and helpful towards Japan's political ambition. It is because our legation stood for Japan's rights when representatives of other powers were inclined to ignore them; it is because our nation was the only one that returned an indemnity wrung from her in an hour of weakness; it is because our minister was the only one, when the joyous day of Japan's release exterritoriality came, to issue a proclamation congratulating Japan and exhorting all Americans to obey all laws and do everything possible to cement cordial relations with the people—it is for this political sympathy that Japan loves America as she does no other nation, and is one of our warmest friends. And, I may add here, that for us to regard lightly this sincere friendship, or to permit a section of our press and politicians to weaken it by their shameful insinuations and wicked misrepresentations, is the greatest political mistake we can make towards the East. Let us as a government and as a people stand true to this historic friendship with Japan.

### EXTERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.

If exterritoriality was a real peril to peaceful relations with Japan, it is much more a source of hatred and even of war with China. For China, with its enormous population and extent of territory, wakes up more slowly than did compact Japan to the necessity of adopting codes of law that fit world intercourse. Moreover, China has not been nearly as skillful in handling exterritorial problems as Japan was, and unscrupulous foreigners have taken advantage of her ignorance and political weakness to exploit her mercilessly. So that now we see, what Japan never would have allowed, China's customs under foreign control, and railroads under foreign construction and ownership, and foreign steamships running hundreds of miles into her most populous and wealthy regions, while foreign gunboats follow.

What I saw in Shanghai a year ago may throw a little light on this subject. Aggressive Westerners have made a wonderful city there, where but a few decades ago were nothing but paddy fields. They have built wide solid roads running out in the country in every direction, and they were laying trolley tracks in the most substantial manner, so that Chinese authorities were opposed to the building of these lines outside of the concession, yet the foreigners were pushing on regardless of the government's

refusal to grant them permission. I saw those tall fierce-looking turbaned Sikhs from India used as police in the city, and I heard that they were hated and feared by the Chinese. I also found that some lawless Americans had been running the worst kind of gambling hells, opium dens, and prostitution houses, which our shiftless consular court had not prevented. And but shortly before that there had been such a mis-carriage of justice in the arrest and detention of a Chinese woman by the foreign police that a threatening Chinese mob necessitated the foreigners living under arms for a while, and the assembling of the gunboats of Western powers. In addition to these irritating facts is the ever-present opium question, the solution of which, fortunately, we may hope is in sight.

Now I do not say that, under existing circumstances, all these things are necessarily wicked and unjust, but this much is plain to the man on the street, that no self-respecting government, with power to make others respect it, would stand these things; no, not for an hour.

#### SOME EVIL RESULTS OF EXTERRITORIALITY.

If the evils of this system were felt only in the very small concessions, it still would be humiliating to any government to have to endure them. But they are felt all through the empire. China, as everybody knows, has been exploited by foreigners in various ways: by getting concessions for railroads, by forcing unwelcome commerce, and even by seizing territory, until now there is a bitter anti-foreign sentiment growing through the eighteen provinces and among the 400,000,000 of China. That disastrous Boxer movement that impelled all the legations; that cast the lives of so many missionaries and their converts; that sent a destructive allied army to Peking which enriched itself by looting the palaces; that forced from humiliated China another huge indemnity; that compelled her to erect, in honor of a murdered German official, a monument which must anger every Chinese who sees it; and the boycott of American goods,—these and their like are some of the recent results, direct and indirect, of this system of exterritoriality.

#### EXTERRITORIALITY A NINETEENTH CENTURY NECESSITY.

Now I do not see how this offensive system can be wholly abolished, and foreigners be left under the laws of China, so long as those laws permit torture, and so long as bribes are believed to be a power in her courts. At the same time, it is notorious that we "civilized" Westerners have pushed exterritorial privileges far beyond their original intent, until we have stirred up among those whom our international law terms "semi-civilized" wide and bitter hatred and even wars. And the question I want to raise is, Is not one century of this enough? Is there not a better way of politically meeting the peoples of the East that would not be a perpetual humiliation? And should not Western governments be as eager to limit the aggressions of their nationals in China as we are to repel any such aggressions upon ourselves?

#### POLITICAL SYMPATHY WITH CHINA INCREASING.

Now I believe that some of our Western powers are getting tired and ashamed of our nineteenth century treatment of China, and really want to do something that shall make a happier twentieth century for her and thus for the world. Some brief illustrations will show the beginning of a better political sympathy with her. We of the United States are improving the quality of our consular officers. President Cleveland, seeing the injustice to Japan of sending incapable consular agents there, selected Mr. McVior for the office of Consul General at Yokohama and said to him: "We have deprived the Japanese of their right to govern Americans living in Japan, and therefore it is our duty to Japan to place over our nationals there a man who is a trained lawyer, one who will maintain there the high traditions of our courts."

I have just referred to the recent lawlessness of some Americans in Shanghai whom the Chinese government, of course, couldn't touch. Well, President Roosevelt sent Judge Willey there to drive out those authors of vice and crime, and he did. But they were so firmly entrenched that they resisted, and actually attempted to impeach the Judge. And you have all read, with delight, in the recent papers the fiery, indignant words of our President concerning these vicious Americans in Shanghai: "Judge Willey was attacked solely because of the fearlessness and integrity with which he had stamped out vice and crime in Shanghai. If this attempt to impeach him were to succeed, the beneficiaries would be every keeper of a house of prostitution, every swindling lawyer, every man who lives by corruption and blackmail in the cities of the Far East." And he truly adds: "It is not too much to say that this assault on Judge Willey in the interests of vicious and criminal classes is a public scandal."

Perhaps the greatest political sympathy ever shown to China was when our righteous Secretary Hay called a halt in any partition of China, and put a

stop to underhanded plans of European powers by his policy of the open door throughout the East.

Great Britain also is growing more honorable and sympathetic with China, as you all know, by her willingness at last to put an end to the opium trade. This is a great step towards international justice. And in this connection I may say that we of the United States may well praise our government for having forbidden our nationals to engage at all in the sale of opium.

One more act of political kindness Great Britain has recently done which I wish the other powers would imitate. Some of our Western papers published in the open ports of the East have persistently taken an attitude of hostile criticism and even of defiance of the authorities of the land. They have in several instances done everything they could to stir up ill-will and hatred and strife between the East and the West. It is bad enough to have yellow journals at home, but it is far more insulting to permit them on exterritorial soil. So Great Britain has decreed that both the editor and proprietor of any English newspaper on exterritorial ground that publishes anything calculated to stir up international hatred should be severely punished.

These illustrations show how our governments are waking up to the necessity of limiting some of the abuses that have sprung up.

#### THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM.

But I must hasten to state briefly how the missionary movement, which is now a great world movement, is complicated with this exterritorial problem. Having been a missionary for a third of a century in Japan, the most of which time I was under exterritoriality, I have been compelled to raise the question. How can the great body of some four thousand missionaries in the East help to lessen the friction of exterritoriality and possibly to hasten its entire abolition? Perhaps a brief comparison of Japan with China may give some clues.

The treaties with Japan have never contained the phrase "Merchants and missionaries," while those with China have it. This is a very significant point. Japan was quick to see the greater danger to her territorial integrity if one class of foreigners were permitted to go into the interior, while another class was confined to concessions in the open ports. She saw clearly that the privileges of exterritoriality must be strictly confined to the foreign concessions, where the consular courts were, and that no foreigners should be permitted to live even a rod outside of those narrow limits. Of course this didn't suit us missionaries, who were eager to go to Tokyo, Kyoto and other cities, and there build schools and hospitals and churches for the extension of Christianity. But, all the same, we got there; yet every one of us who went outside those five little concessions of a few acres had to go as an employee of a responsible Japanese, and the only occupation permitted us was that of teachers. Wherever we built our homes and schools and churches, it was always done in the name of a Japanese, who held all legal titles, in which no foreigner's name appeared. No foreigner could legally own a foot of soil, or even a brick or tile of his own house. Nor could he travel from place to place without a passport furnished by the central government through his legation, which passport was given to merchants and missionaries alike for only two reasons,—for purposes of health or science.

You can see at once that Japan, by this regulation, which we missionaries didn't like at all, virtually prevented one large class of difficulties—those arising from disputes over property. Yet flourishing Christian schools and hospitals and asylums and churches were built up with mission money in the interior, all, however, under the names of Japanese only.

#### ONE REASON WHY MISSIONARIES ARE MURDERED IN CHINA.

But in China, in some shabby way, and because France was the political protector of the Catholic priests, it happened that the treaties recognize two classes of foreigners—merchants and missionaries. The merchants must stick to their narrow foreign concessions, and have no liberty of living or doing business in the interior, while missionaries can freely go pretty much everywhere, and can even buy land in their own name and build everything they want to. And the most astonishing thing of all is, that Catholic missionaries accepted a sort of official status, so that they ranked with prefects and even viceroys, and wore the insignia of native officials. Protestant missionaries were wise enough to refuse this rank, but they carried with them all the privileges of exterritoriality, and were exempt from Chinese authority. At times, like the Catholics, the Protestants have, on the grounds of humanity, interfered in lawsuits, and have come in for their share of political indemnities, none of which things we in Japan could do.

Thus, in China, the doors of friction and misunderstandings and hatred and martyrdom were opened as they never were in Japan. Of course,

this is not because the missionaries in Japan were wiser and better than those in China. On the contrary, we wanted to do just as they did. But the Japanese Government was vastly wiser than the Chinese, and by preventing us from getting the least political advantage, they unwittingly made all the better missionaries out of us, for which I, for one, am profoundly grateful. I believe it is because of this, in the main, that no missionary was ever assassinated in Japan; that no native Christians were ever massacred; and that no imperial edicts were ever issued warning the people not to hurt the missionaries. Japan is the only non-Christian nation in which modern missions have been truly successful without stirring up bloody strifes; it is the only nation in which there is no martyr blood; and of the growing naturalized church there it cannot be said, and probably never will be said, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

But in China how different! Our missionaries there have indeed done a wonderful work. No more magnificent men and women, in character, in scholarship, in heroic action and noble suffering, can be found anywhere on earth than among the thousands of the self-effacing missionaries in China! Yet, caught in the frictions of exterritoriality, and because they were easy to attack, they have been murdered by the dozen, and the infant church of Christ in China, both Catholic and Protestant is built on the blood of martyrs, both foreign and native.

#### EXTERRITORIALITY A MISFIT FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

You, friends, have asked me for some of the conditions of peace between the East and the West. I have tried to show you that, although exterritoriality is intended to prevent strife and to be a real condition of peace, it is in reality a heavy strain on international relations. No nation has ever warded off its dangers so skillfully as Japan did, and by its abolition one vast irritant between her and the nations of the West has been removed. And I may add that it is also for the peace of the world that Japan has taken over Korea, and thus removed that weak and utterly incompetent people from the sphere and perils of exterritoriality.

It cannot be emphasized too much that the real persistent peril to peace between the East and the West is the nineteenth century system of exterritoriality. We are talking of universal arbitration, yet we forget that this exterritoriality exercised towards 400,000,000 of people—the greatest and oldest nation on earth—makes general arbitration impossible with them. So long as territorial sovereignty, the very heart of national honor, is infringed, how can China as a free agent gladly consent to a treaty of arbitration that can touch only those minor matters outside of our exterritorial rights? Arbitration, to mean anything good and lasting, must be based on mutual respect between political equals. We have just concluded a treaty of arbitration with Japan as a political equal, but we can't do it with great China, where it is needed far more for the peace of the world.

#### GOVERNMENTS MUST DISCOVER NEW METHODS.

What then can be done? Something surely is wrong when such a historic, civilized, moral nation as China is ready and willing to join in equal treaties of arbitration, yet is disqualified because of our exterritorial system imposed by force upon her. If the love of peace is growing; if the spirit of international justice is on the increase; if it is our duty to minimize the causes of international friction,—then it seems to me that it is up to our Governments to find some methods of intercourse with China that shall abolish the most of the evils that have grown up during the last century, and that shall be worthy of this more moral twentieth century. And is it not possible that this splendid principle of arbitration may be extended and gradually substituted for this one-sided and hated exterritoriality? And in some such way of recognizing the political and territorial sovereignty of China, is it not possible to make an atmosphere in which the friendship of the East, instead of its hatred, may be rationally cultivated?

The spirit of justice that has led us to return inflated indemnities; that stamps out the lawlessness of Americans by sending out fearless judges and righteous consular officers; that prepares for a better understanding of the East by raising up a body of competent linguists to be responsible interpreters of Eastern problems; that has led Great Britain to try to abolish the opium trade, and to put an end to press agencies that stir up international ill-will,—this growing spirit of international justice we may confidently trust will find vastly better ways of meeting the great historic peoples of the East than was furnished by the too-shameful exterritoriality of the nineteenth century.

#### THE PEOPLE ALSO CAN HELP.

Let us, the people, change our attitude towards the East. We have too long looked down upon them as inferiors, and even in our churches we have sweepingly characterized them as heathen and pagan. Our prayers, our preaching, our hymns, and



our missionary literature have contained altogether too much of these terms which to the cultured peoples of the East are most highly offensive. I am astonished that a recent memorial, otherwise splendid in its spirit, signed by five secretaries of five great missionary societies, should have on nearly every page these slighting words, "the heathen world." I have heard again and again in the East sentiments of deep resentment at this insulting manner of sweepingly characterizing the people there. It does seem as though the churches of Christ, sending out their messengers of peace and goodwill through the great East, might at least be as polite and considerate as the agents of our governments have to be in all their diplomatic utterances and correspondence. It is hard to estimate the damage to the cause of goodwill between the East and the West that is done by the careless and persistent use of these belated and offensive terms on the part of those whose deepest and sincerest purpose is to do good in the spirit of Christ.

#### WHAT MISSIONARIES WILL DO.

No one can fail to see that the missionary movement is now a recognized world movement, and it is impossible that a body of three thousand missionaries in China should not be a potent factor in uniting the East and the West. We of Japan, living in the interior, came to see that Japan was worthy of political equality and could be trusted to do right towards us, and so we drew up memorials to our ministers, virtually saying that in our opinion the time had come to trust Japan; and I believe our representations were of political value.

Some such missionaries are also in China. One said to me last year: "I am perfectly willing to come under Chinese authority. I am sure they never would harm me." Already boards are most careful in selecting men for China, men who understand the Gospel of Christ as big enough to be sympathetic with all that is good in international and interdenominational relations. Already some boards have instructed their missionaries to have nothing whatever to do with native lawsuits, and the Chinese government, we are glad to say, has recently deprived Catholic priests of their political rights and privileges. Already Protestant missions have agreed to encourage the formation of one great Chinese Church that shall be fitted to give Christian standards to the family and to society, instead of trying to plant the various Western denominations on Chinese soil, which would be nothing better than exterritorial Christianity.

With this great body of missionaries becoming sympathetic with China's political ideals, with their noble purpose to make a Chinese Church, instead of teaching Western forms of our religion, with their growing schools and colleges teaching world knowledge and world movements, we may confidently expect they will more and more be heard in favor of some more righteous and friendly method of international intercourse that shall not be a perpetual humiliation to the Government and people of China.

#### MERCHANTS WILL GIVE VALUABLE AID.

The great and powerful body of foreign merchants in the East contains some of the noblest men and women in the world. Yet we are forced to say that the influence of our merchants in the past century has been strong for the perpetuation of exterritoriality. In Japan they resisted its abolition to the utmost, and we may expect that those merchants, by whose indomitable energy such cities as Shanghai were built, will do the same. Yet the spirit of universal justice is growing among the merchants of the world. It is a significant sign of the times that some Chambers of Commerce in the United States sent resolutions of enduring friendship to Japan, a sort of merchants' protest against the senseless jingo hostility to Japan. Commerce is one of the bonds that unite nations with golden cords, and in spite of local frictions, boycotts and even wars in the past, we are confident it will be a most valuable aid in deepening and enriching the friendship between the East and the West.

#### THE WEST NEEDS THE SYMPATHY OF THE EAST.

There is one very important point, in conclusion, that we in our overstrong sense of superiority are continually overlooking, and that is: we need the sympathetic co-operation of the East in the solution of the most difficult problem the world has ever seen. The complex and trying problem of this century—one laden with untold consequences of good or evil—is the coming together of the millions of the East with the millions of the West, two mighty civilizations, with different languages, customs, institutions, religions. Wherever the lines have hitherto met, there have been frictions, suspicions, strife, wars. The burden of the peaceful solution of this immense world problem, so far as the West is concerned, falls on the Anglo-Saxon race. Great Britain saw perfectly well that the West alone could never do it, and hence that splendid first alliance between the East and the West.

We of this Republic cannot have such a political alliance, but we need the moral and sympathetic

alliance with the nations of the East, without which arbitration treaties will be of little avail. To think that we of the West are going to solve this problem without the warm, sympathetic co-operation of the East as equals is a thought born from our traditional thinking of them as heathen, and their religions as false, and their future as hell, while we pride ourselves on being Christian, with the only true religion, and our destiny as heaven. To think that we can solve it by gunboats and repression is Hobsonian in the extreme. We can only solve it by the practice of that universal righteousness and justice which are as necessary among nations as between individuals, both sides being givers and both sides receivers.

In this vast complex world-work every individual may contribute something, by right habits of thought, polite and considerate ways of speaking, and by doing to others as we would they should do to us.

Thus we all can help bridge what is mistakenly called the impassable gulf between the peoples of the East and the West, both of which are, at bottom, God's children, and therefore of necessity brethren.

#### "STRAINED RELATIONS."

Apropos our London correspondent's telegram, which appeared in our yesterday's issue said the *Hongkong Daily Press* of July 9th, the following letter which appears in a Service paper of recent date is of more than passing interest:—

SIR,—In the "Naval and Military Record" of May 28th it is pointed out that a state of affairs exists in the Channel fleet which is highly detrimental to the best interests of the service, and might in case of war lead to disaster, and that the paintwork signal incident of last autumn should by this time be forgotten. This opinion is shared by every officer in the fleet, but how is the rapprochement to be brought about?

It will be remembered that on the occasion in question, Lord Charles requested the Admiralty to haul down Sir Percy Scott's flag, which, of course, meant the ruin of Sir Percy's career, and that the Admiralty refused to support his lordship in this request. On this his lordship ordered Sir Percy to in future only communicate with him in writing, and that state of affairs still obtains!

At the Dover festivities, in connection with the visit of the French President, these strained relations were very evident, particularly on the occasion of an official dinner given by the French Consul, when it was discovered at the last moment that Lord Charles and Sir Percy were placed next to one another, and the seating arrangements had to be suddenly altered.

HARMONY.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, July 17.

Mr. Haldane has announced that a regiment of cavalry and four battalions of infantry will be withdrawn from South Africa between Sept. 7th and Feb. 6th.

#### BRITISH POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Post-master General, estimates that the revenue from the Post Office will show a surplus of 3½ millions.

#### MOTORING ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

Ex-Minister Etienne had two of his ribs broken and several internal injuries in a motoring accident at Alencon. His wife also was seriously injured.

#### PERSIA.

The refugees have left the British Legation at Teheran on receiving assurances of pardon, except a few who have been exiled.

#### ROSYTH TO BE ABANDONED.

Later.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the Government has decided to abandon the naval dockyard at Rosyth on the advice of naval experts.

#### MACEDONIA.

Further military revolts have taken place at Serres and Newkopol. The Albanians have expelled the Turkish authorities at Limna, and Ferozivitch is doing the same at Prishtina.

#### INDUSTRIAL RIOTS AT BOMBAY.

July 17.

Fourteen hundred mill hands struck work in Bombay yesterday and attacked mills where the operatives remained at work. They smashed windows and besieged two Europeans in one of the shops. The police were called and fired upon the mob but the casualties are unknown.

#### THE EULENBERG SCANDALS.

The case of Prince Eulenberg has been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of the Prince.

#### THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says it is believed that the Greek bands, which are now better organized than formerly, are acting in concert with the Young Turks whose propaganda under the banner of union and progress has taken a considerable hold on the army and among intelligent Moslems.

#### WELCOME RAINS IN INDIA.

London, July 18.

Abundant rains in Upper India are specially benefitting the famine tracts, and the crop prospects generally in India now are excellent.

#### THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Commander Peary has left Cape Breton bound for the Arctic regions, where he will spend three years if necessary in attempting to reach the Pole.

#### MULAI HAFID.

Mulai Hafid, interviewed by the *Morning Post's* correspondent at Fez, disclaimed any hostility to Europeans, whom he wants to come and develop the country. He says he is prepared to abide by the act of Algeciras.

#### PERSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that at Tabriz a mob of some thousands, after excited harangues by priests, proceeded to the Bagishuman quarter with a demand for the withdrawal of Rakhim Khan. The latter's horsemen fled without offering resistance, and the town is again in the hands of the revolutionaries.

#### JAPAN'S POLICY.

Sir Benjamin Stone lunched with Mr. Balfour, Count Komura and Sir Robert Hart at the House of Commons. Komura, replying to the toast of his health, said the change of Government in Japan did not mean any break in the continuity of Japanese policy. She will continue to devote her energies to the improvement of her internal resources.

#### OLYMPIC WINNERS.

Olympic winners at the Anglo-French Exhibition are: Hammer, J. Flanagan, United States, 170 ft. 4 in, a record; 1500 metre running, Sheppard, United States, 4 m. 5 ½ s.; 3500 metres walk, G. E. Lamer, British, 14 m. 55 s.; 20 kilometres cycling, Kingsburg, British, 34 m. 13 ½ s.; lawn tennis, Ritchie, England, beat Froitzheim, Germany by 7-5, 6-3, 6-4. The sports are proceeding under depressing conditions; there being deluges of rain and the huge stadium being almost empty.

#### FRENCH DIGNITARIES GO VISITING.

Later.

President Fallieres and M. Pichon have left Paris to visit the Scandinavian Courts. Afterward they will visit the Tsar at Reval. The President, when leaving Dunkirk, declared that the object of his journey will be to draw closer the ties of friendship and alliance on which depend the good relations of the nations of Europe and the maintenance of the peace of the world.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The Council of the Empire has approved the budget for 1908. This is the first budget which has received the sanction of the legislature. The Minister of Finance emphasized the gradual restoration of Russian credit, and alluded to the enhancement of Russian securities, which are 10 or 15 per cent. higher than they were in 1906. There are also, he added, signs of improvement in the economic life of Russia.

## OFFICER SHOT IN MACEDONIA.

London, July 20.

An officer has shot and seriously wounded General Osman Hidayet, commanding at Monastir, while the latter was reading to the garrison a telegram from the Sultan. This appears to substantiate the report that a number of the officers have notified the authorities at Constantinople that unless 38 arrested officers of the Young Turkey party were liberated all the Generals in Macedonia would be killed. The garrison at Tikvesh has mutinied.

## KING EDWARD AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting between King Edward and the Emperor of Austria at Ischl on Aug. 12th.

## THE KAISER AND YACHTING.

The Kaiser has entered his yacht *Meteor* for the Cowes regatta.

## THE QUEBEC CELEBRATION.

London, July 20.

The Quebec tercentenary has practically begun. The entire city is *en fête* and ablaze with decoration. Twelve thousand five hundred troops have arrived from all parts of the Dominion. The British and French Squadrons and an American battleship are lying in the river. The official guests include representatives of the families of Montcalm and other French and British commanders, besides those of General Wolfe.

## UNREST IN THE TURKISH ARMY.

Later.

The unrest in the army at Adrianople continues. Groups of officers have telegraphed to the Sultan formulating their grievances, including delay in promotion, arrears of pay and delay in discharge.

## FALLIERES' VISIT TO THE BALTIC.

President Fallieres has arrived at Copenhagen on board the battleship *Verité*, escorted by a French squadron. He was received by the King, the Princes, and diplomats and proceeded to the palace.

## TABRIZ.

The correspondent of *The Times* at Tabriz says that the royal infantry sent from Teheran to restore order left their rifles and uniforms in Tabriz and absconded *en masse*.

## ADMIRAL ROHJDESTVENSKY DEAD.

Later.

Admiral Rohjdestvensky has died at Balmheim from heart trouble, resulting from his wounds in the battle of Tsushima.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The House of Lords has read the old age pensions bill a second time by 123 to 16.

## THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

The German car, which has led the motor race from New York to Paris, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The present position of the countries competing in the Olympic games is: Great Britain 30, United States 9, Sweden 5, Norway and Germany 2, Canada, France and Belgium 1. Notable English wins were

that by Bartlett, who covered 100 kilometres on a cycle in 161m. 48s. making a world record, and that of Voight who covered 5 miles in a flat race in 25m. 11½s.

## VISCOUNT KOMURA.

London, July 21.

Viscount Komura starts on July 27th for Japan for Siberia.

## NEW ZEALAND AND THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Wellington, (N. Z.)—The Premier, Sir J. G. Ward, says that the American fleet which is coming to Australia is not that of a foreign country but of a nation which is kith and kin of the Anglo-Saxon race. There will some day, he added, be a fight to decide whether white men or Orientals are to govern Australia and the Pacific islands. An American fleet will then fight shoulder to shoulder with the old world.

## ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS IN MACEDONIA.

Murderous assaults on Turkish officers, supposed to be committed by adherents of the Young Turkey party among the subalterns, continue in Macedonia. A lieutenant-colonel has been murdered at Seres, another officer has been murdered at a place called Abre, and a lieutenant-colonel has been wounded at Salonika.

## OLYMPIC WINNERS.

London, July 22.

At the Olympic Games of the Anglo-French Exhibition the Americans won the final for the 800 metres, also the high jump. America is also said to have won most of the heats in the sprints.

## FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

A telegram from Tabriz states that fierce fighting has been going on there, two hundred being killed and wounded.

## MACEDONIA.

A telegram from Salonika reports that six batteries of Anatolian redifs proceeded to Monastir where the Young Turks have formed a regular government at Okhreda and Resnia. A Greek band killed thirty Bulgarians and burned down twenty houses at Pelpicia (?) near Monastir.

## DEATH OF BISHOP POTTER.

The death is reported of the well-known American ecclesiastic, Bishop Potter.

## ROHJDESTVENSKY NOT DEAD.

Later.

The report of the death of Admiral Rohjdestvensky is not true. It arose from confusion with a person of the same name who was undergoing treatment at Bad Nauheim.

## COUNT KOMURA.

Count Komura has had an audience with the King and has presented his letters of recall. Sir Edward Grey was present. Afterwards Komura had a farewell audience of the Queen.

## DE BEERS CLOSE DOWN.

The De Beers have decided to close down the De Beers mines, which will necessitate the discharge of 200 white men and 1,200 natives.

## GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

Mr. R. Laidlaw (Renfrewshire) asked Colonel Seely (Under Secretary for the Colonies) to reconsider his refusal to continue (? abolish) licensed gambling in the Malay States after the present leases expire. Colonel Seely replied that while the Government was desirous of putting an end to the system, precipitate action would do more harm than good.

## THE STANDARD OIL FINE.

Chicago.—The Circuit Court of Appeal

has quashed the fine of 29 million dollars imposed on the Standard Oil Co. on August 3rd last year, and has ordered a retrial.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## PERSIA.

London, July 16.

Correspondents at Tabriz say that the Shah's cavalry, which has been despatched to establish order, are committing depredations on the Russian merchants, who have suffered enormous losses and had 17 killed.

## MACEDONIA.

The press unanimously acclaim the British proposal for a mobile force to restore order in Macedonia.

## ANNAM.

The Acting-Governor of Indo-China informs the Colonial Office that the unrest in Annam is ended.

## CONSERVATION OF AMERICAN RESOURCES.

The committee for the conservation of national resources, which was appointed by the President in June, has already perfected a system for collecting data. The States are promptly rendering assistance.

## THE TROUBLE AT TABRIZ.

London, July 18.

A special telegram from Tabriz says the situation has suddenly changed. The citizens, having agreed upon united action against the Government forces, vigorously assaulted headquarters. The General withdrew his cavalry to the suburbs. Many were killed and the crowd looted the houses of the Shah's supporters.

## THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

London, July 18.

Commander Peary cables *The Times* from Sydney, Nova Scotia, that the ship *Roosevelt* was starting on her voyage to the North Pole.

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Berlin.—Despite the repeated assurances of the French Government, various newspapers continue an anti-French campaign, declaring that the French officials are not carrying out the Government policy. Socialists are holding meetings to protest against this agitation.

## MACEDONIA.

Vienna telegraphs that it is officially reported in Constantinople that the Greeks are transporting guns and ammunition into Macedonia. Some of the Turkish troops are reported untrustworthy.

## AMERICAN POLITICS.

Washington.—The political atmosphere is tranquil. Both Taft and Bryan are busy preparing for their nomination to the Presidency. There are dissensions in the Democratic camp and it is reported that certain labour leaders are insubordinate.

## MUTINY IN THE TURKISH ARMY.

Vienna.—While the Turkish General Osman Hidayet was reading a pacificatory order in the barracks at Monastir an officer fired several shots, severely wounding him. In consequence there are signs of unrest in the army. The Sultan has borrowed £80,000 to be sent to Salonika to distribute among the troops and has promoted 550 officers.

## RUSSIA.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—Subscriptions to the new internal loan amply cover 13¼ million pounds placed with banks, the remaining 6¼ millions will be obtained from the Savings Bank. The press continue to sharply attack Germany in connection with the Macedonian question.

## CHINESE SUSPICIONS.

London, July 21.

Peking.—The recent new regulations forbidding surveys except by special permission are due to the Government's alarm at recent Japanese surveys in Mongolia, the results of which, the Government is convinced, were never published.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese stocks are dull despite the satisfactory May returns.

## THE BALKANS.

Vienna.—A Greek band attacked a Bulgarian village near Monastir and massacred 25 villagers (? villagers).

## EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The German Peace Society has issued a manifesto in which it protests against the groundless war scares, and ridicules the idea that the British undertakings with France and Russia are intended to isolate Germany.

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 22.

Japanese securities are lower on the Stock Exchange.

## PERSIA.

Tabriz.—There has been brisk fighting and the revolutionaries scored a success over the Shah's troops on Tuesday. The latter were re-inforced and compelled the revolutionaries to retreat to their defences.

## THE QUEBEC FETE.

A special telegram from Quebec says that a feature of the tercentenary fête is the extraordinary popularity of Lord Roberts, alike with the troops and the populace.

## NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

A new battleship of 18,000 tons was to be launched at Stettin on the 22nd. She is the first ship of the 1907 programme and was only a year in building.

## AMERICAN POLITICS.

Washington.—A meeting of the Western Republican leaders in connexion with Taft's presidency campaign is stated to have revealed the fact that at least five States which were carried by Roosevelt in the last election are now doubtful. Mr. Bryan has issued an appeal to the Democratic press to solicit a dollar subscription on his behalf.

## THE QUEBEC CELEBRATION.

London, July 23.

A special telegram from Quebec says that the Prince of Wales arrived in the afternoon and received an enthusiastic welcome. Thousands lined the banks of the river. The Prince was received by the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers. Replying to the Government's address, His Highness specially referred to the loyalty of the French Canadians, and cordially approved of setting apart the battlefield and the Plain of Abraham as a national memorial.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese securities are steadier on the Stock Exchange.

## THE DISAFFECTION IN INDIA.

News from Calcutta states that stern measures have been taken against the agitators. The tone in Bengal is considerably improved. Commenting on the sentence of six years transportation passed on Tilak, the leader of the agitation, *The Times* points out that although repressive measures have now been taken, due measures of reform will be developed as promised, in order to meet as far as possible the aspirations of social reformers.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

## THE PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

(From the Japanese Consul-General in Sydney.)

The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, considering it necessary that a regular line of steamers should be opened between Shanghai and Australia, have decided to combine in granting a four years' subsidy, and have invited applications from ship-owners willing to undertake the service.

## THE HAGUE HALL OF PEACE.

On the 12th of last October at the second meeting of the Hague Conference, the French Delegate proposed that a Hall of Peace should be elected, and that every country should present not only building materials, but also representative works of art, in aid of the institution. This proposal was unanimously agreed to, and now the building committee have inquired, through the Dutch Government, what materials Japan intends to contribute. The matter is now under consideration in Tokyo.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## AMERICAN RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Mr. Consul-General Mizuno telegraphs that the American Railways have fixed the following rates:—

Antimony .....	\$1.00
Pamboo ware basket work .....	1.50
Brushes .....	1.00

Toys, articles of vertu, metal work, decorative articles, 1.50 per 100lbs. for goods not exceeding \$10 in value and \$2.00 for goods above that value.

Satsuma Faience, except first class.....	1.30
Paper wares, lanterns, &c. ....	1.25
Fireworks .....	1.00
Lacquers .....	1.25
Linen stuffs .....	1.00
Fancy matting, &c. ....	1.25
Straw braid .....	1.50
Tea .....	1.25

The above are all the highest rates. In the case of a second waggon-load, there will be discount.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## MR. K. HAYASHIDA.

New York, July 15.

Mr. K. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, left New York on July 15th for England. The engineers of his party will stay in America for some days more to investigate the construction of buildings.

## MR. O'BRIEN.

San Francisco, July 15.

Mr. Thos. O'Brien, American Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, has arrived in San Francisco on his way home on leave. In reply to an interviewer, he is reported to have said that there were some comments against Japan on her action towards the South Manchurian Railway. There was no doubt that the freight rates for Japanese merchandise were lower than those for foreign goods. However, there was no prejudicial treatment toward American merchandise. Referring to the proposed visit of the American Fleet to Japan, his Excellency stated that the visit of the battleships was much talked about in Japan. The Japanese were busy making preparations to welcome the American officers and bluejackets, and the visit of the squadron will further strengthen the sincere relations between the two countries. A large number of Japanese warships will be appointed to receive the Americans. He further went on to say that Japan was of course unwilling to cause a dispute with America in regard to the immigrants ques-

tion, for the Japanese Government was endeavouring to settle the question by proper means. In conclusion, he added that Counts Hayashi and Komura were friends of America and that in consequence of the present change in the Japanese Cabinet, nothing could affect America.

## RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 16.

The representatives of leading manufacturing in America will hold a meeting on July 27th in Chicago. They will oppose various railways which have raised the freight rates by over 10 per cent. on an average.

## THE DEMOCRATS.

San Francisco, July 17.

The president of the Labourer's Union has asked Mr. Hearst to support Mr. Bryan at the forthcoming election. Mr. Hearst refused to comply by saying that the platform of the Democrats was not sincere.

## RAILWAY FREIGHT IN AMERICA.

Mr. Tomita, Japanese Consul in Chicago, has stated to the Chamber of Commerce in the city that the proposed rise in the freight rate on various railways would prevent the further development of Japanese commerce in America and asked them to take the necessary steps towards the railways. The American Chamber replied that the rise of the freight would also injure the American business and that the union would endeavour to induce the railway companies to alter their proposal.

The presidents of various railway companies have met in New York and considered the proposed rise of the freight rates. No conclusion has yet been brought about. Probably the proposed rise will not be enforced.

## BRITISH NAVY.

The British Government has decided to purchase three of the Brazilian warships which are under construction in England.

## THE TOKYO EXHIBITION AND AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 20.

Mr. Loomis and other Americans on the committee for the Grand Exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912 will leave for Japan at the end of this month with a view to making arrangements with the Japan Exhibition authorities for selecting a place to establish the building. During their visit to Japan, the committee will make investigations on American merchandise in the Orient. The committee have provided an office with regard to exhibition affairs. This winter they will visit the governors of various states asking them to persuade the business men in their respective states to exhibit their merchandise in the Tokyo Exhibition.

The American Government intends to take steps on a large scale towards the Japanese Exhibition. The American enterprise will create special benefit not only to the commercial relations between America and Japan but to diplomatic connections.

## MR O'BRIEN.

Mr. Thos O'Brien, American Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, has arrived in Chicago on leave. In reply to an interviewer, he is reported to have said that the ambition of the Japanese is bent on commerce and not on military matters.

"I want it understood," said a wife to her husband, "that I am a woman of few words."  
"Yes, I know," replied the husband, "but don't you think you are overworking them a trifle?"



20"	x	1 1/2"	6	in me,	doz.	3.25-3.37
22"	x	1 1/2"	7	"	"	4.25-4.52
24"	x	1 1/2"	7 1/2	"	"	5.10-5.40

## Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)

20" x 1 1/2"	9	"	4.30-4.50
22" x 1 1/2"	10	"	5.30-5.60
24" x 1 1/2"	12	"	7.20-7.40

## Figured Habutae (scallop'd):—

10" x 1 corner embroidered	"	0.95-1.00
12" x 4	"	1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

The market is not yet settled.  
According to a London telegram under date July 20th, the quotation was £58.30.

During six months ended June 30th, the fluctuations in London were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	64.02 6	61.00.0	62.04.10
February	61.02.6	57.00.0	59.02.00
March	61.10.0	56.10.0	58.17.06
April	61.10.0	57.11.6	58.17.06
May	58.10.0	57.00.0	57.07.01
June	58.00.0	56.07.6	57.16.09

It is to be noted from the foregoing figures that price are gradually going down. It is believed that this is due to largestocks in Europe and America; to increased production in America; and to insufficient demand.

Refined per 100 kin...	Yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin ...	" 52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin ...	" 53-57

## TEA.

No change since previous report.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 21st 6,462,300 *kin* were sold and the stock on Thursday aggregated 141,000 *kin*.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 65	upward
Choice ...	60 to 65	
Finest ...	55 to 60	
Fine ...	50 to 55	
Good Medium ...	45 to 50	
Medium ...	32 to 34	
Good Common ...	29 to 32	
Common ...	26 to 29	

## RICE.

Tokyo.—The market has been active.

Osaka.—Unsettled.

Kobe.—Generally dull.

Foreign rice is brisk. Enquiries from country traders have continued.

Osaka and Kobe.—The markets remain steady.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	491,799
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	159,249
Delivery.	Closing Price.
July	Yen. —
August	17.19
September	17.26

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per <i>roku</i> .
Superior	Yen 17.80	
Medium	17.40	
Common	16.40	
Average	17.10	
(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)	
July	16.66	July 16.43
August	16.78	August 16.61
September	16.79	September 16.69

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 24

London silver 1/4 lower and China sterling quotations not yet in, but local rates are firmer on China in anticipation, other rates being unaltered and closing for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T.T.	1/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	1/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	1/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	1/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight	1/0 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	1/5 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	1/5 1/2
— 6 months' sight	1/5 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 88 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	do 86 3/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	84 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	85 3/4
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	207
— Private 4 months' sight	211 3/4
Har Silver (London)	24 3/4

\* Nominal.

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, July 24th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value.	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations.	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	Yen 100	Yen 100	5	June to December	99.70	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March to September	96.10	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March to September	95.10	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June to December	82.90	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=B)	100	100	5	June to December	94.30	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 12=E)	100	100	5	June to December	92.50	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H)	100	100	5	June to December	84.10	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June to December	81.50	
IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOKURI)	100	100	5	June to December	81.50	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.50	
Yokohama City Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	88.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February to August	529.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	7 1/2	June to December	54.80	
(Second class)	50	37.50	7 1/2	June to December	40.80	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February to August	197.50	E.D.
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February to August	133.80	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June to December	87.00	E.D.
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June to December	61.00	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	11	March to September	74.70	
Kwansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March to September	42.90	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March to September	69.05	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. (New Issue)	50	50	14	June to December	81.50	E.D.
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	17	June to December	21.80	
New	50	25	7	May to November	56.00	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May to November	63.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May to November	35.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April to October	89.50	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May to November	64.50	
New	50	25	10	May to November	31.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May to November	63.00	E.D.
New	50	20	14	May to November	28.80	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June to December	103.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	14	June to December	68.50	E.D.
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12 1/2	10.	March to September	6.00	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June to December	79.20	E.D.
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June to December	27.20	E.D.
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June to December	77.50	E.D.
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April to October	80.00	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	12	February to August	32.80	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June to December	14.40	E.D.
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May to November	48.00	
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June to December	10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May to November	53.50	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June to December	84.20	E.D.
New	50	12 1/2	16	June to December	24.80	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June to December	31.50	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June to December	81.70	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June to December	49.70	
New	50	25	12	June to December	24.50	
Nissin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May to November	7.60	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May to November	108.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May to November	90.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May to November	99.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June to December	62.00	E.D.
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June to December	75.20	E.D.
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June to December	59.50	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June to December	50.50	E.D.
Yokohama Bueki Godown Co., Lt.	20	20	15	June to December	28.50	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	no.	June	11.50	E.D.
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	16.60	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March to September	99.30	E.D.
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June to December	82.00	
Nanboku Oil Co.	50	50	10	June to December	37.00	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
*Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April to October	67.30	
New	50	12 1/2	15	April to October	19.50	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	54.30	E.D.
New	50	25	10	June	26.00	
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	12 1/2	20	June	15.70	

S. Sellers, B. Buyers, St. Steady, N. Nominal, E.D. Ex dividend. † Ex New ‡ Cannot be held by foreigners in their own names.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Scharnhorst	F. July 24
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. July 25
Europe	M. M.	Armand Belic	Tu. July 28
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. July 29
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	W. July 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Aug. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
Hongkong	B. T.	Suovic	Tu. Aug. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Th. Aug. 6
America	P. M.	Korea	Su. Aug. 9
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Aug. 11
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nunantia	Sa. Aug. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. Aug. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Aug. 22
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Aug. 28
America	P. M.	China	Th. Sept. 3

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 20th inst.
- 2 Left Kobe on the 23rd inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 4 Left Honolulu on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 6 Left Vancouver on the 15th inst.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 21st inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. July 25
Australia	N. V. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su. July 26
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. July 27
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	W. July 29
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. July 29
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	W. July 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. July 30
America	P. M.	Manchuria	F. July 31
Europe	N. D. L.	Scharnhorst	Sa. Aug. 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 4
Tacoma	B. T.	Suovic	W. Aug. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W. Aug. 5
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Aug. 10
America	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Aug. 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. Aug. 14
Portland	P. & A.	Nunantia	Su. Aug. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. Aug. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Sa. Sept. 5

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS

**Oanfa**, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 17th July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Mongolia**, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 17th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Saishu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,324, I. Nomu, 17th July.—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Benten Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 17th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Konan Maru**, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 17th July.—Yawata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kosai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Ogino, 17th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Matsuyama Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 17th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yerimo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,350, N. Koba, 17th July.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Empress of China**, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Riojun Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibbals, 18th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Fukushu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,090, 18th July.—Anping via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, Y. Terada, 19th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**China**, American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 19th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Glenfarg**, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 20th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Benten Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 20th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hirashima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Choshu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,203, H. S. Smith, 20th July.—Taipei, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Fusan Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 20th July.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Tosa Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kumeric**, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 21st July.—Seattle Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Saxonia**, German steamer, 3,316, Habel, 21st July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Chikuzen Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 21st July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Monteagle**, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Menelaus**, British steamer, 3,006, R. G. Woodget, 22nd July.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Kincraig**, British steamer, 2,382, W. F. Cowrie, 22nd July.—Stax, Phosphate, Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Anhui**, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 22nd July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Wakamiya Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,437, R. Yamawaki, 22nd July.—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kamo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 5,284, F. L. Sommer, 22nd July.—Nagasaki, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Aki Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 23rd July.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Nubia**, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 23rd July.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

**Savuki Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,787, S. J. G. Parson, 23rd July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Mikawa Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 23rd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Caravelas**, French steamer, 1,971, Le Clere, 23rd July.—Tacoma, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Bentlarig**, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 23rd July.—London and ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 17th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Alesia**, German steamer, 3,312, J. Ernst, 17th July.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

**Soyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,230, T. Oa, 17th July.—Mojito.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

**Mongolia**, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 18th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Empress of China**, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Chinhua**, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 18th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Prinz Ludwig**, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 18th July.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Ashlabula**, British Tank steamer, 4,527, G. Harding, 18th July.—Itzaki, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

**Progress**, Norwegian steamer, 1,611, Selyervig, 18th July.—Mojito.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Oanfa**, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 18th July.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Lothian**, British steamer, 3,223, Lockhart, 18th July.—Batavia, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Telemachus**, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 18th July.—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Yamaguchi Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamo-shita, 19th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 19th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Riojun Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibbals, 19th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Matsuyama Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 19th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Fukushu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,090, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Indrapura**, British steamer, 3,152, W. T. Kelway, 20th July.—Otaru, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Saishu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,324, I. Nomu, 20th July.—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Glenfarg**, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Kumeric**, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 21st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Benten Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 21st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Konan Maru**, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 22nd July.—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Mike Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 21st July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Bingo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,873, A. Christiansen, 22nd July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hiroshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 22nd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Fusan Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 22nd July.—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Yerimo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,350, N. Koba, 22nd July.—Mojito, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Tosa Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 22nd July.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**China**, American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 22nd July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Monteagle**, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 22nd July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Kosai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,423, Ogino, 23rd July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Mike Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 23rd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS

Per American steamer **Mongolia** from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. C. Dennison, Mr. Arthur Le Grand Doty, Mr. C. Garsia, Mr. Robert Gayol, Mr. O. C. Gould, Mrs. Y. Hiroshima, Mr. M. R. Jeffris, Mr. K. B. Jeffris, Mrs. N. S. Edge, Mr. D. H. Jeffris, Mr. Edward C. Parker, Mrs. Edward C. Parker, Mrs. Edward C. Parker, Mr. R. Maxwell Talbot, Mr. W. H. Tomhave, Mr. C. S. Wheeler, Mrs. C. S. Wheeler, Mr. E. M. Gale, Mrs. Edith Gumbrell, Mr. H. O. Henry, Miss L. Keyes, Mr. J. Adams, Miss M. Blasi, Mr. C. U. McElroy, Mrs. C. U. McElroy, Dr. E. B. Merchant, Mrs. Julia Patterson and maid, Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Miss Mary Patterson, Master Frank Patterson, Mr. Frederick H. Randall, Mr. P. Sanz, Mrs. P. Sanz, Mrs. Wm. Webster, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Mr. J. L. Woods, Mr. K. Ungemach, Dr. Avon Poehl, Mr. L. A. H. Allain, Mr. A. F. Griffith and wife, Miss L. M. Silcox, Miss A. Willett Rev. D. Russell, Miss A. J. Foster and Mr. C. T. Fillis in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. H. Brown. For Shanghai:—Miss F. Catharine Bryen, Miss Eliza Bryan, Mr. G. W. Cram, Mrs. G. W. Cram, Mr. Frank L. Fearon Mrs. Edith Gumbrell Miss L. Keyes and Mr. T. P. Sze. For Hongkong:—Mr. Maurice P. Alger, Mr. Chas. J. Anderson, Mr. Wm. R. Babcock, Mr. J. W. Bays, Mrs. J. W. Bays, Mr. Eugene Behrendt, Mr. Frank L. Blessing, Mrs. M. Bogard, Mr. Olney Bondurant, Miss B. Bott, Mr. H. M. Cake, Mrs. H. M. Cake, Miss Hazel Call, Mr. E. Danenberg, Mr. Earle Eubank, Miss Jane S. Fair, Miss E. Florendo, Miss Charlotte Finlay, Mr. W. J. Gabraith, Mr. H. W. Goforth, Mr. Matias Gonzales, Jr., Mr. H. N. Graves, Col. W. C. Greene, Miss Eva Greene, Mr. Harry M. Gwynn, Miss M. Heard, Mr. F. M. Johnson, Mr. Kuang Tung Sing, Miss G. Lianas, Mr. W. J. Larkin, Mr. Reuben L. Larson, Miss Eleanor de Leon, Mr. F. W. Livingston, Mr. E. E. Marr, Mr. B. G. Marsh, Mr. C. G. McClean, Mrs. C. G. McClean, Mr. Dudley H. McDowell, Mr. H. Minturn, Miss Marie Munson, Mr. Lloyd Newland, Mr. A. W. Palfreyman, Mr. Quan Kwong Tong, Mrs. F. Pritchett, Mr. J. F. Richardson, Mrs. J. F. Richardson, Miss Jessie H. Ritchey, Mr. Stephen Ritchey, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mr. A. B. Segur, Mr. Con Shea, Mr. Wm., Morgan Shuster, Mrs. Wm., Morgan Shuster and two nurses, Miss Caroline



Shuster Miss Letie Shuster, Mr. Jay W. Simpson, Miss L. Sison, Mr. Albert I. Smith, Mr. Raymond E. Terry, Mr. H. G. Upham, Miss Blanche Walker, Mr. Wm. M. Wooden, Miss E. A. Treney, Miss A. J. and Mr. Leong Yew in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver via ports:—Miss Clive, Mr. George Gollin, Mrs. Gollin, Mr. Jardine Gresson, Mrs. Gresson, Mr. David D. Horne, Mr. H. G. L. Milles, Mr. F. Redhead, Miss E. R. Scidmore, Miss W. D. Smith, Mr. C. C. Su, Lieut. J. C. Tovey, Mr. K. Wu and Miss R. Male in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. S. H. Holmes, Mr. H. Irwin, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. P. S. Morse, Mrs. F. S. Moise, Maj. T. C. S. Palmer, Mr. H. Peters, Mrs. H. Peters, Master Otto Peters, Miss Ramsay, Brig. Gen. P. Reade U.S.A., Miss E. M. Redwood, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Russell 2 children and amah, Mr. C. Watney, Mrs. C. Watney and Miss MacArthur. For Honolulu:—Mr. D. McIntyre. For San Francisco:—Dr. Bell-Irving, Mr. W. J. Conroy, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. Geo. Lammert, Mrs. Geo. Lammert, Rev. J. J. McCook, Miss McCook, Dr. E. H. H. Old, U.S.N., Mr. A. T. Percival, Dr. C. W. Pruitt, Mr. Howard Richards, Mr. C. A. Sutter, Mr. C. W. Schmidt, Mr. Suj. Po Kong, Mr. Theo. Willi and Mr. Leon de Waele in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. J. Blake, Miss Patterson, Miss C. Denkam, Miss Carper, Miss P. Lappere, Mr. H. Thomas and Mr. A. G. Witcher. For Vancouver:—Mr. Byrne, Mrs. G. C. Judson, Mrs. L. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaddie, Mr. E. James, Miss V. Greene, Mrs. Joblin, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Mr. H. S. Wilson, Miss Ganzoley, Miss Coleman, Mr. G. Hoyes, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. C. B. Stedman, Rev. G. E. Whitman, Mr. H. Irwin Black, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, Mr. Wong He Chong, Miss C. Hickson, Mr. C. H. Newton, Mr. T. D. Carman, Miss Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Johnson, Mrs. A. Campher, Miss Jenkins, Miss Roy Packer, Mr. Charing Pearce, Mr. Harvey Johnson, Mr. J. Kingsmill, Mrs. C. Cavien, Capt. J. Bassett, Mr. Russell Bassett, Miss F. Jennings, Miss A. Wooden, Miss Craig, Miss D. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Heam and 3 children, Miss Macdonald, Mr. R. A. Heam, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mr. S. G. Clark, Miss Officer, Miss and Master Elliott and Mr. Schackie in cabin; 43 Chinese, and 3 Japanese in European steerage; 58 Chinese in Asiatic steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Andres, Dr. E. A. Bowser, Miss Huldah Bryan, Capt. J. D. Chase, Mrs. Chang See, Master C. Clinton, Miss E. Clinton, Miss Harriet R. Cobb, Mr. P. A. Collins, Mrs. P. A. Collins, Mr. C. J. Cutting, Mrs. Donelly, Miss Donelly, Mr. P. W. Du Bose, Mr. M. R. Fester, Mr. S. Furusho, Miss M. Gale Taylor, Miss M. P. Gibbs, Miss Sarah H. Gilbert, Miss E. W. Graves, Mr. F. Grimley, Mr. E. C. Hallinan, Mr. H. Hering, Mrs. T. D. Holmes and inf., Miss Ellen Holmes, Miss Lois Holmes, Miss Mabel Holmes, Master Henry Holmes, Miss M. L. Hood, Major H. S. Howland, Mr. Hsu Shu Hsien, Mr. H. Huebner, Miss Francis Jennin, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Miss Francis Johnson, Miss Helen Johnson, Mr. W. C. King, Mr. King Wo Hai, Baron G. A. Klingspor, Dr. W. B. Langsdorf, Mrs. W. B. Langsdorf, Miss Wilhelmina Langsdorf, Miss Helen Langsdorf, Mrs. W. Langsdorf, Mr. L. Ching Tien, Rev. C. F. McKee, Mrs. C. P. McKee, Col. J. E. Mahoney, Mrs. T. Matsumoto, Mr. Li Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Mrs. L. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. T. Miyakawa, Mr. H. W. Morris, Mr. G. H. Oatway, Mr. Chas. S. Pegg, Mr. Pond Sze Chi, Mrs. F. Raisch, Miss P. Raisch, Mr. S. S. Rodman, Mrs. W. A. Sheridan, Mr. Y. Shinjo, Mr. R. D. Smith, Mrs. R. D. Smith, Mr. J. E. Ward, Mr. Samuel B. Williamson and Mrs. T. H. Wood in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. F. Hior, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. Hans Andrae, Miss Rankin, Mr. Knaw Joo Chin and servant, Mr. Chen Swee Feang and servant, Mrs. Serbill, Mrs. F. G. Kelley, the Hon. and Mrs. Tam Jaik Kim, child and 2 servant, Miss Ong Koon Wan Tan, nurse and amah, Mr. S. Donnerberg and servant, Mr. Otto Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. von de Stadt, Miss Olga Heermann, Mr. Carl Heermann, Prof. Dr. Klein, Mr. M. Hein, Mr. W. Reimers Jr., Mr. Wu Yang Tsung, Mr. Arthur Mark, Mrs. John Pratt, Mr. Dung Sui Pong, Mr. J. Sato, Miss Bessie Mead, Miss Antoine Bannmann, Mr. George Handmann, Mr. J. Sakuma, Miss C. McGregor, Miss Marie Kuentzel, Mr. K. Kelle, Mrs. E. Hendrich, Mr. Cha Juh Hen, Mr. Mark Tong Wa, Mr. Ng Ni Chin, Mr. Zu Gin Ham, Mr. Su Yun King, Mr. Dong Sang, Mr. Rah Cheong, Mr. Song Ung, Mr. Gai Pong King, Mr. Lau Ket, Mr. Lan Ting, Mr. Cheung Fong, Mr. Lan Tze Lam, Mr. Lo Chick Kong, Mr. Hong Ying Soh, Mr. Hong Gin Soh, Mr. Zek Jie Bong, Mr. Kin Ben San, Mr.

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By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

C. B. Sin, Mr. Paul Mueller, Mr. Wothing Nam and Mr. Kar So Sing in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. D. Bell-Irving, Mr. W. J. Conroy, Mr. M. Leon De Waele, Mr. J. Frost, Miss H. E. Gibbs, Mr. Hossain Rahim, Mr. Suj. Po Kong, Mr. Geo. Lammert, Mrs. Geo. Lammert, Rev. J. J. McCook, Mr. D. McIntyre, Ass't Surgeon E. H. H. Old, Mr. A. T. Percival, Mr. C. W. Pruitt, Mr. H. Richards, Mr. C. W. Schmidt, Mr. S. E. Slade, Mrs. S. E. Slade and maid, Mr. F. M. Slade, Mr. R. C. Slade, Master S. E. Slade, Mr. C. A. Sutter and Mr. T. Wills in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. L. B. Anderson, Captain T. Bassett, Mr. R. Bassett, Mr. H. Irwin-Black, Mr. J. J. Blake, Miss Bump, Mr. J. D. Byrne, Mr. P. D. Carman, Miss Carman, Dr. P. T. Carrington, Miss P. T. Carrington and 2 children, Miss Changing-Pearce, Mr. Wong He Chong, Mr. J. S. Clark, Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mr. S. G. Clark, The Rev. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mr. M. B. Cohen, Mrs. M. B. Cohen, Mrs. M. B. Cohen, Miss M. B. E. Coleman, Miss M. B. Craig, Miss D. Craig, Mr. F. C. David, Mrs. F. C. David, Mr. J. Duran, Miss A. G. Edwards, Miss Elliott, Master Elliott, Mr. Fatta, Mr. Jos. Gaddie, Mrs. Gaddie, Miss V. Greene, Miss C. Gonzalez, Mr. F. G. Harrington, Mr. G. Hayes, Dr. A. G. Hearn, Mrs. A. G. Hearn, & 3 children, Mr. R. A. Hearn, Mr. R. A. Jaffray, Mrs. Jaffray, & child, Mr. E. James, Miss M. L. Jenkins, Miss F. G. Jennings, Mrs. L. M. Joblin, Mr. F. R. Johnson, Mrs. F. R. Johnson, & child, Mr. Harvey Johnson, Mrs. Geo. L. Judson, Mr. K. Kanazawa, Mrs. K. Kanazawa & 2 children, Mrs. M. Kempkins, Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Mr. J. Kin, Mr. T. Kingsmill, Mrs. A. Lanphier, Mrs. C. Leven, Miss Macdonald, Mr. A. Newton, Miss Officer, Mr. K. Okada, Mrs. H. Newton, Miss Officer, Mr. N. G. Sargent and child, Mr. Max. Schucke, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, Miss Lo Bick Som, Miss Southworth, Mr. O. M. W. Sprague, Mr. Os. M. W. Sprague, and infant, Mr. S. B. Stedman, Mr. W. O. Stiller, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Geo. E. M. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, & children, Mr. H. Wilson and Miss A. Wooden in cabin.

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December 18th, 1907.

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# The Japan Weekly Mail

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Vol. I.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 1ST, 1908.

## DEATHS

At No 84-A Bluff, on Monday, 27th July, Holland Morse, only son of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. H. THORN, age one year.

At 29, Sanaizaka-machi, Ichigaya, Tokyo, on Sunday, July 26, at 7:30 p.m., Mrs. LUCETTA H. CLEMENT, aged 77.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW FORMOSA rice, 11,676 bales, was brought to Nagasaki on July 23rd.

THE *Maine* and *Alabama* of the American Fleet arrived at Manila on July 20th.

THE volcano Kirishima, on the boundary between Shinano and Hida provinces, is active.

THE Crown Prince will leave about Aug. 7th for Shiohara where he will stay during the hot season.

THE third crop of tea was put on the Shidzuoka market on July 28th, the nominal price being yen 2.25.

MUCH sympathy will be felt with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thorn with regard to the death of their son, only about a year old, from spinal meningitis.

A MEETING of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Matsugata Kojiro was appointed President in succession to Mr. Kishimoto. It is, however, still

uncertain whether Mr. Matsugata, who is now at Tairen, will accept the appointment.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank intends to establish branches in Rangoon, Singapore, Montreal, Vancouver, and Seattle.

THE engine of a motor car on which was Prince Arisugawa exploded at 8:30 p.m. on July 25th at Aoyama. The Prince escaped uninjured.

THE first meeting of the Toyo Race Club was held on July 25th at Tohata near Fukuoka. The sales on the pari-mutuel amounted to yen 122,500.

A SPECIALLY great heat was again felt in Yokohama on Tuesday. According to the Observatory, the reading of the thermometer was 91 deg. F. at 1 p.m.

TWO female clerks of the Yokohama Post Office committed suicide on July 25th by throwing themselves from a cliff at Kowaki-dani in the district of Hakone.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Agricultural and Industrial Bank held a general meeting on July 24th. A dividend was declared at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

THE Keio Gijuku Baseball team were beaten by the Punahou Club, Honolulu, on July 25th by 5 runs to nil, and by the Diamond Head Club on July 26th by 9 runs to 3.

THE dead body of a young woman was found on Monday morning in the sea near Takashimacho. As she was not identified, the corpse was handed over to the City Office.

A MAN living in Suyeyoshi-cho committed suicide on July 25th by hanging himself. He had been suffering from rheumatism for some time past and was unable to work.

THIRTEEN employees of the Osaka branch of the Domestic Transportation Company were arrested on July 22nd, for stealing a large quantity of rice to which they were entrusted.

TWO children while playing at the recreation ground in Kanagawa at 4:30 p.m. on July 22nd fell into the sea. Some boys who were swimming near by got them out but both were found to be dead.

A MAN dealing in electrical apparatus in Shiba, Tokyo, murdered his female servant on the evening of July 22nd by strangling her. On the same night he was arrested. The cause is not reported.

THE 74th Bank, Yokohama, held a general meeting on July 25th. Net income during the first half of this year was yen 83,189. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

ON the afternoon of July 27th, a hail storm was experienced in the district of Saku, Nagano prefecture. Much damage was sustained by cultivated land, and a woman was killed by a thunder-bolt.

THE Isezaki-cho police arrested on the evening of July 25th four youths in connexion with the assault upon students from Tokyo, which took place on the night of July 20th on the Yokohama bridge.

ABOUT 50 men employed at the Hashima Coal Mine, in Nagasaki prefecture, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi, caused much trouble on the evening of July 24th. They attacked offices, etc., at the mine, and destroyed them. In the disturbance, one coolie was killed, and many were more or less injured, the police finally arresting seven of

the rioters. It is said that they had asked the employers for an advance of money, but the request was refused.

A BANTO of the well-known Mitsukoshi Gofukun-tan was arrested on July 25th on the charge of having spent yen 800 belonging to the office on the pari-mutuel at various race meetings.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, left Oiso on July 24th by the 7:59 a.m. train and arrived at Shimabashi at 10:20 a.m. He at once proceeded to the Palace where he had audience of the Emperor and Empress.

A COOLIE stabbed to death another coolie on July 24th at the Ashio Copper Mine. A dispute after gambling is stated to have been the cause of the crime. The offender was arrested on the following day.

THE dead body of a woman, apparently 40 years old, was found in the creek near the Senshu bridge, Hinode-cho. The cause of death is not known. She is believed to be the wife of a coolie or a sendo.

THREE men were arrested in Tokyo on July 23rd on a charge of counterfeiting entrance tickets for the recent meeting of the Tokyo Jockey Club. They are stated to have sold quite a large number.

THE *Asahi* says that in connexion with the alleged frequent missing of goods on the Kyushu Railway, the police in the districts between Hakata and Yatsushiro intend to examine all the employees of the line.

MR. T. MATSUMOTO, President of the Imada Bank, in the district of Taki, Hyogo prefecture, committed suicide on July 25th by throwing himself into a pond. The cause is said to have been the failure of his bank.

A FISHERMAN while fishing off Misaki, Idzu peninsula, on July 24th found the dead body of a young woman, apparently a student. A passage ticket for the *Tsu-un Maru*, running between Uraga and Shinagawa, was found in her possession.

DR. KOCH will leave Japan about Aug. 24th for America. When he first arrived he intended to stay in Japan until the beginning of October, but he recently received an order from his Government to be present at the international tuberculosis prevention conference to be held in Washington towards the end of September.

A NUMBER of prominent business men of Yokohama held a dinner party on the evening of July 23rd at the Bankers' Club in honour of Messrs. S. Kimura and H. Bekkey of the Specie Bank, who recently returned from a visit to America and Europe. Mr. Kimura made a speech with regard to financial conditions in the United States.

ACCORDING to the *Nagasaki Press*, Mr. Boris Orjikh, whose house at Oura was recently searched by the police as the outcome of a charge laid against Mr. Orjikh of concealing explosives and forged notes, intends instituting an action for libel against two Russians, who he believes gave the information which led the authorities to make the search.

JULY 26th being the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of China, the usual celebration was held in Yokohama. The Red Dragons were hoisted and various decorations were made in the Chinese quarters. The foreign Consuls and a number of officials of the local government visited the Chinese Consulate-General before noon. In the evening, a dinner party was held at the Chinese Club.

## CHINA.

Friday, July 24.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Peking couched in the usual paternal language of admonition which is so common in the mouth of Chinese Sovereigns. The gist of the document is that the Viceroys and Provincial Governors are to take steps for establishing within a year from this date bodies which apparently correspond to the Japanese local assemblies. The decree approves of the rules drawn up with reference to this by Prince Ching and his colleagues, and is very earnest in recommending the people to make the new system a success in spirit as well as in letter. The document also directs that the office which has been organized for investigating the question of a national assembly shall proceed diligently with its work, selecting from foreign representative systems such features as seem commendable and grafting upon the new system such parts of China's ethics as seem worth preserving. A law of election is also to be compiled and the whole is to be submitted for the approval of the Throne.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (*Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams) is said to have decided on addressing to the *Corps Diplomatique* in Peking a representation with reference to note issuing by foreign banks in China. The Chamber suggests that the banks to which this privilege is accorded shall be distinctly indicated; that the specie reserves held by them as security for the redemption of the notes shall be subjected to careful scrutiny, and that no bank without due authorization shall be allowed to issue convertible paper.

The rumours recently circulated as to the serious illness and even the death of the Chinese Emperor are now flatly contradicted. It appears that his Majesty is in excellent health.

Saturday, July 25.

It is expected that the Peking-Hankow Railway will be re-opened for traffic with the exception of one place by the end of July.

Peking is indulging in a week's festivities to celebrate the birthday of the Emperor.

We find a statement in the *Mainichi Dempo* that since the close of last year the number of Chinese students coming to Japan for educational purposes has perceptibly increased. At one time the custom of having recourse to this country for education fell into some discredit, owing to the fact that many of the first arrivals adopted what is called the "rapid system," and thus emerged from the schools with only a smattering of superficial knowledge which soon fell into discredit. Since then, however, Chinese lads who had received a thorough education were found fully proficient on their return to China, and quite a large number of them satisfied the examination test in Peking last spring. The result is that the Japanese schools have once more become popular, and there is every prospect of a large influx of students. Our contemporary adds that the Department of Education will welcome all thorough-going students while disapproving of the "rapid system," and that whereas in Germany Japanese students have to pay tuition fees twice or thrice as large as those levied from German students, no such distinction is made in Japan where the schools are open to all on equal terms.

Sunday, July 26.

The conference about the Yalu Timber Felling Industry seems to be temporarily hung up on two points. One is the royalty demanded by the Chinese Government; the

other, the supply of timber for the Chekiang Railway and the Yellow River. As to the former, the idea that the commissioners, originally somewhat wide apart, seem now to have come within measurable distance of each other, but as to the latter there is a somewhat serious difference of opinion. The Peking Convention provides that the Chinese Government shall have the right to purchase whatever timber may be needed for the Railway and the River. The Japanese commissioners make no attempt to deny this right but they urge that some limits must be set to it, mainly on account of the Yellow River where an immense supply of timber may be required at any moment for embankment purposes. The Chinese commissioners do not deny that some limit is practically essential, but neither do they see how to assess it. It is thought that this problem can not be solved pending the arrival of His Excellency Tang Shaoi in the capital.

Chientao seems to be in a very unquiet state. A raid is reported to have taken place at the Tienpaoshan Mine, and parties of marauders are committing excesses at various places. It is believed that these rioters are for the most part insurgents fugitive from Korea. The Chinese and Japanese authorities are taking steps to restore order, the former increasing their troops and the latter their gendarmes.

We gather from an article in the *jiji Shimpō* that the new Cabinet is desirous of settling the Chientao problem, as to leave it unsolved is injurious to the friendly relations of the two Empires. Hitherto the negotiations have been confined to an exchange of despatches, and it is evident that such a method is not unlikely to prove practically interminable. It is now contemplated therefore that both sides should appoint commissioners to thoroughly discuss the matter. Even if this be done, a speedy solution can not be expected, as the arguments advanced on either side must be largely historical. We may here mention that the *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent wires that a long despatch on the Chientao question was sent by the Waiwupu to the Japanese Legation on the 2nd inst. It is described as a closely reasoned document, firmer in tone than ever.

With regard to the large sum, generally estimated at 20 million taels, owed by Chinese merchants to foreign importers in Tientsin, the Haikwan Taotai's proposals for a scheme of adjustment have not been approved by the foreign Consuls, and the matter having been appealed to the *Corps Diplomatique* in Peking, they too have turned down the scheme. Another meeting has therefore been held by the Consuls in Tientsin, and they are reported to have decided either that the Government must be asked to guarantee the debt or that it must be secured by some other trustworthy underwriting. The interests mainly concerned in this matter are German, and the German Consul is naturally exerting himself conspicuously.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Canton saying that the inundations have proved a cold douche for the boycott. "Tis an ill wind." The unfortunate Chinese are too much occupied by their domestic calamities to pay much attention to their foreign affairs.

It sometimes seems that whatever is right in this best of all worlds. Here in Japan we have critics who utterly condemn the nationalization of the private railways, but one writer, in Shanghai, the *N.-C. Daily News*, has this to say on the subject:—"It is a recognized axiom that if the country

is to receive full benefit from railway communications, the construction of new lines must be carried out on a uniform plan, and under the direct control of the Central Government. This point has been urged by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and has been accepted by the Throne." There is not much sign of doubt in our Shanghai contemporary's mind.

With reference to this subject we find the following further letter in the *N.-C. Daily News*:-

Last year I made a few specific inquiries into the conditions of work on some of the large foreign buildings in the course of erection in Shanghai. On one, which is quite typical, I found that sixty per cent. of those employed were under the age of sixteen years, that is fifteen years and under by foreign reckoning. In this one place were several little mites eight years of age, seven years only by foreign reckoning! These babes had to carry mortar in buckets up the crazy collection of insecure planks which do duty for scaffold platforms in this place. Scores of these youngsters were under twelve years of age. These children work for no wages, but for their food and to learn the business. In the carpenter's department a somewhat better state of things prevail, the boys are generally older, the youngest being eleven and twelve years and they are of better physique. I should surmise that they come from a better class. A couple of weeks ago on a Sunday evening, coming along the Bund, I found a little fellow crying in company with an older companion. When asked what he was crying for, the older boy said that the younger had been at work all the day and was too tired to walk to his home in the City. That boy was eleven years old.

Surely it is high time something was attempted to ameliorate the hard lot of these little ones. A foreman of works with whom I was recently discussing this problem remarked: "What thing can do? Man make plenty trouble; small boy, he no pay hobby." No, the boy is too small, he no can pay hobby; that is why Christian law should come, and in the home lands does come, to his protection. Members of Christian nations resident in Shanghai may not forget who it was that made little children in a very special degree the wards of the Christian Faith when He said "Take heed, that ye cause not one of these to stumble."

Permit me to add this letter to the appeal that is being made for a measure of protection for the labouring children of Shanghai.

I am etc.,  
July 15.

W. NELSON BITTON.

It is certainly very pitiful but yet one does not see what can be done by the foreign community of Shanghai.

Monday, July 27.

The Provincial Assemblies, whose creation in China by an Imperial decree has formed the subject of recent telegrams, are explained in the following article which we take from the *North China Daily News*:-

The Department Investigating the subject of Constitutional Government (*Hsien-chien-pien-t'sa-kuan*) has received the Imperial sanction to its suggestions as to the establishment of Provincial Assemblies throughout the country. Each of these Assemblies is to be presided over by a President assisted by a Vice-President, who is to succeed the President in case of his demise. Should the Vice-President of a Provincial Assembly die, his place is to be filled by a member of that body elected by the others. The numbers of a Provincial Assembly are to be limited by the amount of its grain tax and the number of the graduates attaining literary degrees allowed by law at each provincial examination. That is to say that as the province of Chihli pays the most grain taxes and has the largest proportion in literary graduates, it is to be allowed to have 140 members in the Provincial Assembly. The provinces of Chinese Turkestan and Heilungkiang being the smallest in both respects are to have only thirty members in their respective Assemblies. Kiangsu is to have 116 and Czekiang 114. The Manchus' members from Peking are to join the Chihli Provincial Assembly and will amount to ten extra representatives in that Assembly. The Manchus in the provinces follow the same rule, (joining the assemblies of such provinces as they belong to with the addition of from one to three representatives as the case may be). The members to be sent to join the Parliament in Peking are to be determined by the high provincial authorities who shall have the power of veto as to who shall not be sent from the provinces. Members of the Provincial assemblies are to be at least twenty-five years of age.



As to qualifications they must have been connected with educational enterprises for at least five years, or have graduated from the middle schools of either China or abroad. They may also be selected from amongst the Masters of Arts or first class licentiates of the country or retired officials of the 8th and 9th grades providing such have not been denounced to the Throne or cashiered at any time during their career. Furthermore any respectable and proper person with a business capital of at least \$5,000 may be eligible as a member of the Provincial Assembly. Those who cannot be elected to the Assemblies are officials and their secretaries of the provinces they are in; officers of the regular Army; instructors of the military academies and officers of the gendarmerie. Evil characters, opium smokers and those who have been imprisoned for breaking the laws are also prohibited from entering the legislature. No person who has been elected to an assembly will be allowed to decline unless he be really incapacitated by illness or prevented by serious matters from leaving his home. Members may be re-elected after serving their terms of office in the assemblies. An assembly has the power to denounce to the high provincial authorities any official guilty of avarice and dishonesty, and to denounce a high provincial official to the Imperial Parliament for similar offences. The private affairs of an unpopular official must however be sacred from criticism. These Assemblies shall transact business under the superintendence of the Viceroy and Governor of the provinces concerned.

It appears to be now thought in Peking that the creation of these assemblies is a species of sop to Cerberus, and that the Throne has no intention of establishing a national assembly in the near future. This suspicion has been confirmed by a recent event. Some liberal officials memorized the Throne in the sense that punishment ought to be meted out to conservative high officials who obstructed the progress of constitutional government. The reply of the Throne was to hand over the memorialists themselves to the Board of Punishments, accompanying this procedure with an intimation the gist of which was that the Court has its own ideas with regard to a national assembly. This is taken to mean that the Liberals will have to possess their souls in patience for some years to come.

Shanghai has a telegram which recalls the old-time reputation of that settlement as a hotbed of canards. It says that 7000 Korean refugees, making for the border of Kilin province with the intention of migrating into Chinese territory, were met by a body of Japanese troops of whom they killed 3 officers and 40 privates. Inquiries in official quarters in Tokyo have elicited the fact that no such intelligence has been received at any of the Departments of State, and that in all probability the story is a *rechauffe* of the recent rumour that a party of 700 Koreans had crossed the Tumen into northern Korea and were raiding the country. This latter tale also is a great exaggeration. The truth seems to be that a man called Yi Yonyung, who worked in Russia's interest during the war is now living at Novoskoi near Possiet Bay, where he has a small band of followers who occasionally make forays into Korean territory. These folks are undisciplined and ill armed. They are easily routed whenever they come in to contact with any Japanese troops, but their recent crossing of the Tumen constituted a novel incident in the record to which people have become accustomed, and thus the story became distorted in transmission.

It is stated that the Government, in Peking has telegraphed to the Kilin authorities in the sense that no legitimate pretext can be found for adopting the course set forth in a recent memorial from the rights-recovery party in that province. These folks expressed a desire to exclude the Japanese from any participation in the building of the Kilin-Changchun Railway and to confine the enterprise to Chinese subjects alone. The rights-recovery party in Kilin ought by this

time to know, one imagines, that the joint construction of the above Railway is duly provided for by treaty and that therefore the arrangement can not be set aside for the mere gratification of nationalistic ambitions.

The Chientao question is evidently beginning to cause some anxiety in Japan. The *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* publish paragraphs to the effect that while the Japanese have been waiting for events to furnish a solution of the problem—which is understood to have been the policy of the last Cabinet—the Chinese have been slowly but steadily increasing their military force until they now have 2,500 men beyond the Tumen and the Yalu, and are thus complete masters of the situation, for Colonel Saito with his 80 gendarmes sink into insignificance in the presence of such a force. Moreover the Chinese are exercising all the control which their overwhelmingly superior strength warrants, and altogether the situation is highly unsatisfactory from Korea's point of view. The Government in Tokyo is said to be seriously considering whether this apparently interminable policy of drift is not likely to be dangerous and certain to be detrimental to the interest of the two Empires, and whether practical Statesmen are not exposing themselves to a charge of paltering when they devote months to an interchange of despatches about questions of ancient history. Some kind of compromise would surely be wiser in such circumstances, especially as Japan's unique object is to insure that the persons and properties of Korean subjects settling in Chientao shall be duly protected.

#### Tuesday, July 28.

It is stated that his Excellency Tang Shaoi, who is now on a visit to Peking, will return to Mukden and settle various matters there before setting out on his special mission to the United States. This will defer his departure from China until November and he will not reach Washington until after the Presidential election. The present expectation is that he will subsequently make a tour of Europe and finally spend some three weeks in Japan before resuming his duties at home.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the Belgian Consul at Hankow shot himself with a revolver on the 26th inst. The act is said to have been committed in a fit of temporary insanity.

The new Chinese Representative to the Court of Japan, Mr. Hu Weitieh, has reached Nagasaki en route for Tokyo. Interviewed by one of the *Asahi Shimbun's* staff, his Excellency said that as his first object was to promote his country's friendship with Japan, he entirely dissented from the boycott, and was therefore gratified to learn that it had lost much of its force and that Japanese merchandise was beginning to find purchasers again in South China. His Excellency spoke in high terms of Mr. Abe, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, but he said that the coming of the new Minister, Mr. Iijun, was much desired. As to the Chientao and Manchurian problems, Mr. Hu resolutely closed his lips.

The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous informant whom it describes as well versed in Chinese affairs. He takes an extremely pessimistic view of the results of the recent floods in South China. Should these inundations prove as serious as report alleges, not only will the crops throughout all the inundated region be destroyed and thousands of people consequently reduced to a state of famine, but also the import trade, which for many months has been struggling against the injurious

effects of depreciated silver, will receive another crippling blow. Nor is this all. The *Asahi's* informant further thinks that the perennial insurgents will seize the occasion to organise a general outbreak, and if China gets through this year without suffering serious calamity she may count herself fortunate. Most of these gloomy presages must have already occurred to the public at large, but we doubt whether many people have reflected on the evident possibility that an anti-dynastic movement, organised when tens of thousands of able-bodied men are reduced to a state of destitution, is likely to attract a large number of recruits who in ordinary circumstances would be found in the ranks of the law-abiding and orderly.

#### Wednesday, July 29.

Hongkong was visited by a severe typhoon on the 27th and 28th instant. It lasted for 11 hours terminating at 3 p.m. on the latter day. A hundred lives are said to have been lost in the harbour, and the steam launch of the British warship *Astraea* was wrecked when attempting to succour the drowning folks. Only six of her crew were saved, but how many were lost the telegram does not state. There had of course been the usual storm warning and due preparations had been made, but the following ships are reported as having been blown ashore: the *Laysan*, the *Pocahontas*, the *Schuykill*, the *Aeolus*, the *Haiching*, the *Persia*, the *Charles* and the *Hardwin*. Great damage seems to have been suffered by other ships and by buildings and trees on shore. It is believed that there has been considerable loss of life on land as well as on sea, but no accurate figures are yet available.

There is also a telegram from Peking which says somewhat vaguely that inundations prevail on the coast of Chili. We presume that this refers to floods in the rivers, but there has not been any intimation as to specially heavy rain in that part of China.

Lu Chuanlin has memorialized the Throne in the sense that if, in spite of the recent revolutionary disorders in Yunnan and the inundations in the southern provinces of China, the lately announced intention of raising the rate of the salt tax be carried out, great distress must ensue. He urges that the portion of the Boxer indemnity returned by America shall be applied to recoup the losses resulting from the suppression of opium smoking. His Excellency Yuan is said to be opposed to this use of the money, which he considers ought to be laid by as a reserve. It is believed that Tang Shaoi's approaching visit to America is not solely for the purpose of thanking the Washington Government, but that his Excellency will have instructions to raise a loan if reasonable terms can be obtained.

The British Representative in Peking is said to be conferring with the Waiwupu for the purpose of obtaining for the British and Chinese Corporation the work of extending the Tientsin-Pukau Railway beyond the latter place.

An Agreement is said to have been concluded between the Russian and Chinese authorities at Harbin for facilitating the suppression of the Hunghtsz. The agreement provides that Chinese troops, if they have obtained the previous consent of the local Russian authorities, may pursue fugitive bandits across the Russian frontier. On such occasions the Russian troops will be instructed to render every possible assistance, confining their operations, however, to Russian territory. There are some minor provisions of no special interest, the

main fact being that all reasonable facilities are extended by Russia to the Chinese.

Thursday, July 30.

Things are not moving with entire smoothness in China. The Court's order with respect to the compulsory resignation of Mr. Cheng has caused some commotion. It will be remembered that Cheng had advised the removal of Mr. Wu's name from the role of Constitution Commissioners on the ground that he was too conservative. The Throne replied by handing over Cheng himself to the Board of Punishments, and this was interpreted as signifying that the Court had no real intention of granting constitutional government within the next few years. The organ of the Constitutional Party has therefore come out with a strong article declaring that the punishment of Cheng will not have any effect in checking the ardour of the reformists.

At the same time the question of choosing an heir apparent is again said to be agitating the Court. It is surprising that this problem has been left so long unsolved in an Empire like China where matters of succession have such vital importance. Certainly the sooner this potential source of trouble is eliminated the better from every point of view.

Further accounts show that the typhoon at Hongkong on the 28th inst was of almost unprecedented violence. Two light-draft gunboats, one English and one French, were driven ashore, and a steamer bound from Canton for Hongkong with 300 passengers on board was sunk by the gale and about 200 of her passengers were lost. Another account says that the typhoon invaded Canton and that hundreds of flower-boats were wrecked. For miles the river was strewn with debris and it is impossible to estimate the loss of life. It is strange that nothing is said as to the course which this centre of depression subsequently took, but from the fact that Canton was attacked after Hongkong we presume that the storm travelled inland. There were three centres of depression in the neighbourhood of Japan on the 27th inst. One travelling in a north-easterly direction, touched the coast of Kyushu and passed out into the Pacific Ocean. Another was reported from Sonjin on the north east of Korea. This was a very slight depression and its ultimate movements have not yet been traced. The third visited Vladivostok and its neighbourhood and travelled thence to the Tartary States. None of these can be identified with the Hongkong cyclone, and it would seem that Japan has for the present escaped the effects of all these disturbances.

#### FINANCIAL.

Viscount Terauchi is quoted by the Liberal News Agency as expressing strong doubts with regard to the feasibility of any further reductions of military expenditures. His Excellency points out that when the Budget for the current fiscal year was framed, the originally fixed expenditures for the Army were reduced by postponements totalling 60 million yen and spread over three years. Then again when the business of compiling next year's budget was undertaken by the Saionji Cabinet, the military outlays were subjected to further postponements representing 15 million yen. Close investigations are now being made to determine whether any other economies are possible, but in view of the difficulties experienced in providing for these

reductions totalling 75 million yen, it is doubtful whether anything more can be effected in the same line.

Meanwhile the officials at the Finance Department are working double tides. The Premier, in his position of Minister of Finance, has called for the fullest and most complete investigations preliminary to drafting a definite financial programme including next year's Budget. The present state of affairs presents many complications. Apart from the general account there are special accounts for the Army and Navy, for the National Debt Redemption Fund and for the Treasury's specie holdings abroad. All these have to be carefully examined and collated, and the work is so arduous and so pressing that the officials of the Finance Department have to dispense with their usual summer vacation this year.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* makes an interesting statement. It is to the effect that the members of the present Cabinet have pledged themselves to do away with an evil which has greatly hampered the drafting of all Budgets hitherto. That evil is that each Department of State has engaged in a competitive struggle to obtain for itself a lion's share of the appropriations, and thus the sum granted to a Department came to be a measure of the Minister's political influence rather than of the actual needs of his Department. Upon the Treasury devolved the onerous and seldom successful task of reducing and reconciling these rival claims, and the general result has been a constant tendency to expanding budgets. The public has often heard of this abuse and if the Katsura Cabinet is really determined to abolish it, the nation may be congratulated.

Amid various and sundry vague rumours as to the new Cabinet's financial policy the *Chuo Shimbun*—which would certainly merit credence were the *Seiyū kai* Ministry in question—undertakes to make a very detailed statement, interesting even though regarded as a mere approximation. The kernel of the analysis is that the Treasury will contrive to increase by 16 million yen the annual appropriation for redeeming exchequer bills, thus bringing the whole amount of the appropriation to 53 millions. This result is obtained as follows:—First, there will be no change in the measures adopted by the Saionji Cabinet to make the current year's accounts balance. These measures, as our readers ought to know, are that in order to avoid giving effect to the budgetary provision for a loan (domestic) of 70 million yen,—which could not be floated in the market of to-day,—a sum of 37½ millions will be economized by postponing public works (productive and unproductive) and 72 millions of last year's surplus will be drafted into the accounts of income. That completely disposes of the year ending March 31st, 1908. Then comes the vital question of next year's budget. The first radical step in drafting that document will be to change the programme of unproductive expenditures (military and naval) from 6 years to 10 years. That will produce a saving of 50 million yen annually. Out of these 50 millions we must deduct 34 millions, which is the sum that ought to be obtained yearly by floating domestic loans under the six-year programme and under other arrangements. That will leave 16 millions (the difference between 50 and 34,) which will be devoted to the redemption of exchequer bills. Already the sum allotted under the Special Account for the Reduction of the National Debt is 110 million yen, out of which 37 millions go to redemption.

Hence, if the 16 millions explained above be added, the result will be that exchequer bills to the extent of 53 millions will be wiped out annually.

There remains another question. In 1910 and 1911 two installments of the War Loan have to be paid back. They aggregate 180 million yen. No direct provision for this is made in the programme outlined by the *Chuo*. It is explained, however, that under the new arrangement for redeeming 53 million yen worth of national bonds annually, instead of 37 millions, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the re-writing of these bonds when the time comes 3 and 4 years hence.

We believe that if the above programme were supplemented by reversion to the system of redemption by lot, instead of by purchases in the open market, Japanese securities would quite recover from their present depression.

It will be observed that the *Chuo Shimbun's* programme contains no reference to anticipated surpluses of ordinary revenue. These will certainly accrue, however.

#### THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY QUESTION.

The *Fiji Shimpō* devotes a long article to dealing with the statement of their case recently put forward by the British and Chinese Corporation. Most of our contemporary's arguments have already appeared in these columns but one very interesting point is made. It will be remembered that the Corporation's rejoinder quoted a despatch said to have been addressed by the Waiwupu in May last to the Japanese Legation in Peking. This despatch has not yet been published, and therefore a quotation from it inserted in a printed document occasioned some surprise as showing that the writer of the rejoinder must have had special access to Chinese official archives. The quotation represented that at the Peking Conference in December 1905 the Chinese Plenipotentiaries objected to the use of the word "parallel" as too vague and sought to induce the Japanese to substitute a statement of distance. To this, however, the Japanese were said to have objected on the ground that such precision was not only difficult but might tend to produce a bad impression. The *Fiji Shimpō* describes these statements as baseless fabrications. It affirms that the draft of this particular article in the Peking Convention was put forward by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and that so far from objecting to its phraseology they were themselves responsible for it. The *Fiji* also denies *seriatim* the charges frequently preferred of discrimination on the part of Japanese railway and telegraph authorities in favour of their own nationals in Manchuria. It claims that these complaints are wholly baseless and it defies those formulating them to adduce one solitary practical example. Another point made by the representative of the Corporation is that Japan has distinctly recognised the regions westward of the Liao River as being outside the sphere of any legitimate demands on her part. This too is declared by the *Fiji* to be a pure fabrication. Japan has never made any such declaration.

These are only some of the arguments advanced by the *Fiji* but as the others are already familiar to our readers we refrain from reproducing them. Our Tokyo contemporary concludes by denouncing the rejoinder as an altogether shallow and disingenuous compilation, and says that it certainly will not meet with the approval of Englishmen in general.

## POLITICAL PARTIES.

Friday, July 24.

According to the *Mainichi Shimpō* Count Okuma has been administering what is vulgarly called a wiggling to Mr. Inukai Ki. The latter has always been understood to be in entire accord with the Count, whereas Mr. Oishi Masami, the leader of the section which calls itself the Reform Party in the Progressists, has often been supposed to act in defiance of the Count's views. Like a wise politician as he is, Count Okuma considers that domestic dissensions are essentially inopportune in the face of an embarrassed enemy. He regards the present Cabinet as such an enemy, for he does not place any credence whatever in its capacity to amend the financial situation or to revitalize the country's foreign policy. Now, then, is the time for the Progressists to build a platform upon these two conspicuous planks and to stand forth as saviours of the situation. But instead of taking that course they are presenting the unsightly spectacle of quarrelling among themselves. The Count wants a much more drastic display of activity and a complete sacrifice of petty personal feuds on the altar of a common cause.

Meanwhile from another quarter it is predicted that while the *Seiyū kai* will not seek to wreck the Cabinet on the rock of the Budget, they will certainly seek to force it into troubled waters, and the instrument they will choose for that purpose is a bill for abolishing the *gun* administrative unit. This bill was before the Diet in its 23rd session, and it precipitated a coalition between all the elements of the Opposition, mainly because the measure was supposed to have emanated from Mr. Hara who was then the most prominent figure in the Saionji Ministry. But the reasons which then animated the opponents of the bill could be met now by a slight change of the scheme, and therefore the *Seiyū kai* have here a weapon which may be at any moment used for the purposes of a violent assault on the Katsura Cabinet. Some predict that they are already preparing to use this weapon, but others confidently affirm that Mr. Hara is to take a trip to Europe, which proceeding would have the double effect of removing temporarily from the scene the prime author of the above bill and of generally weakening the political vim of the *Seiyū kai*.

Saturday, July 25

We spoke some days ago of the formation of a new political party consisting mainly of politicians who have hitherto ranked as independents or as business men. The preliminaries of organisation seem to have progressed very favourably, and according to present appearances the party will command something like 60 votes in the Lower House. From statements attributed to its promoters, the idea of a mere club is likely to be abandoned, and the association will register itself as a regular political party. There is not to be any avowal of support to the Cabinet or of opposition to the *Seiyū kai*. The main planks of the party's platform will be adjustment of the finances and rehabilitation of the Empire's foreign policy. On these great questions the members will vote in concord, but in small matters they will be allowed to exercise personal liberty.

Sunday, July 26.

The new political party held its first meeting at the Maple Club on the 25th inst. Thirty six members were present and they passed resolutions declaring that the platform of the Party should be, first, adjustment of

the finances on a sound basis; secondly, the establishment of a secure and settled system for redeeming the national debts; thirdly, reform of taxation and the development of productive enterprises, and fourthly, the recasting of foreign policy. It was resolved that the Party's name should be the Boshin Club, so-called after the cyclical appellation of the current year. At the banquet which followed, it was stated that, according to present prospects the Party would soon have about 70 names upon its roll. The principal promoters seem to be Messrs. Nakano Buyei, Ena Shunichi, Iwashita Seishu, Nakamura Yaroku, Takano Takenori (the Formosan Judge whose removal from the Bench created so much commotion some years ago), Dr. Tomizu, Sengoku Mitsumu (Chief Engineer of the Kyushu Railway), etc.

Meanwhile the leaders of the *Seiyū kai* are said to be reconciled to the prospect of losing 20 or 30 votes. They claim to be quite unconcerned about this, and to be determined to make no efforts either to attract adherents or to drive out the disaffected. The first question which will produce a struggle on the opening of the next session of the Diet will be the election of the President of the Lower House. The *Seiyū kai* will put forth all their strength to secure this post for their own candidate. The second question will be the abolition of the *gun* element in the local administrative system. They expect to rally to their side in this matter not only the Progressists but also the Yukokai, and thus a very critical situation will be created for the Ministry.

It must always be remembered, however, that the *Seiyū kai* has responsible leaders, and that these are not at all likely to encourage or even to sanction a course of destructive opposition to the new Ministry. One unquestionable product of political education in Japan is a conviction that the country has some interest in the stability of its Cabinets and that no party which works merely for its own aggrandisement can count on the nation's approval.

Monday, July 27.

The Boshin Club does not come into existence amid anything like a chorus of applause. All observers appear to agree that while its declared platform is capable of accommodating a very large number of politicians, its prospects of really concerted action are very remote. But the leaders of the Boshin Club themselves allege that this question of homogeneity gives them no concern. They have adopted the Club organisation expressly for the purpose of allowing individual liberty of action to their members. With respect to certain points they are actually a unit. Those points are that the country's unproductive expenditures are excessive, that a larger sum must be devoted annually to the redemption of the national debts, that the system of taxation must be amended, that every possible measure must be taken to remove the causes of the present business depression and that the country's foreign policy must be conducted on improved lines. Outside these main planks each member will be at liberty to choose his own footing, but the Club expects that with regard to these cardinal issues a large number of politicians will be found in agreement with it.

Meanwhile Prince Ito, who is at present sojourning in the Onshi-kwan at Omori, was visited on the 25th inst. by Prince Yamagata and Marquis Katsura. The interview lasted for a long time and its immediate result is that the journalistic prophets have per-

formed a complete *volte face*. On Sunday morning they got up with the conviction that the next session of the Diet would witness fierce struggles, first with reference to the presidency of the Lower House, and secondly with reference to the question of abolishing the *gun* element in the local administrative system. But on Monday morning these same seers rose with the conviction that the *Seiyū kai* will not attempt to make any trouble during the next session of the Diet, but will leave the Katsura Cabinet in undisturbed possession of office. This shows how largely conjecture enters into Tokyo's political appreciations. One thing at all events may be taken for granted, namely, that the Saionji Cabinet did not vacate the seats of power merely for the purpose of pulling down their new occupants.

Wednesday, July 29.

Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, one of the *Seiyū kai* leaders and Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, has been interviewed by a member of the *Niroku Shimbun's* staff. He says that the *Seiyū kai* have not yet definitely decided what shall be their attitude towards the present Cabinet and that until the Cabinet itself fixes its policy there is no occasion for the *Seiyū kai* to adopt any emphatic line. As to the possibility of still further reducing the appropriations for the Army, Mr. Matsuda does not seem hopeful. He points out that the so-called six-year programme has not received the sanction of the Diet, being in fact a mere Ministerial idea. It may possibly be extended to an 8-year programme, but in any circumstances it is hard to see how Japan can do with a smaller force than 19 divisions, seeing that she owes her place among the nations mainly to her display of military prowess. On the other hand, there is no valid reason for pessimistic views about the financial situation. The people are well able to pay the taxes and will become better able as their material resources develop. As to the railway question, it presents no special difficulties. In view of the large surpluses of ordinary revenue which may confidently be anticipated, the Treasury need not find any difficulty in placing the railways in a special account and even in assisting them to the extent of 4 or 5 millions annually. But if the railways are to be offered as security for a foreign loan, Mr. Matsuda thinks that the dimensions of the loan should be fixed not with regard to the railways only but also with regard to the general question of Japanese development.

## PRINCE ITO.

We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that Prince Ito, who was received in audience by the Emperor yesterday, has probably advised His Majesty as to the occupant of one important chair in the Cabinet, namely, that of Finance. If the Prince consents to accept the office of President of the Privy Council and to retain the post of Resident-General at the same time, our contemporary thinks it probable that Viscount Sone will be released from the position of Vice-Resident-General, which office will devolve upon Viscount Kiyoura, Viscount Sone returning to Tokyo to take the portfolio of Finance. We imagine that this is by no means an improbable arrangement. There seems to be a pretty general desire that Viscount Sone should take charge of the nation's finances, and doubtless no more acceptable successor than Viscount Kiyoura could be found to replace him in Seoul.



## KOREA.

Friday, July 24.

Temporary repairs have been effected on the railway between Seoul and Fusan and the service was renewed on the 23rd inst. but goods can not yet be handled. It was expected that traffic would be reopened on the Seoul-Chemulpo line from the night of the 24th, but the damage suffered by the track between Seoul and Wiju is so severe that no date can yet be fixed for resumption of traffic.

The draft of new fishing regulations in Korea is now under consideration. Three methods are said to be contemplated by the new law. The first provides for granting what may be called fishing charters. These are to hold good for 20 years and may be transferred from hand to hand by sale or otherwise. The second method contemplates licences granted by local officials for a period of one year; and the third seems to be based on the idea that the business of fishing may be lawfully engaged in merely by addressing a report to the authorities. This synopsis is somewhat vague, but the telegrams do not justify greater explicitness. It is at all events thought that the effect of the new system will be to extend fishing privileges.

Saturday, July 25.

There appears to be quite a commotion among the Japanese residents in Seoul in consequence of the Resident-General's decision that the Mayor of the Japanese Municipality shall be an official nominee not an elective officer. Hitherto the system of election has been pursued, but it is said to have been attended by abuses such as render a change desirable. Mr. Tsurubara, however, gives what seem to be very good reasons for this change. He says that the Municipality threatens to become the battlefield of provincial factions. Instead of being a body representing Japanese subjects in general, it is subjected to the influence of this or that group of provincials, and thus the interests of the many are sacrificed to the ambitions of the few. Then again there is the question of expense. In spite of the fact that the Municipality is not self-supporting in the matter of education, there is a disposition to remunerate its officers on a scale quite out of proportion to its actual resources. By making the Mayor an official nominee the holder of the post can be one of the Residents, and the most important officers may be officials of a Residency, so that the expense of maintenance will be very trifling. It comes to this in fact that the Japanese community has abused the privileges of self-government.

News comes from Yunkwi-wan in the north-east of Korea that a band of 400 Hunghutsu have made their appearance at that place. A Japanese force has left Fusan to deal with the marauders, and we presume that it is travelling by sea, for from Fusan to the mouth of the Tumen is a far cry.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a Seoul telegram to the effect that the insurrection is being steadily suppressed, and that according to present appearances order will soon be completely restored.

Seoul telegraphs to the *Hochi Shimbun* that conclusive proofs have been obtained as the misappropriation of the National Debt Fund by the staff of the *Dai Han Mai-II Shimpō*. Of course this statement is too vague to command entire credence but we must at all events infer that the matter is still under investigation.

Sunday, July 26.

In the *Seoul Press* of the 21st instant we find the following:—

We are informed that, as the result of the police investigation into the alleged irregularities in connection with the funds of the Loan Redemption Association, it has been decided to arraign before a court of law Mr. Yong Kitaik, editor of the *Tai Han Mai-II Shimpō*, the vernacular counterpart of the *Korea Daily News*.

This is the case which the *Japan Chronicle* allowed an anonymous correspondent to prejudice in its columns while Mr. Yang Kitaik was actually under arrest and undergoing examination.

The commotion continues in Seoul with reference to the decision of the Residency-General that the Mayors of the Japanese Municipalities are to be henceforth officially nominated instead of being elected by the people. It is impossible without very much fuller material to form any intelligent opinion about the rights or wrongs of this case. On the one hand it is alleged that the elective system has been productive of abuses which effectually discredit it; on the other, while the existence of some abuses is not denied, it is urged that they are not sufficiently serious to warrant such a drastic change. Inasmuch as Prince Ito may be said to be the father of local autonomy in Japan, we can not suppose that he would have taken the above retrogressive step without ample cause.

Monday, July 27.

Vladivostok appears to be developing some disquieting elements. A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* under date of the 23rd inst. describes the gradual growth of a strong party of anti-Japanese Koreans in that city. Ever since the Japanese troops commenced their active campaign against the insurgents in Korea this spring, fugitives have been reaching Vladivostok and enrolling themselves under the banner of Yi Yonyun—of whom we have spoken elsewhere—and of a certain Kim whose personal name is not given. These Koreans have adopted the title of Wi-pyong. They easily obtain arms by purchasing them in Russian towns, and they are said to be drilling and organising openly. They have declared against the Japanese tradesmen a boycott which is enforced by club law, and there have recently been cases of violent and destructive raids against Japanese stores. Throwing stones through the windows of houses occupied by Japanese subjects is said to be a frequent occurrence. The telegram adds that the Russian authorities are displaying singular nonchalance in the face of these events, and, as might have been expected, there are not wanting rumours to the effect that the disturbance has Russian instigators.

Our readers will remember that some enterprising Japanese recently sought the Government's permission for the transfer of the Chyongjin-Hoiryong Railway to private hands. This is a mere temporary line with waggons pushed by hand. It was laid by the military during the War for the transport of arms, ammunition and provisions. Since the restoration of peace the line has continued to be used for military purposes, but in the intervals when not so employed the waggons have been handed over for private use to a certain Mr. Miura. There are 52 miles of track and it is said that at present the resources of the line barely suffice to carry materials for the building of barracks and other official needs. Moreover the districts traversed by the road are not productive, and it would have to be extended to Chientao in order to become a paying property. In these circumstances the War Department is not

disposed at present to sanction the application for transfer.

Little by little the Korean refugees in Japan who have been pardoned and allowed to return to Korea are behaving in a manner which indicates that the sympathy originally extended to them by the public was misplaced. The latest case is that of Yu Kilsun, now head of the Legislative Bureau in Seoul. He is said to have been convicted of a plot to obtain illegal possession of some valuable landed property.

Tuesday, July 28.

With reference to the plan recently put into operation for enrolling Korean subject into an auxiliary gendarmerie 3000 strong, the *Asahi Shimbun* has an instructive note. It says that the force hitherto available for protecting life and property in the Peninsula is limited to 2000 Japanese gendarmes, an equal number of Japanese police and 3000 Korean police. This gives an average of one man to every 2000 inhabitants, whereas the ratio in Formosa is one to 700 inhabitants and it has never been supposed that Formosa is over-policed. Hence it was thought necessary to enroll a body of 3000 Korean auxiliary gendarmes which will bring to 10,000 the number of guardians of peace and order in the Peninsula. Our contemporary adds that this will give a ratio of one man to every 1,000 inhabitants, but we are unable to endorse the arithmetic of a proposition that if 7,000 means a ratio of 1 to 2,000, 10,000 becomes a ratio of 1 to 1,000.

It appears that one of the chief sources of Imperial expenditure in Korea has hitherto been the multitudinous religious ceremonies of worshipping at ancestral tombs. These ceremonials have furnished a pretext for all sorts of apparatus and outlay, and of course it has been in the interest of the Court officials and their assistants to keep up the custom and to extend it as much as possible. But the Emperor, acting doubtless at the instance of the Resident-General, has now decided to abbreviate the useless ceremonies and to substitute majesty for magnificence in such observances as survive the ordeal of pruning. It is believed that this measure will immensely relieve the pressure on the Privy Purse.

With reference to the veto recently imposed by the Kilin authorities on the export of grain from Chientao to Hamyongdo, it will probably have occurred to our readers that if Korea does not recognise Chientao to be Chinese territory, neither can she recognise such a veto as imperative on her own subjects resident in Chientao. Of course that phase of the situation presented itself immediately, and Japan, as Korea's representative in matters of foreign policy, has met the case by ordering her gendarmes to extend protection to Korean subjects who may be desirous of exporting grain across the river to Hamyongdo. This is a comparatively small matter, but it illustrates the complications which at any moment may arise and proves the importance of radically solving the Chientao problem as soon as possible.

Wednesday, July 29.

The agitation against the recently announced substitution of official nomination for election in the case of chief officers in Municipalities, continues to grow in vehemence. Lecture meetings are spoken of, and a strongly concerted effort is being made to induce the Residency-General to reconsider its decision.

There have been, as our readers know, rumours of various acts of violence committed by Korean settlers or refugees in

Vladivostok against the persons and properties of Japanese subjects. We now learn from the *Kokumin* and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the truth of these rumours is denied at the Foreign Office in Tokyo. An explanation as to their probable origin is given. The Foreign Office in Tokyo having received information that Yi Ponyung, (a native of Korea naturalized in Russia to whom reference has already been made in these columns) is a strong opponent of Japanese doings in Korea and has been exerting himself in various ways to foment irruptions of Korean settlers from the north of the Tumen into Korean territory, addressed a complaint on the subject to the Government in St. Petersburg. The latter is said to have given a most satisfactory reply, endorsed by the Governor-General of the Amur. The reply is to the effect that Russia will not suffer her territory to be made the base of operations by naturalized Koreans against a friendly Power, and that effective steps will be taken to check this abuse. Thus the upshot of Mr. Yi's endeavours has simply been to draw closer the bonds of amity between Japan and Russia.

There is an emphatic denial of the statement emanating from Shanghai that some thousands of Korean subjects emigrating to Kilin from Chientao encountered a body of Japanese troops and killed 40 or 50 of them. The story is said to be made out of whole cloth. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the relations between the Japanese local authorities and the Korean settlers in Chientao. The only trouble which ever occurs now-a-days in that region is that occasionally small parties of marauders cross from Korea into Chientao and give some trouble to Colonel Saito's gendarmes.

It is stated that, at the suggestion of Viscount Sone, two Koreans are to be chosen from each province to form a committee for drafting the statutes of the Eastern Colonization Company. With these 26 provincial representatives there will be associated 7 others specially chosen, the total strength of the Committee being thus 33.

Thursday, July 30.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* from Seoul contains curious information about the scandal connected with the National Debt Redemption Fund. Our contemporary's correspondent alleges that the investigations hitherto conducted have furnished clear proof that 60,000 yen of this money was made away with by the Korean editor of the *Dai Han Mai-II Shimpō* acting in collusion with Mr. Bethell. The Korean editor is said to have declared that the whole responsibility rests with Mr. Bethell, and accordingly application has been made to the British Consul to institute proceedings against the latter. But the Consul is alleged to be making many difficulties and his attitude is not clearly understood. We (*Japan Mail*) venture to think that if the Consul is hesitating, his hesitation is due solely to insufficiency of evidence. If there were a valid case he certainly would not delay about taking it up. In fact the Consul has very little discretion in such a matter, for if the Korean authorities decide to lay a charge against a British subject in the proper consular tribunal, the due hearing of the charge becomes a matter of course. This part of the telegram is therefore unintelligible and it throws discredit upon the whole message.

We read in the *Asahi* that all possible expedition is being observed in carrying

through its various processes the Convention between Japan and America for the protection of trademarks and patents. It is desirable to extend the operation of this Convention as quickly as possible to Korea, but a difficulty intervenes, namely, that a bureau of registration has to be organised in the Residency General, and that of course can not be accomplished in a moment.

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russian naval officers have subscribed for a wreath of silver flowers to be hung on the monument to the Japanese dead at Port Arthur. The wreath is said to be 3 ft. by 2½ and to be beautifully chiselled. It bears the inscription "From the Russians to the brave men of the Japanese Navy who fell at Port Arthur."

There is a disagreeable report from the north. It says that while the fishing schooner *Miye Maru* (102 tons) was being taken by the Russians from Nicolaivsk to Vladivostok, a collision occurred between her Japanese crew of 36 men and the Russians who were escorting them. Ultimately the Japanese were tried by court martial and six of them were condemned to death. As yet no official telegram has been received on this subject, and it is said to be thought at the Foreign Office in Tokyo that the fracas occurred at Nicolaivsk and not while the schooner was at sea. The officers of the Deep Sea Fishery Company, however, to which the *Miye Maru* belongs, are quoted as saying that such an affair is inexplicable except on the hypothesis that the Japanese sailors received at the hands of their Russian escort treatment of an unendurable nature. The *Miye Maru* was captured by the Russians at a point 7½ miles from Nicolaivsk and therefore well beyond the range of territorial waters. The Company had been led to expect that her release was imminent. If she be confiscated by the Russians, the loss to the Company will aggregate 150,000 yen.

An almost incredible version of the *Miye Maru* affair is sent from Vladivostok by the *Asahi's* correspondent at that place. From it we learn that as the crew of the schooner were being marched down to the latoba at Nicolaivsk, one of them fell out of the ranks in order to avoid a muddy spot on the road. The Cossack escort proceeded to pound this man with the butts of their rifles, and this inhuman treatment so enraged the sufferer's comrades that one of them threw a stone which struck the officer commanding the escort. A halt was immediately called and 7 of the crew were marched back and tried at once by court martial, with the result that one was acquitted and six were condemned to death. This story is so difficult to believe that the *Asahi* at once made inquiries at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, only to learn, however, that no official report had been received, which is not surprising, seeing that there is no Japanese Consul at Nicolaivsk. The Foreign Office officials added, however, that they have hitherto been in the habit of receiving reports from Messrs. Shimada & Co.'s commercial office in Nicolaivsk and that they have always found them quite trustworthy. Messrs. Shimada confirm the statement that 6 men have been condemned to death, but the Foreign Office officials are inclined to think that there has been a telegraphic error, and that the expression for "simple punishment" (*shokei*) has been transformed into "capital punishment" (*shikei*). The *Hochi Shinbun's*

telegrams, however, leave little room for this comforting conjecture. Of course the curious point is that the officers and crew of the *Miye Maru* should have been treated as criminals and carried from the Commander Islands to Vladivostok under escort. At all events the details hitherto published are too vague to warrant any conclusive judgment.

The affair of the *Miye Maru* has not been cleared up. The Foreign Office in Tokyo is said to have addressed inquiries to the Russian Government in St. Petersburg, but it appears that no detailed intelligence has yet reached the Russian capital. A promise has been given that inquiries will be at once made and the result communicated to Japan. Meanwhile there has been an attempt to obtain a postponement of the sentence of death by application to the authorities at Vladivostok where the condemned men are lying in prison, but no success has hitherto crowned this effort. It is now evident that the conjecture as to a mutilation of the telegram conveying news of the death sentence has to be abandoned.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that the Russian Budget has been definitely compiled on the following lines:—

	Roubles
Ordinary revenue.....	2,386,945,498
Extraordinary revenue .....	14,980,200
Total revenue .....	2,399,926,698
Ordinary expenditure .....	2,312,251,090
Extraordinary expenditure .....	269,152,078
Excess of expenditure.....	181,476,470

It is proposed to make up this deficit by raising a loan at 5 per cent.

#### FORMOSA.

News comes from Formosa that the through railway running north and south will be fully opened for traffic on the 26th of next October. The telegrams further say that excellent results have been obtained in the sequel of artillery practice against the aborigines in the Taikakau district.

It appears that the operations recently undertaken by the Nishizawa Company for developing the resources of Pratas Island have been abandoned.

General Count Saluma, has just returned to Japan by the *Saikyo Maru* and has been interviewed at Bakan by a member of the *Jiji Shimpō's* staff. His Excellency says that the construction of the line running east and west in Formosa will be commenced next April; and that the sixteen-year project for constructing irrigation works and the six-year project for building a harbour at Takau are going on satisfactorily and steadily, inasmuch as Formosa, being financially independent of Japan proper, has not shared the latter's necessity in the matter of postponing public undertakings. The Viceroy speaks, however, in a somewhat pessimistic strain about the aborigines. There are 120,000 of these people and statistics go to show that they neither increase nor decrease in number. The bigotry of their religious beliefs is remarkable, and every attempt hitherto made to impress them with the superiority of modern civilization has proved unavailing owing to their rooted conviction that all the beneficial phenomena of nature would pass out of existence if they abandoned their old time customs in the matter of ancestral worship, head-hunting and such abuses. In short General Sakuma is persuaded that the only effective weapons for drawing these benighted people into the pale of civilization are the sword and the rifle.

## THE GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that at the meeting of the National Debts Adjustment Committee held on the 29th inst. a decision was arrived at to have recourse to the method of lots in paying back the 5th installment of the first series of War Bonds. This decision is based upon the now clearly established fact that the method of discounts has proved a failure. Particulars as to the redemption are not yet published, but it is expected that the operation will not take place until September, and that the Government will adopt the course of redeeming the remainder of the sum by equal installments from September to December.

The Tokyo News Agency, which is often spoken of as an official organ, now comes forward with a statement of the Government's financial policy. Speaking broadly, the Agency's account follows the lines recently indicated by the *Chuo Shimbun* but is not quite so explicit. In the first place, we are told that for the purposes of the current year's Budget, postponements of public works will be effected to the extent of 38 million *yen*. This means that in order to avoid recourse to the domestic loans sanctioned by the Budget, expenditures will be reduced to a corresponding degree. As to next year's Budget the policy adopted will be to exercise the utmost possible economies in ordinary expenditures; to abstain from all outlay on account of public works except those absolutely provided for by law; to increase the National Debt Redemption Fund by about 20 millions annually; to wholly eschew recourse to further loans; to take steps for utilizing the specie reserve held abroad; to adopt requisite measures with regard to the payment of the bonds representing the price of the nationalized railways, and generally to adjust the country's finances on a sound and stable basis.

It will be observed that there is a certain amount of vagueness in the above statements and that nothing whatever is said about any revision of taxes. Nevertheless the business men of the country are understood to be unanimous in desiring the abolition of the transit tax and a radical modification of the succession duties.

It will readily be supposed that the opponents of the Katsura Ministry have already put their finger upon the one palpably weak point of the above programme, namely, that in order to provide for increased redemption of the national debt it proposes to curtail productive enterprises, or, in other words, to check the country's material development. Superficial folks may be pleased by the idea of the country rapidly paying back its debts, but reflecting men will agree that this may be effected at too great cost if it involves a check to the country's growth of wealth. Whether this criticism is just or unjust can not of course be determined until the details of the Government's plan are known.

It appears that the agitation set on foot by the directors of the nationalized railways is being carried on very vigorously. Messrs. Sengoku and Yamada, the principal promoters of the movement, together with their fellow-members of committee, are said to be in frequent communication with the Prime Minister. Their programme is either that the railways should be resold to their original owners or that they should be converted into joint enterprises worked by officials and people in coöperation. No details of these proposals have been published, but it seems to be confidently believed that men like Messrs. Sengoku and

Yamada would not endorse any unpractical arrangement. The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Committee has elicited from the Prime Minister a significant admission in the sense that, apart from the advantages or disadvantages of State ownership, the fact of an addition of some 500 million *yen* to the national debt must be regarded as a main cause of existing financial embarrassment, and some step for correcting the situation is essential.

## MANCHURIA.

It appears that Viceroy Hsu's recently issued instructions with regard to foreign settlements refer only to the settlement at Mukden. His Excellency desires to collect all the foreign residents into one place outside the western gate of the city where a considerable area of land has been laid out for the purpose. It is stated, however, that the order contains several points which are very unsatisfactory, especially with regard to perpetual leases, and as Japan is conventionally entitled to be consulted in all matters relating to the formation of the settlements, her Consul is understood to have expressed to the Viceroy dissent from the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Kiyono, a managing director of the South Manchuria Railway, is quoted as saying that the transfer of the Railway to the direct control of the Communications Department was suggested by Baron Goto some time ago but did not meet with the approval of the then Minister of State for Home Affairs. According to the same authority, Baron Goto, when accepting the portfolio of Communications in the new Cabinet, stipulated that no new President for the South Manchuria Railway should be appointed. We gather from Mr. Kiyono's statement that it is Baron Goto's idea to dispense altogether with the special office of President of the Railway and to leave its functions to be performed by the Minister of State for Communications. We note, however, that in some quarters there is circulated a semi-official denial of the fact that this administrative change was made by Baron Goto a condition of his entering the Cabinet.

The attempt of the rights-recovery party in Kilin to upset the Convention for the joint construction of the Changchun-Kilin Railway is said to have elicited a strong veto from Peking on the ground that a matter definitely fixed by treaty can not be altered at unilateral option.

On the 29th inst. the labours of the commission for drafting the Yalu timber regulations came to a satisfactory end. Some point have been reserved for subsequent consideration by the Governments concerned, but, on the whole the negotiations may be said to have concluded happily.

## INDIA AND JAPAN.

Lord Curzon's recent utterances in the House of Peers and the disturbances now reported from Bombay naturally attract much attention in Japan. The *Fiji Shimpō* has an interesting article on the subject. Our contemporary had treated as mere idle talk the rumours arriving from time to time in the sense that Japan's victory over Russia had produced a disquieting effect on the mind of Orientals. But when that belief is endorsed by a Statesman like Lord Curzon and by a politician

of such reputation as the present Governor-General of Indo-China, the problem assumes a different aspect. To any really intelligent observer the reasons which made for Japan's success are quite patent, and the fact that war was forced upon her is equally obvious. If unreasoning folks regard the result only without paying any attention to the circumstances, they are not unlikely to be led into error. Lord Curzon said that the education given by England to her Indian subjects is unwise and the Governor-General of Indo-China has said the same thing *mutatis mutandis*. The *Fiji* is evidently disposed to agree with both utterances. It is quite confident that but for England's enlightened and benevolent rule India's position would be now very different indeed from what it actually is, and it is equally convinced that if shallow-headed agitators in the great Principality fall into the error of attempting to free themselves from British rule, they will merely sacrifice the blessings of a hundred years of the best Government and will bring calamity on their own heads. It is possible, and indeed there are not wanting signs, that the Indian students in Japan will contribute some recruits to the band of agitators. But it would be most unfair to hold Japan responsible for that. All that she can do is to warn such mistaken patriots that they will never have her sympathy, still less her assistance, and to invite them to seriously study the story of the recent War so that they may learn to distinguish how little the racial element affected the issue.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The perplexing passage in President Roosevelt's speech delivered to naval officers at Newport is his reference to the necessity of protecting the labouring classes. This is obscure and may perhaps have been meant to be indefinite. But taken in conjunction with the statement clearly attributed to him by the telegraph that, had not America annexed the Philippines, she would not now have any necessity for a fleet more powerful than that she already possesses, the President's analysis of the situation seems to be prompted by distrust of Japan. It will be wise, however, to await the full text of the speech before drawing any hard and fast conclusion. The unfortunate thing is that the world forms its first impressions from telegraphic reports, and these impressions generally survive the corrections which ought to be applied on fuller perusal. There can be very little doubt what the verdict of history will be upon the question between the Occident and the Orient as illustrated by the events of the past few years. The doer of wrong is the West; the sufferer of wrong, the East. Just as in the affairs of everyday life we invariably find that men look with suspicion and distrust upon those whom they have treated badly, so in international dealings the Power that has an uneasy conscience regards others with apprehension. All through these happenings Japan has preserved a perfectly equable and calm demeanour. She has bowed quietly and with dignity to the exclusive prejudices of the very nations which 50 years ago threatened her with heavy pains and penalties because she herself ventured to be exclusive. It is the irony of fate that thrusts the United States, which first knocked at Japan's door, into the forefront of nations that now seek to close their doors in Japan's face. How it will all end no peace-loving onlooker dares to predict.



## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It appears from comments made by the Tokyo press that the inadvisability of seeking new foreign loans at present is beginning to be appreciated in this country. The proximate cause of the conviction is the terms which had to be given for the paltry sums recently raised in France and America by two Japanese companies, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Kanagafuchi Boseki Kaisha. Foreign money, our vernacular contemporaries think, is too dear at such rates, and the best plan is for the Japanese to "sit tight." We can not too strongly endorse that view. It is essential that Japan should give breathing time to Europe and America. There is nothing to show, and no reason to think that her credit is impaired in the eyes of foreign capitalists. People who entertain the idea of investing money in an Eastern country, or who become promoters of such transactions, take infinite trouble to ascertain the economic conditions existing in that country, and have in its centres of business correspondents who keep them fully informed of everything that is going on. Thus the capitalists of London above all, and of New York, Paris and Berlin in probably a lesser degree, know that Japan's affairs are in a sound state, and that the depression from which she has been suffering for the past 15 or 16 months is a mere transient phenomenon which will ultimately be replaced by a time of prosperity. It is not, then, because of Japan's unfitness that these shrewd and fully posted financiers hesitate to offer money to her at tempting terms. It is because they have not yet digested her previous issues. We have to remember that during the recent war, a space of less than two years, London accommodated Japan to the extent of about 100 millions sterling. A hundred millions sterling in eighteen months would be an immense transaction in any circumstances, but it becomes colossal when we observe that the borrower was an Oriental nation engaged in a war of vast magnitude and uncertain issue. It may be reasonably asserted that every potential purchaser of Japanese securities took a share in the huge transaction, and that a great many, probably a large majority, of them have quite as many of this country's promises to pay as they can conveniently hold. In time, not a very long time either, these bonds will find a wider market, and there will then be created a new field in the great financial centre, London. But to place new loans now would be to pour water into an already full vessel. Japan must wait. A waiting policy will pay her best in the end.

## COUNT KOMURA.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from London saying that during his stay in London Count Komura has had opportunities of consulting not only the leading statesmen now in power but also those who are out of office, on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. His Excellency found absolute unanimity of opinion with regard to the great utility of the Alliance as a peace-preserving instrument. English publicists do not yield to Japanese in their approval of the Alliance and in their desire to see it perpetuated. Upon this important point Count Komura is entirely assured, and he adds that the result of his inquiries is fully confirmed by the treatment accorded to him by men of all parties during his sojourn in London.

The above is distinctly pleasant news. It

would be absurd to deny that certain local journalists in the Far East are doing everything in their power to educate an opinion adverse to the Alliance, and however insignificant their efforts may be, one can not but assume that they represent some section of public opinion. Probably this news about Count Komura's experiences will furnish a text for fresh denunciations by these journalists, but it will also constitute an effective answer to their arguments.

We may mention here that rumour now busies itself with the names of Count Hayashi and Viscount Aoki as probable representatives of Japan in London. We can not find that this forecast is based on any very trustworthy information but we give it for what it may be worth. The *Mainichi Dempo* is mainly responsible for the statement, and it adds that Viscount Aoki is seeking to enlist the assistance of Prince Yamagata while Count Hayashi is Prince Ito's choice.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, July 24.

The Progressist Party is endeavouring to procure an extension of the programme for the grand Exhibition. Mr. Kato Masanosuke is said to have visited Viscount Kaneko to urge the advisability of a larger plan. The Viscount is quoted as having replied that any considerable change of that nature is out of the question. The present scheme is that Japan shall erect all such buildings as are required, first, for her own exhibits, and, secondly, for the exhibits which foreign countries make at her instance. Foreign exhibits which do not fall into this category must be housed in buildings erected at the expense of the exhibitors. This makes it necessary to leave a considerable margin of building space, for it is now evident that the exhibits from foreign countries will be of great dimensions. The United States, for example, has increased its original appropriation of 500,000 dollars to 3 millions, and the Mexican Government intends to put up a large national hall where the products and manufactures of Mexico will be fully represented. The general rule in foreign countries is to divide the space allotted for exhibitions into two equal parts and to leave one part without any erections. But in Japan the ratio adopted on this occasion is 10 to 1, namely, 350,000 *tsubo* of space and 35,000 *tsubo* of building. There will thus be abundant room for foreign exhibitors to put up suitable buildings, and the plan can not now be altered. Viscount Kaneko and his brother-Commissioners think that 10 million *yen* will be quite enough for Japan to spend.

It is stated that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has succeeded in effecting a loan of a million dollars at 6 per cent in New York. There is no security other than the endorsement of the Specie Bank and the First Bank. The money is to be repaid in 15 months; the commission is 1 per cent and the financiers are Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co. Mr. Asano, who has now left the United States for Europe, is said to have already transmitted the money to the Specie Bank.

The reorganisation of the Imperial Bank of Commerce is still a subject of discussion. What the directors propose is to reduce the total capital from 8 million *yen* to 6 millions, and to reduce in the same ratio the paid up capital, namely, 5,600,000 *yen*, and the unpaid capital, namely, 2,400,000 *yen*. But the shareholders wish for a more drastic measure. They propose to re-

duce the capital by 50 per cent., and altogether to wipe out the unpaid portion. It is doubtful that such a course would be in accordance with the commercial code, and certainly it would not be approved by the creditors of the Bank. This difference of opinion will probably necessitate postponement of the final meeting which was to have been held to day.

Saturday, July 25.

It is stated that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha originally intended to raise the sum of 4 million *yen* abroad but that Mr. Asano was not able to obtain more than 2 millions in New York and he has consequently proceeded to Europe in search of the remainder. The purpose to which the proceeds of the loan are to be applied is the building of the two big steamers, the *Tenyo* and the *Chiyo*. Last May the Company issued 13,000 new shares, and by calling up one fourth of the face value, obtained a sum of 1,625,000 *yen*. This sufficed to pay the money still due for the construction of the *Tenyo Maru* as well as one fourth of the cost of the *Chiyo Maru* which is now in process of building. The total outlay on account of these two vessels is put at 4½ million *yen* and to this has to be added a sufficiency of working capital. Hence the loan of 4 millions. As to the fact that the term of repayment is only 15 months, the directors explain that by that time they hope to be able either to call up the remaining sum due on the shares or to rewrite the debentures.

The Japanese-Korean Gas Company seems likely to prove a marked success. In spite of the financial depression now prevailing all the Company's shares were subscribed by the end of last month, and it is proposed to call up the first installment by the 10th of August.

The project for constructing a harbour at Ofunado together with a connecting railway has again been brought vigorously upon the tapis. The projectors believe that they have the sympathy of the Katsura Cabinet, and they hope to obtain in the next session of the Diet the introduction of a bill guaranteeing interest from the paid-up capital of the enterprise.

The Treasury bills to the amount of 8,600,000 *yen* which fell due for repayment on the 24th inst. were offered by the Government for rewriting, and were immediately snapped up by the banks, although the rate of interest is only 1.8 *sen* daily. It is evident that the banks have a great deal of loose money lying around and that they welcome any real safe opportunity for investing it.

By way of a striking contrast to the above, attention may be drawn to two other loans which have just been contracted. One amounts to 450,000 *yen*, the borrowers being the Fukuoka Municipality and the lenders the Meiji, the Teikoku and the Nippon Insurance Companies. The rate of interest is 9½ per cent. and the period 15 years. The other loan is half a million *yen* contracted by the Nagoya Electric Light Company and furnished by the Meiji and Kaijo Insurance Companies. The borrowers receive 95 *yen* per bond and pay 9 per cent interest, pledging themselves to redeem the debt whenever required. It thus appears that the difference between the Government's credit and the credit of a substantial public organisation is just 3 per cent.

Sunday, July 26.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* asserts confidently

that the general bases of financial reform have been laid down by the Cabinet, and that the Departments of State will submit by the close of this month estimates in accordance with those bases. To the utmost possible degree economy will be the order of the day, not in the realm of extraordinary enterprises only but also in that of ordinary outlays. The sum available for redemption of the national debts will be increased and the system of taxation will be amended.

The affairs of the Imperial Bank of Commerce seem to be still far from adjustment. A largely attended meeting of shareholders was held on the 25th instant. It proved somewhat turbulent. The shareholders were asked to recognise a loss of 583,246 *yen*, and when inquiries were made, as to the period covered by this loss, it was elicited that several periods were concerned. The question then naturally arose why the loss had not appeared in previous accounts, and the only answer being apparently that the directors had hoped for an improvement in the Bank's affairs, several of the shareholders became violent in their denunciations, and finally it was decided to appoint a committee of ten for purposes of adjustment, and to hold another meeting on the 10th of August.

On the 25th inst. Mr. Mudaguchi, President of the Tokyo Railway Company, invited the principal shareholders of the Company, Messrs. Kondo, Wakao, Fukuhara and Okura, to a meeting for the purpose of explaining to them the situation of the Company's affairs and the views of the directors. He said in effect that unless the uniform system of fares were abandoned and some increase made in the schedule, the Company could not possibly pay a reasonable dividend to its shareholders and at the same time extend its lines to the suburbs while keeping its rolling stock and road bed in order. In the sequel of the Government's refusal to sanction municipalization, the Mayor of the City and the Aldermen had resigned, and it might appear natural that the directors of the Company should resign also. That would certainly be the easiest and most comfortable course for the directors to pursue, but they felt that the duty devolved on them of putting the Company's affairs into a satisfactory condition before stepping out of office. Accordingly they asked the shareholders to grant them a little law. One of the shareholders, whose name is not mentioned, suggested that the directors had become unpopular and that as this question of raising the schedule of fares would probably lead to some commotion, its solution might be better undertaken by other hands. This view did not, however, find favour with the other shareholders, and it was decided to act as suggested by Mr. Mudaguchi.

It is said that the promoters of Baron Senge's election to be Major of Tokyo have decided to abandon that project and to support the candidature of Mr. Ozaki, whose election is therefore considered to be assured. There appears to be an idea that the election for the mayoralty has some connexion with the future of the Tokyo Railway, but there can be little doubt that whoever be elected to fill the post, the Municipality must arrange to get a substantial income from the Railway, which can be done only by raising the fares.

The Oguni Bank re-opened its doors on the 25th inst. as previously announced. The event created no excitement in Tokyo. Out of 650 depositors who were entitled to be paid in full only 64 presented themselves

and drew out the paltry total of 3,200 *yen*. The scene at the head office in Nagoya, however, was more animated. There were 24,000 petty depositors and of these a very large number put in an appearance so that there was a considerable crush. Three hundred were paid off before 10 o'clock and thereafter things went more smoothly. The Bank is said to be now regarded with confidence by the public.

The President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been interviewed by a representative of the *Shogyo Shimpō* in the sequel of the Vice-President's recent utterances which produced such a marked effect upon the share quotations. Mr. Kondo confirmed in general what Mr. Kato had stated. He explained that the present depression in the realm of the maritime carrying trade was not limited to Japan nor was it an affair of recent origin. It existed all over the world, and had been going on for several years some people estimated as much as seven. In England 200 ships were laid up, and in Hongkong 20 were unemployed. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha had as far as possible pursued the policy of removing steamers from coast-lines where the transport business could be discharged by rail, and had made it an object to avoid injurious competition. Nevertheless like other companies, it felt the pressure of the times. Doubtless in view of its importance as a factor of national development and in view of the services it had rendered in connexion with the War, it would continue to receive State aid as was the case with similar enterprises in Western countries.

Tuesday, July 28.

It is stated that the Keihin Electric Railway has succeeded in raising a loan of 2 million *yen* through the agency of Sir Clifton Robinson. The rate of interest is 6 per cent. the net receipt 91 *yen* per bond and the period prior to redemption 27 years. We question the accuracy of this last figure it is so quoted.

As for the loan of 20 million *yen* said to have been negotiated by the Industrial Bank, the officials of the Bank are reported to have admitted that they are in treaty with Parisian capitalists but that the result is still uncertain.

Four thousand Japanese subjects have now been carried to Peru and are said to be working very hard and making a signal success. Some of them are holding as much as 25 acres of land and many have become tradesmen.

Wednesday, July 29.

It appears to have been premature to state that the Keihin Railway Company had actually obtained a foreign loan. The terms are still under discussion and it is possible that some time may be needed before an agreement is reached.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that there can be no doubt that foreign purchasers of Japanese exchequer bills have been numerous of late. The total bought is put at from 2 to 3 millions of *yen*. This is because European financiers fully expect that the new Cabinet will take steps to place Japan's monetary affairs on a more satisfactory footing and that the market price of her stocks will appreciate considerably in the near future.

Japanese onlookers consider that while the cotton spinning troubles in Bombay will have the effect of greatly increasing the demand for Japanese yarns in China, they

must at the same time injuriously affect the export of Japanese silk piece goods to India. This export has of late become an important feature of the country's trade, and anything tending to impair it would be a serious matter.

On the 3rd of next month the principal bankers of Japan are to hold another meeting in Tokyo for the purpose of formulating a policy which they will recommend for the Government's adoption. This policy will embody the results of the investigations recently carried on by a committee of experts to whom the bankers entrusted the problem.

Thursday, July 30.

In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find an article which notices with approval the activity shown by the directors and other officials of the Tokyo Railway Company since the municipalization project was vetoed. So long as the fate of that project remained unknown, the officials of the Company naturally felt no very zealous desire to improve the service, but they are now exerting themselves with commendable earnestness in all directions. As to the question of raising the fare, there can be no doubt that such a step is unavoidable, and that it will certainly be approved by the Municipal Council and the Municipal Assembly, since otherwise no revenue can accrue to the City from the Railway. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes one of the most active of the Directors, Mr. Inouye, as explaining that with a uniform fare every extension of the line to the suburbs means practically so much loss of revenue since it involves an outlay quite disproportionate to the revenue that accrues. All the time too the expenses of the Company increase owing to wear and tear of road-bed and rolling stock and owing to the necessity of increasing the emoluments of old and trusted servants. The Company fully recognises the necessity of assessing its fares on a juster basis, but is anxious to be guided by the feeling of its clients, the citizens of Tokyo.

The *Nippon* contains a note referring to the debentures which are to be floated in England for the purpose of the Seikosha. It is expected that these debentures will carry less than 5 per cent. interest. A favourable condition of the market will be sought before the issue, and in the meanwhile the Bank of England will advance any funds required. Our contemporary observes that such terms bear an eloquent testimony to the standing of the great Firms of Armstrong and Vickers, without whose association very different conditions would have to be complied with.

Our readers are aware that for some time back a project has been on foot, under the inspiration of Mr. Amenomiya and others to amalgamate 8 temporary railways into one concern and to call the combination "Dai Nihon Kido Kaisha." This project has at length matured. The railways are the Kumamoto, the Yamaguchi, the Hiroshima, the Ise, the Hamamatsu, the Shidzuoka, the Fukushima and the Atami. Of these the first 6 have paid up 25 *yen* per share, and will now be required to pay up 5 *yen* more; the seventh has paid up 20 *yen* and will now have to pay up an additional 10 *yen*, but as for the eighth, which has paid up 50 *yen* in full, nothing special is stated. The capital of the amalgamated company is put at 2,335,000 *yen*.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that there is great activity in the silk market and that

the demand for the Zaguri variety in America is altogether exceptional.

The Tokyo Municipality is still in doubt about its re-election of the Mayor or his replacement by a new official. The accounts published about this matter differ from day to day, and it is really impossible to determine the actual facts. What seems certain, however, is that there will be some delay in summoning the meeting of the City Assembly by which the matter must be decided.

### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 25.

In the money market's present mood anything and everything produces a sensible effect. On Friday morning the *Hochi Shinbun* published a most pessimistic view expressed by the Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with regard to the prospects of the maritime carrying trade, and the effect produced upon that company's shares was disastrous. They tumbled down 3 points, dragging everything else in their wake. In the afternoon session bad news from Osaka accentuated the debacle, and even the Tokyo Gas shares on which a fine dividend has just been announced, dropped a point and a half. The tone at closing was, however, a little firmer. The Tokyo Railway suffered least, but the fact is that it has no margin to fall much lower.

Monday, July 27.

The Tanko Railway shares were the victim of bear operations on Saturday. A rumour was vigorously spread to the effect that, in order to pay its last dividend, the Company had been obliged to eat into its reserves. The result was that these shares tumbled down  $2\frac{1}{4}$  points, and the rest followed suit. In the afternoon session, however, a firmer feeling prevailed, and, on the whole, the market closed at a higher level than that of Friday.

Tuesday, July 28.

The exceptionally fine weather, supplemented by various more or less trustworthy rumours, gave an upward impulse to the market on Monday. Cottons were favourably influenced by the news of the Bombay spinning-mill troubles, and some talk was heard of a loan of 20 million yen raised by the Industrial Bank in France. At all events there was a better tone, and intelligence of briskness in Osaka helped the general appreciation.

Wednesday, July 29.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was absolutely lifeless on Tuesday. Sellers alone put in an appearance. There was no ostensible reason for such dullness unless the near approach of settling day be held responsible. At all events it is evident that no buoyancy whatever exists as yet.

Thursday, July 30.

The market on Wednesday (forenoon only) seemed to indicate that there has been some recovery from the baseless pessimism of the past few days. In most cases prices showed fractional rises and the market closed firm. The volume of shares to be dealt with to-day (30th) is quite exceptionally small—only some thirty-odd thousands—, which fact is partly due to the stagnation generally observed in mid-summer. The following are the quotations for September delivery:—

	July 28th.	July 29th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	81.15	80.80	— .35
Tokyo Railway .....	56.30	56.30	—
Kei-Hin Railway .....	65.10	64.40	— .70
Yusen Kaisha .....	78.40	78.70	+ .30
Toyo Kisen .....	—	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	79.70	79.80	+ .10
Tokyo Dento .....	64.20	—	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	82.00	82.45	+ .45
Tokyo Spinning .....	31.80	31.60	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	84.10	85.10	+ 1.00
Iteer .....	75.10	75.90	+ .80
Sugar .....	67.95	68.70	+ .75
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	101.80	102.00	+ .20
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	108.05	108.90	+ .85

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In our columns on the 25th ultimo we reproduced a rumour that the German Ambassador is to leave Japan for Europe. It appears that this report is absolutely without foundation.

It is now confidently stated that Mr. Ozaki Yukio's re-election to the post of Mayor of Tokyo is assured. We do not profess to be conversant with the shades of political differentiation represented by such terms as the "Monday Society," the "Friday Society," etc., of which the Tokyo electorate is made up. At all events it appears that a section of the Monday folks, who have hitherto been in favour of Baron Senge, have now declared themselves supporters of Mr. Ozaki, whose election therefore will be a mere matter of form. It appears to be thought that whichever of the two be elected, a revision of the Tokyo Railway's fares is assured, but certainly the Stock Exchange does not seem to take that optimistic view. Judging from the daily quotations, there is just as little confidence in revised fares as there was in municipalization. In fact there is less confidence, for whereas at the first rumour of municipalization the shares sprang up several points, they have never responded at all to any talk of increased charges.

The idea gains ground that Viscount Sone will be recalled from Korea to take the portfolio of Finance, and that the post of Vice-Resident General will be given either to Viscount Kiyoura or to Baron Ito Miyoji. We should regard the latter choice as particularly happy. Baron Ito has now lived for many years in retirement, but he is universally recognised as one of the very ablest officials at Japan's command. It has not been, we believe, owing to anything but his own choice that he has remained out of office for all this time.

Colonel Hino has just returned from a trip to Ili. He travelled inland from India and his journey occupied altogether 470 days. The most interesting piece of news that he brings back with him is that there are quite a number of stores in Ili where foreign goods are sold. These stores are run by Chinese subjects, who were originally in the service of foreign firms at Shanghai and who were furnished with capital by their foreign employers for the purpose of opening a market in Ili. The goods sold are nearly entirely German, and the fact constitutes a striking illustration of the activity of German enterprise. From a political point of view the influence of Russia is very great in Ili. She has several Consuls there, and her traders supply the major portion of the goods required by the 3 million inhabitants apart from the necessities of life which are procured locally. Japan's name has come to receive much honour since the War. It

appears that the Mohammedan inhabitants prayed for her success. A certain amount of Japanese goods are imported into Ili by the Chinese merchants of the metropolitan province, but Colonel Hino found only two Japanese subjects there. One was the Head of the Military College, the other the Principal of a local school.

### DEATH OF MRS. VAUGHANSMITH.

It is with deep regret, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that we learn of the death on July 15 of Mrs. Vaughansmith of Tientsin, as the result of an operation in London. Less than a year has passed since the death of Mr. W. H. Vaughansmith, and it is to be feared that the anxiety of those days and her loss exercised an injurious effect upon Mrs. Vaughansmith's health. She left Tientsin a few months ago on a well earned holiday and the news of her unexpected death comes as a shock to her many friends throughout China.

Mrs. A. M. Vaughansmith was born in 1861 and began her literary career in 1889 as leader writer to the *Japan Gazette*, and correspondent of *The North-China Daily News*. Subsequently she worked for the *Japan Mail*, and eventually became editor of that journal. In 1894 she came to China as war correspondent for the *Civil and Military Gazette* Lahore, and in 1896 became editor of *The Shanghai Times*. A year later Mrs. Vaughansmith was appointed editor of the weekly *Peking and Tientsin Times* and remained connected with that journal until the time of her death. She was also representative in North China of *The Standard* and of this paper. Mrs. Vaughansmith published two popular books during her life, namely, "Children's Japan" and "Verdant Simple in Japan." [We (*Japan Mail*) may add that Mrs. Vaughansmith was never connected in any way with this journal.]

### THE FIRE ON THE "SCHARNHORST."

It appears that the fire on the German mail steamer *Scharnhorst* began at noon on the 9th in the No. 4 hold, among the ship's provisions. Steps were at once taken to subdue it and the ship made all speed for Singapore arriving there at 4.30 p.m. When the fire was got under it was found that the Singapore mail bags (of which 84 had been collected at way ports) and others were flooded by water from the adjoining hold. Says a Straits contemporary:

"With all possible speed they were landed and taken to the Post Office, where Mr. G. G. Wilson, the Assistant Postmaster-General, in the absence of his chief, Mr. W. G. Bell, who is away in Penang, had a staff waiting to cope with the extra work that would be involved. The bags were so completely saturated that their efforts were at first directed more to salving than to sorting, but it was soon found the letters had not fared so badly as the newspapers. This was owing to the correspondence being well bundled and covered with brown paper through which water will not penetrate quickly, whereas newspapers, journals, and so forth were packed singly, as usual, and thus sustained greater damage.

"The floor of the Post Office was cleared and made ready to receive the soaked mail matter in order that, by the morning, it would be sufficiently dry to permit of delivery. Papers, books, packages, letters, and the usual contents of a mail van were strewn over the floor and guarded carefully throughout the night, so that by 9 a.m. to-day practically all the letters and the majority of the papers had been delivered. Now drying on the floor and in various parts of the building are mails for Bangkok, Saigon, and Manila, which the postal authorities deem it prudent to keep back for a short while. On board of the German liner the mails for Hongkong, Shanghai, China coast ports, and other places have been placed in the Singapore Post Office taking no responsibility respecting matter other than that with which it deals usually. These mails will leave by the liner at 1 a.m. to-morrow, and should be comparatively presentable by the time the next port of call is reached. The *Scharnhorst's* damage is confined to the No. 4 hold, where the ship's provisions suffered both from fire and from water, and this morning ship chandlers were busy replenishing the pantries and assisting the officers to prepare the ship for the comfort of the passengers."



## THE CABINET.

LEADING newspapers of Tokyo continue to indulge in conjectures as to whether and when the next Cabinet will make a declaration of its financial policy. That there will be some important change of method appears to be generally taken for granted, as indeed is not unnatural, inasmuch as the only valid reason which can be assigned for the retirement of the SAIONJI Ministry is that its methods of finance had elicited the nation's disapproval. On the other hand two things are evident. One is that Marquis KATSURA can scarcely be expected to elaborate a definite programme until he has been in office long enough to have full access to all the materials necessary for forming an opinion. The other is that ordinary prudence will deter him from tying his own hands by a premature declaration. What is perhaps significant is that the newspaper press itself is equally silent. It neither recommends nor formulates any course which can be called a working programme. The only confident prediction as yet uttered is that the Administrative Reform Committee will be abolished. Administrative reform has been on the tapis for the last 15 years. Cabinet after Cabinet has pledged itself to do something in that direction, and it can not be said that the pledge has ever been violated, but it can be said that the results have usually proved so insignificant as to suggest want of earnestness. Whether there is really much room for administrative retrenchment no outsider can venture to affirm, but the SAIONJI Cabinet had something of the kind in view, for it appointed a Committee to investigate the subject. The understanding was, however, that a part of the economies suggested by this Committee should be devoted to increasing the salaries of junior officials, which are now manifestly inadequate. The net result therefore could not have been of any considerable benefit to the Treasury. The present Cabinet is said to have abolished, or to be about to abolish, this Committee, and therefore the idea of augmenting the pay of junior officials may be regarded as suspended, if not abandoned. But although the Committee be abolished the main purpose for which it was organised will not be given up. Administrative economies will be effected, but the method pursued will be to strike off a uniform percentage from the appropriations of each Department, and to leave to the Departments themselves the duty of effecting such changes as shall be in accord with these reduced outlays. Meanwhile it has always to be remembered that the Treasury is confronted by the necessity of amassing funds to redeem the various installments of the exchequer bills issued during the War. One hundred million yen worth of these bills will fall due for redemption in 1910, and unless the financial conditions change very materially between this time and that, there can be no prospect of getting these bills rewritten on anything like the terms at which they were issued.

In any circumstances it is the duty of the Government not to follow any Micawber-like policy in dealing with this question. There can be no blind reliance upon an improvement of economic conditions, however probable it is that such an improvement will have taken place before 1910. The money must be provided, and in fact one of the best ways to avert the need of paying it is to have it ready for payment. With this task in hand the Treasury may well be perplexed to find resources for the heroic scheme of redemption desired by the people. The only newspaper which essays to map out a general course is the *Shogyo Shimpō*, and the only really important reform which it attributes to the Cabinet is the one frequently advocated in these columns, namely, reversion to the old system of redeeming exchequer bills by lot instead of by purchase in the open market. If this change were made, it is difficult to see how bonds liable at any moment to be redeemed at par could remain at a discount of 12 or 15 per cent. For the rest, the course suggested by our contemporary amounts practically to the abandonment of all enterprises calling for an issue of fresh loans. This means of course a corresponding arrest of the development of national resources so far as official initiative is concerned. But, after all, the day may be said to have passed when the duty of taking this initiative devolved upon the Government. The matter may now be safely left in the hands of the people. This does not refer of course to railways, telegraphs and telephones, but even such instruments of progress must be governed by the nation's ability to extend them. The time will certainly come when Japan will have plenty of money for productive enterprises, but just at present a good deal of domestic and foreign digestion is needed to correct the plethoric condition created during the War.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Films of Blue*, by JOHN INGRAM BRYAN; Tokyo, the Kyo-bunsha.

MR. INGRAM BRYAN has given us a little volume of poems which contain many gems of thought in a fair setting of words. They are short poems, essentially the expression of fugitive sentiments, but many of them leave an abiding impression. It is always a difficult task to form an unqualified opinion about poetry, unless it be transcendently good or thoroughly bad. We shall therefore invite our readers to make their own estimate, and to that end we reproduce here two of Mr. Ingram Bryan's productions, premising that they are fairly representative, but admitting, at the same time, that we have chosen them because they seem to be specially free from a blemish which occasionally protrudes itself in some of their companion compositions:—

The sea breaks soft to-night  
Along the foot of the hills;  
And the babbling of the rills  
Makes song to love's delight.  
Out of the mists that rise  
And float to the hills away,  
Like dreams of the dying day,  
There peep the brave blue eyes.

Alone in the twilight there,  
With the mists, the hills, and sea,  
Will he come back to me,  
With his kiss of crooning care?  
They say he'll come no more  
To clasp me close to his breast,  
When the day-god dips in the West,  
And the love-star twinkles o'er.  
Then into the night I flow,  
To wait the break of the morn,  
When life shall new be born,  
And man not love forego.  
For the dreams beyond my ken,  
Of hopes, and joys, and fears,  
And disappointed years,  
Will have more meaning then.

\* \* \* \* \*  
If everything that's born must die,  
My love for thee was never born;  
I've loved thee from Eternity,  
As now upon our bridal morn.  
I have ranged the wide world over,  
Felt the pulse of every sun;  
And I say it as a lover,  
That I never loved but one.  
Her eyes were dark and glancing;  
Her face was wanly white;  
Some sweet presence all-entrancing  
Did fill me with delight.  
She seemed so calm and lonely,  
A stranger on life's way;  
And I the one soul only,  
She wanted to obey.  
I have seen some wondrous faces,  
Lips of rose and passion deep,  
But always there were traces  
Of what love can never keep.  
There were eyes that oft undid me,  
Angel hair of purple fire;  
But somehow love forbade me  
To respond to their desire.

The occasional blemish to which we allude is illustrated by the following verses:—

A dream of the deepest repose  
Is the moon in the blue,  
Cheering the weary day's close,  
(Which Fuji can't do)  
With the splendors of night,  
Orient night.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
As quivering sparks of radium,  
Pulsing from the heart of light,  
Those souls illumine the stadium  
Of man's unrelenting fight.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
When each spirit takes its journey  
Worldward from the realms of space,  
'Tis my mere concern to see  
Just what like will be its face.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
What seeds the earth sucks in  
That yield no life;  
What strength all time trunks in  
For nought but strife.

It is unnecessary to point out how perilously near the brink of doggerel some of the above lines reach. Happily such defects are very rare, and they can not obscure the beauty of their context.

Selected Masterpieces. *The Ukiyo ye School.*

Volume III., with letter press by SHIICHI TAJIMA. The Shimbashi Shoin, Tokyo.

THIS most beautiful work gains in interest and attractiveness as it increases in bulk. To any one hoping to plunge at once into the glories of the Ukiyo School the first volume and the second were slightly disappointing, for the author carefully followed the evolution of the School, and consequently introduced types which showed the inferior graces of all initiatory efforts. Yet it was essential to pursue that path, not merely for the sake of truth but also to correct the too prevalent notion that the Ukiyo Academy was born fully fledged and complete in all its features, being, in short, a signal revolt on the part of Japanese artists from the rigid traditions of what may be called the ideographic galleries. There was certainly such a revolt,

but like everything developed from human genius it was a gradual process, which did not attain its zenith until several generations of masters had contributed their quota to the great total. This third volume brings us into the presence of full achievement, and most captivating is the result. There are 30 full-page plates in all, and the letter-press is interspersed with minor illustrations. We may say at once that the plates are absolutely faithful. All the shades and tones of the originals—even the mellowing of age—are reproduced with faultless fidelity. As a general, nay almost universal, rule, book illustrations reproducing great pictures inspire one chiefly with impatient longing to see the originals, but these plates of the "Selected Relics" are entirely satisfying, and one feels that one is confronted by an altogether instructive gallery. The series begins with Kwaigetsudo, a man little known to foreign students under that name, though as Masanobu Okumura he is familiar to all collectors. The early part of this artists' career was stormy. His connexion with an intrigue between an actor and a court lady involved a sentence of exile to Oshima, and some years passed before, settling in Yedo, he earned the title of the first Ukiyoe artist of the Eastern Capital. There is, to be sure, a little confusion about his identity, for while biographical sketches refer to him under the *nom-de-plume* of "Ankei," the identifications of his pictures go to show that his name was "Ando." The question has collateral interest, as illustrating the extreme care and research now devoted to a school of artists who, in their own time and by many succeeding generations, were regarded as caterers to vulgar taste and quite unqualified for admission to classic galleries. From plate 74 to plate 81 we are regaled with specimen of the Kwaigetsudo School. They all show clear mutual affinities—beauty of colouring, grace of pose and great decorative brilliancy, but there is considerable stiffness in drapery owing to the use of outlines where softness and pliancy are entirely sacrificed to force of brush. It is not until we come to the days of Kumeido and especially Shisendo Rifu that we find this artificiality replaced by a more conscientious conception of nature. All these examples of the Kwaigetsudo School are from paintings on silk or paper: we are not yet introduced to the chromozylograph.

The next School treated is that of the Torii, which alone among the *Ukiyo-ye* subdivisions has survived all vicissitudes and continued in existence from the period (Genroku) of its establishment down to the present day. It owes this vitality to the patronage of the theatre, for during the space of 225 years its disciples have enjoyed almost a monopoly in designing and executing histrionic posters. Here one comes into contact with a galaxy of great masters—Kiyomoto, Kiyonobu, Kiyomasa, Kiyomitsu, Kiyotsune, Kiyonaga (greatest of all) and a host of others, all of whom are described and illustrated in detail. Every student of the *Ukiyo-ye* has acquired a conviction that the fore-shortening of faces presented a constant problem to the Torii Artists, but plate 91 from a painting on silk by Kiyonaga shows how completely that great master solved this problem and how inimitably soft and pliable his drapery shows by the side of any of his predecessors' work. Thirteen plates are devoted to the Torii School but still the chromozylograph finds no representative.

Passing over a few artists whose works do not survive in sufficient quantity to be easily accessible, the authors take us to the im-

perishable pictures of Koryusai (Isoda), Suzuki Harunobu and Tomikawa Fusanobu. Four reproductions of Koryusai are given, the last being from a coloured print, a copy of which is doubtless in the hands of many a fortunate collector. Koryusai's work is not excelled by that of any master. He has graces that are all his own. It is true that many give this pride of place to Suzuki Harunobu, but it has always seemed to us that Harunobu's mannerisms obtrude themselves too persistently, and that his work loses in force something of what it gains in grace and delicacy. Here figures, however, in reproductions of some most charming chromozylographs.

Finally we have the Harumachi School and the Momokawa. The plate produced to illustrate the former is the only selection which seems to invite criticism, for it verges very perceptibly on the false proportions of the latest *Ukiyo-ye* artists.

It would be useless to expatiate upon the beauties of this noble volume. To lovers of the *Ukiyo-ye*, and all that have studied it love it, eulogies are superfluous. It is enough for them to know that without spending a fortune and a life-time on the collection of specimens they can now at very small cost provide themselves with an almost exhaustive gallery of the finest illustrations.

#### The "Kokka."

No. 217 of *The Kokka* devotes the greater part of its textual space to an essay from the pen of Dr. Ito Chuta on the stone column and lion before the sepulchre of the courtier, Hsiao, of the Liang Dynasty. The learned author enters into a great deal of topographical detail, but the main interest of his essay lies in the fact that he finds in the monument and its decorative designs features which induce him to abandon the long-believed theory as to the relations between the arts of the Southern and Northern Dynasties of China. That theory is that these arts were of different lineage, that of the North having been introduced into the comparatively uncivilized regions of inland China *via* Hsiyu, while that of the South came to the enlightened section of the Chinese nation from India by sea. The column has fluting, which is an essential characteristic of the classical art of the West. The designs on the belts are of the same type as those fashionable in the North Wei Dynasty. The capital is of the Indian order, and the lion has wings, which adjuncts establish a relation with Assyria, ancient Persia or Sassan. Hence Dr. Ito concludes that all the details have a clear affinity with Hsiyu or India, and that the style came from the column of King Asoka which stands at Stanbar in India. On the other hand, Indian columns are rarely polygonal, have never been ornamented with fluting and usually possess bell-shaped capitals. Hence we have relations to India and Hsiyu simultaneously.

The illustrations of the volume are quite up to the usual level, which, as our readers know, is very high. Plates IV. and V., from the collection of Viscount Akimoto, well deserve examination. They are attributed to Keishoki, and they exhibit an extreme type of the Sesshu School's unhappy mannerism, hard and obtrusive outlines, a mannerism from which Motonobu was the first to break away completely.

*The Magic of May*, by JUTA; George Bell and Sons, London.

This is a work refreshingly out of the common. The characters it introduces are so

unusual as to be startling, but they are sketched with such force that one entirely overlooks their abnormal features and accepts them as orthodox types. Perhaps there is at times a little straining after the dramatic and a consequent failure to conceal art, yet this blemish, if in truth it exists, is obliterated by the general excellence of the work. It is a strange plot. A man born in possession of all the highest attributes, develops one moral blemish under the constant menace of a mother's cruelty. This defect becomes operative at a crisis in his life and betrays him into a course which involves disgrace. Only one man has cognisance of his fall and that man has conceived in his boyish days an unrecognised but absorbing affection for a girl whom the other subsequently learns to love. She, on her side, has loved her boyish companion, but has stifled the passion, believing to it be unreturned. She therefore responds to the addresses of the later comer and marries him. But now her early playmate returns from India where he had witnessed the disgrace of her second lover, and the question is whether he shall use this knowledge to alienate her affections from her husband. Out of these materials a story of intense pathos is constructed. There is deep suffering, there is compensating joy, and there are human beings who restore one's faith in humanity. George Elliott is recalled by these profound metaphysical studies.

#### *The Forefront of the Battle*, by ANDREW LORING; George Bell and Sons, London.

CONSIDERING that ingenious folks have been writing novels by the thousand for the past hundred and fifty years, it is wonderful that anything new should remain to furnish a plot, but Andrew Loring shows in this volume that the lives of men and women may include phases hitherto entirely unfamiliar to ordinary thinkers though in no sense unnatural. There is, indeed, nothing novel in the passions portrayed—love, revenge, self sacrifice and jealousy; these are common enough and will always remain common. But the setting provided for them by Mr. Andrew Loring gives the picture a new aspect. The central male figure is a politician of commanding intellect who, before the age of forty, becomes prime minister. To remove his rival in love he acts the part that Daid acted to Uriah, but after a long interval the man doomed to destruction returns, a physical wreck indeed but still living. It is easy to conceive that a terrible drama ensues, but it is not easy to conceive what the drama becomes in the powerful hands of Loring. He introduces us to English men and English women of whom it is wholesome to have read even in a work of fiction. We advise our readers to acquire "The Forefront of the Battle" if they desire not merely recreation but also moral refreshment.

#### WATER POLO.

A practice game was played off the Y. A. R. C. Bathing Barge on Tuesday evening at 5.45, the sides being as follows:—

"Reds."		"Whites."	
H. Goddard	Goal.	G. W. Gregory	
A. B. Pollock	Full	E. Eagling	
Nord	Backs.	R. C. Bowden	
J. L. Graham	½ backs	W. G. Nicolle	
P. E. Nicolle		E. Eagling	
Dentici		M. Luther	
Deveson	F'rds.	G. G. Franklin	
J. E. Laffin		S. Vincent	

Reds won by 3 goals to 2, the goals for the winners being scored by Deveson, Dentici and Laffin and for "Whites" Vincent put in two.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is perhaps too much to expect that every educated Protestant and every educated Roman Catholic should understand each other's views. Perpetual misrepresentation among Christian sects is the order of the day, involving pages upon pages of explanation. To quote an instance in point, Mr. Nakamura Chōnosuke, writing in the *Shinjin on Living Faith and Dead Theology* must needs refer to the Roman Catholic Church as typical of dead Theology and to Protestantism as representing living faith. The truth of course is that there is any amount of dead theology in the Protestant ranks as well as among the Roman Catholics and that there is any amount of living faith among the Roman Catholics as well as among Protestants. Mr. Nakamura went on to affirm that Roman Catholicism is a narrow-minded religion and one that imposes on its adherents many onerous restrictions. He then praised Protestantism for the way in which it has enabled men to leap over the boundaries set up by the Catholic Church. To this article the *Kōe* replies at some length, pointing out that narrow-mindedness is a term which needs delicate handling. By many it is applied unreasonably to those whose convictions differ from their own. As regards restrictions the *Kōe* points out that no religious sect can dispense with them, and as to their onerousness, that depends on the state of mind of the person observing them. The *Kōe* says that the Protestant's boasted freedom from restrictions is no subject for congratulation when it is borne in mind to what length the love of liberty has carried some Protestant sects.

In the July number of the *Kōe* there is an article entitled "The Attitude of a True Christian," which is most liberal minded in tone and constitutes a very effective answer to the attack made on Roman Catholicism by Mr. Nakamura. We give the substance of this article below:—We are Christians, but still we remain men and Japanese. Being Japanese, our hearts beat in sympathy with our fellow-countrymen on numerous occasions. We rejoice with those that rejoice and weep with those that weep. In a great many cases what others seek we seek, what they avoid we avoid. Between what is condemned and what commended, what is rejected and what taken by us and them there is no great difference. Wherever we go and in whatever pursuits we engage we remember first of all that we are men and that we are Japanese. When we see men engaged in educating the young, dispensing charity to the poor, and the like, we readily join hands with them, endeavouring to show if possible more zeal than they do in this kind of work. In our creed there is nothing to damp the ardour of patriotism, nothing to discourage efforts whose chief object is the advancement of the country's material and immaterial interests. On the contrary, there is much in our religion that tends to make us more earnest than outsiders in seeking to improve the state of the country. It matters nothing to us whether enterprises have been started by non-Christians or by ourselves. All that is worthy of support we support heart and soul. With all earnest-minded, sincere, serious-thinking and upright people we should co-operate. Though they may not believe in our religion, their many virtues, their knowledge, their devotion to good causes, their skill in the management of affairs should command our respect. We should not be backward in showing in what high estimation we hold such people. Fraternally we should work with them. The warmth of genuine friendship should exist between us and them. From their knowledge and experience we should benefit much. Hand in hand we should go with them in every good work. We should do this because we are Christians. This co-operation with our fellow-men in every way possible is of the very essence of Christianity. But while saying this, we do not mean to assert that it is necessary to give up our own special views nor to express agreement with opinions or principles which seem to us to be erroneous. We should strive to realize the ideal set us by St. Augustine in those words "Not to love sin on

account of the man who commits it, nor to hate the man on account of the sin that he commits" (*Hito ni yotte tsunni wao ai senu: tsunni ni yotte hito wo nikumazu*). While hating sin, we should love the sinner. He who can not rise to this level is no true Christian. Christians must be on their guard against exclusiveness. They must remember that they are men and women first and Christians afterwards. To live day after day in their own little world, regarding with cold indifference all the good work that is going on outside the narrow circle within which they move is a great mistake. The Christian should be ever ready to recognize and show his appreciation of the good that others do, of the devotion they show, of the moral beauty displayed in the lives of men and women whose creed differs from their own. While holding resolutely to their beliefs, they should cultivate liberal-mindedness towards those who differ from them. And above all, they should remember that they themselves are full of imperfections, that they have much to learn. Humility is a grace that they need most of all. In dealing with the faults or errors of others we must ever bear in mind how much there is in us that needs correction. Nothing is more repulsive to outsiders than the assumption of proud superiority which characterizes the manner of certain Christians. Humility is the most fundamental of all Christian virtues and its absence often destroys the good effect of thoroughly sound doctrinal teaching. The Christian attitude to the outside world, then should be one of respect, love and benevolence. He who lacks this spirit is not endowed with the mind of Christ. If Christians generally were to display this spirit, their creed would be more highly honoured by worldly men than is now the case.

Writing in the *Seikō* (Success) Mr. D. Tagawa, editor of the *Miyako Shimibun* says that young men in this country have very few opportunities of social intercourse with their elders. In England men of all ages meet at Clubs and at a variety of social gatherings, but here the older men keep aloof from young men to a large extent. The remedy for this state of things is with the senior men. They must take the initiative in providing occasions for social intercourse with junior men.

The *Kirisutokyo Shūhō* has an article penned by Mr. R. Motoda on "The Need of Preaching to Individuals." Most men who preach to congregations are ignorant of the real views, sentiments and religious perplexities of the various members of the audience, says Mr. Motoda. The consequence is that their action can only be compared to that of a doctor who should dispense medicines without diagnosing each separate patient treated. Much that is said on such occasions is quite inapplicable to the individuals addressed. Persons who are suffering from special mental complaints hear of remedies that may suit other people but which if applied in their cases would only aggravate their maladies. In this country, especially among the better classes, people object to attend preaching services and prefer to be visited by evangelists (*Koto ni waga kuni ni oite wa, susunde kyōkai ni onomuki, sekkyō wo kikan to hoshuru mishinto* (末信徒) *wa mare ni shite, shirizotte dendo no raiho wo uke, Kirisuto no oshie wo kikan to hoshuru mono wa hikaku-teki ni ōshi*). Another advantage that visiting has over preaching is the fact that it enables the person visited to receive favourable impressions from the character of an evangelist, if he be a man with a powerful personality. To sit at meat with publicans and sinners was Christ's way. Thus did he seek out lost sheep and bring them into the fold. But there is no denying that this kind of evangelization is far more difficult to carry on successfully than evangelization by means of preaching. Inexperienced, young evangelists are apt to make a mess of things, giving offence to the people visited by want of tact and doing more harm than good. Mere theological training is

\* *Noli vitium propter hominem diligere, neque hominem propter vitium odisse.*

no adequate preparation for this kind of work. The appeal to individuals which I advocate, concludes Mr. Motoda, should be undertaken by every earnest-minded Christian layman. There are cases in which the unpaid layman stands a better chance of succeeding than the paid pastor, for reasons which must be apparent to everybody.

The present system of education is not conducive to the development of character, writes Mr. Abe Isoo in the *Kaitakusha*. In all our higher schools, he goes on to say, the attention of students is concentrated on special subjects. Beyond these their mental vision does not go. In general knowledge they are very deficient. This system may produce a nation of experts, but it is fatal to the development of such highly cultured all-around men as are found in large numbers in Western countries. One of the chief objects that teachers in high-class schools should set before them is to endeavour to get the students to take an interest in all sorts of subjects that have no direct connection with the one in which they hope to graduate. Unless this is done there is no kind of foundation laid for after-life. In many cases real self-education and self culture only begin after a student has graduated at a University, but unless the basis for this self-development is supplied at school it may never come about at all. Technical knowledge is all very good in its way, but a nation can not make its mark in the world by that alone. Nothing makes up for the lack of those high moral qualities which come from extensive study of men and things, from contact with the best types of humanity the world has produced. High class technical education we have, but in high class general education and general culture we are gravely deficient, says Mr. Abe.\*

In an article entitled "My Views on Immortality" published in Mr. D. Ebina's organ the *Shinjin* Dr. Ukita Kazutami first asserts that he is a strong believer in the perpetuity of individual traits of character. No man lives to himself. His personality, his actions and his words are continually influencing others and their influence will bear fruit in the world long after his death. A man may only live 70 years, but the effects of his life will be traceable for generations after his death. In a hundred ways we are benefited or injured by our ancestors and so posterity will have to bless us or curse us for what we bequeath to them. Just as every object casts its shadow and every voice is followed by its echo, so each action and each utterance of ours bears fruit of some kind or other. Individual types of character, then, according to Dr. Ukita, will live on to distant ages. But he believes too in another kind of immortality. He thinks that after death all spirits are absorbed by the Deity and become part of it. But he is careful to observe that to him this does not mean the certain loss of self-consciousness or individuality on the part of each separate soul. "We shall all remember the past," says Dr. Ukita "though not so perfectly as it is remembered by the Deity to which we have been joined." While he predicts future happiness, as regards individual existence, he admits that belief in it or expectation of it is founded on fancy, but to him it does not seem to be a fancy of which human beings need be ashamed (*Saraba gojin wa kojiri-tekini* [individually] *mo sonzai su to iu wo yeyō. Shikashi kore wa tada sōzo de aru. . . . Hito aruwa yūkewai* (妖怪) *no shinkō to ōshi* (同視) *suru aran mo, kōre kesshite jinrui to shite hazukashikaranu sōzo de aru.*)

Dr. Ukita's article reads like an attempt to harmonize Buddhist and Christian teaching on the future life. Some of his language is distinctly Buddhist and some again is Christian. What he writes about absorption into the Spirit of the universe might have been written by Dr. Inoue Enryō, Dr. Murakami; or any other noted Buddhist. The essential Christian doctrine that individual memory and thought will undoubtedly remain after the change which death causes Dr. Ukita does not

\* "Empire rests on the character of the nation that aspires to it," said Lord Rosebery in a brilliant address delivered at the Glasgow University a few weeks ago.



regard as trustworthy. Here is his statement respecting that: *Tada gojin no kioku ya shiso nado no mokori ya ina ya wa, totei gojin no shigi* (思議) *subekarasaru mono to shinjuru*. So that it would seem that he does not go beyond the acceptance of the Brahman and Buddhist belief in spiritual absorption after death.\*

The number of suicides reported by the daily press in this country is appalling. The way that suicide cases are treated by irresponsible newspaper scribblers tends to make readers regard self-destruction as one of the finest of heroic acts. At the beginning of this month a drunken student who had been plucked at the Second High School went to a Sendai brothel and, after cutting the throat of a miserable prostitute, put an end to himself in the same way. This abominable action formed the subject of long paragraphs in one of the local papers entitled "A Magnificent Way of Dying." The suicides that are taking place can doubtless be traced to a variety of sources, but according to the editor of the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), widely prevailing pessimism is one of the chief causes of the alarming phenomenon. It seems to us that the old samurai admiration for suicide, instead of dying out, has revived during the last few years. That public opinion of this kind affects the minds of young men and young women very seriously can not be denied. If public opinion universally condemned suicide, would the newspapers go on holding up self-destruction as worthy of admiration? We think not. Even pessimism does not lead to suicide in all countries by any means. But be this as it may, here is the gist of what Mr. Ishikawa has to say on the prevailing mental depression. That since the Russo-Japan war cases of suicide have increased to an alarming extent is admitted by everybody. The fact shows a decline in that fortitude and moral courage which enables a man to overcome instead of succumbing to the difficulties of life. Outwardly Japan is developing great strength, physical, commercial and financial, but inwardly she is displaying astonishing weakness. That many people are disappointed with the results of the war can not be denied. It raised the country's reputation; it added to her material resources, opening up new fields for commerce and industry, but its psychological effects were distinctly bad, and, considered from an economic point of view, it has added so much to the financial burdens of the people as to drive many people to despair. It is a singular thing that a nation which displayed so much fortitude when confronting a powerful foreign foe should appear so pusillanimous when battling with the difficulties of everyday life. But this seems to us quite certain: the prevailing suicides are the result of prevailing pessimism, and this pessimism is the result of the misplacing of hopes. The visions of happiness that a victory over a foreign foe was expected to yield have all proved to be deceptive phantasms. The nation is suffering from the plague of disillusionment.†

Mr. T. Yamada writes in the *Seikyō Shimpō* on the general unrest throughout Asia. Like a great many other Japanese, he refers to the disturbances in India and Persia sympathetically, interpreting them to signify national development of the right

\* Dr. Ukita seems rather to contradict in one part of his article what he says in another respecting the survival of individual consciousness, but his final statement is that nothing can be determined on this point.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It will be remembered by some readers that a few years ago Japan's greatest philosopher, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, contributed an article to the *Taiyō* in defence of suicide committed by defeated troops, extolling it up to the skies as a piece of heroism in which Japanese surpassed all other countries. The men applauded for their patriotism by Dr. Katō did not, however, commit suicide. They had more common-sense than they were credited with. But suicide is praised to-day in the most open way by hundreds of educated Japanese. Foul Japan is by no means dead, as some sanguine folks imagine.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ The extreme selfishness of suicide, involving as it usually does much distress, and privation to others is seldom touched on by journalists who write on this subject.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

kind. Though Japan rules Formosa and Korea, her leading writers habitually represent subjection to a foreign yoke as necessarily ignominious and hence condone even murder and assassinations committed in furthering the cause of political freedom. Mr. Yamada tells us that he welcomes the new movement throughout Asia (*Daitai ni oite wa kono shin genshō wa yorokobu*). He goes on to argue that the mental inferiority of many Asiatics is the result of political oppression. This certainly does not apply to India, but the trouble is that writers like Mr. Yamada possess no special knowledge of the sentiments and past history of the many races under British rule in that country.

Dr. N. Ariga's article entitled *Nihon Koku-min no Seishinjo no Gimon* which appeared in the June number of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* was briefly noticed in these Columns in the *Weekly Mail* of July 11th. It has naturally attracted the attention of Christians, as it partly supports their contention in favour of making belief in God the foundation of State authority. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* on July 2nd published a full epitome of Dr. Ariga's article and commented on it editorially. In the summary given by this Christian journal the following remarks of Dr. Ariga occur:—In Western countries constitutional government and belief in the Absolute, that is, in God, go hand in hand. The belief in the higher Power tends to increase the authority wielded by the State. We can get this here by a revival of Confucianism. The great reforms of the Taikwa Era (A.D. 645-649) as well as the reforms of the early part of the Meiji era were all modelled on Confucianism (*Taikwa no Kaishin ya, Meiji no ishin ya mina hyōjun to jukyo ni toreri*). Confucianism suits a democratic form of government as well as absolute monarchy. Its elasticity is marvellous. As to how it should be explained is a question we can't discuss here. One thing is plain: steps must be taken to revive the old belief in a suprasensate Power, for the State absolutism in which men now profess to believe has elements of weakness in it which will bring about its destruction. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* ridicules the notion that Confucianism can supply the defect of which Dr. Ariga complains. Scholars have come to the conclusion, says this Congregational organ, that Confucianism is not a religion at all, but a moral code designed especially for application to politics. It is true that there are vague references to Heaven and God, but there is no attempt to base morality on Theology. Neither one of our three great schools of Confucianism (the Wang Yang-ming school, the Kogakuha, and the Chuntz School) has attempted to show that Confucianism is anything more than an ethical system. What is there in Confucianism, asks the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, to satisfy the deeper religious yearnings of the human soul? Can it ever occupy in Japan the position that Christianity has occupied in the West? In order to be made to do that it would need to be transformed to an unrecognizable extent. Even were Confucius himself to reappear on the earth, he could not give us a creed that would suit the progressive age in which we live. It would be easier for the Stoic philosophy to supplant Christianity in the West than for Confucianism to play the rôle in Japan that Christianity plays in Europe and America. Is not our present orthodox system of morality essentially Confucian? Does not the Imperial Rescript on education embody the leading principles of Confucianism, loyalty to superiors, filial piety, and the like? Is not the morality taught in our Government Schools to-day all based on Confucianism? And is not this very fact the chief reason of its acknowledged ineffectiveness? Does not Dr. Ariga himself express great dissatisfaction with the mental state of people who have been taught mere Confucian morality? While, on the one hand condemning Confucianism indirectly as failing to supply the higher form of belief of which Dr. Ariga sees the need, on the other hand he praises it as capable of playing the rôle of a national religion in Japan. The Doctor's argument is self-contradictory (*jika-dochaku*). But still we can not but feel glad that he has had the courage to speak out on

this topic. What he says stands in striking contrast to recent utterances of Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, who objects to the notion of placing a Heavenly Father higher than an earthly Monarch in the way Christianity does, interpreting it as a slight put upon an Emperor. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* aptly describes Dr. Ariga's argument by that inimitable Chinese phrase *Ryūō dabi*, the head of a dragon and the tail of a serpent, since it begins grandly, and ends insignificantly, and concludes its article by asserting that only by the adoption of Christianity can Japan escape from the dilemma in which she now finds herself owing to the dissemination in this country of doctrines that contradict each other.

The discussion between the *Fukin Shimpō* and the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* on the subject of the Atonement of Christ which lasted for over a month was brought to a close on June 25th. The conclusion which is reached by the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* is that Christ did not receive punishment as a substitute for mankind, that He Himself never taught the doctrine of the atonement as it is now taught by the orthodox party in the Church, that His special Mission was to lead men to repentance. The word *metanoia* embodied his Gospel. The New Testament and the earliest Christian writers support this theory, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*.

Summer Schools have been opened by Christians for the past 19 years, but this year the Dōshisha is holding what is termed a Theological Summer School. It was to open on July 13th and to close on the 30th of the same month. Its object is to help pastors and evangelists, many of whom are expected to attend. The Dōshisha has started a Theological lending Library which should prove a great boon to impecunious Christian workers. The rules of the Library allow pastors and evangelists of all denominations to borrow books from it, provided they fulfil the conditions specified.

Mr. Yamaji Aizan, writing in the June number of the *Dokuritu Hyōron* (Independent Review), pronounces theological discussion to be for the most part a waste of time. Religion does not depend on theology for its effectiveness as a means of comfort and enlightenment, says Mr. Yamaji. The chief function of religion is to save men from the evils of various kinds to which they are exposed. Men's beliefs as a rule are gradually formed as a result of many influences, some internal, that is, coming from inherent mental tendencies, others external. These beliefs are not often altered in deference to the opinions expressed by controversialists (*Hito no shinkō wa giron nite sayu shi ubeki mono ni arazu*). When the orthodox party tell us we must believe certain doctrines in order to obtain peace of mind or salvation, we tell them that that is quite unnecessary. Peace of mind comes from following the lead of conscience, from accepting what seems to us trustworthy and sternly rejecting all that appears to be false or unproven.

In No. 677 of the *Fukin Shimpō* we find an article from the pen of a well-known jurist Dr. Uzawa Sōmei entitled "Law and Christian Thought," an epitome of which we give below:—That the effects of Christianity on Law in the West have been many and far reaching is known to jurists. If asked what is the foundation of all law, we should reply character. The object of all law is the realization of certain moral ideals. And since it is one of the functions of religions to set moral ideals before the world for imitation, in ancient times religious teaching invariably gave colour to legislation. The laws made were all based on men's ideas as to what was right and what wrong. On such questions as the position and rights of woman, and the amount of liberty that all human beings can claim, men's views in the West were greatly influenced by Christianity. The long struggle between the Papacy and civil power as represented by various European monarchs was caused by different views on an essentially religious question, though it affected the laws of every country in numerous ways. If the Pope could prove that his authority was derived direct from God and that that of ordinary monarchs only comes from man,

then it was contended that it was plain he was superior to all earthly sovereigns. So it came about that civil rulers claimed to be chosen and appointed by God and wielded both civil and spiritual power as the heads of States and the heads of Churches. The doctrine of the atonement as worked out by St. Paul in the Epistle to the Romans is stated in legal terms. The exaction of a penalty for violation of the law, the satisfaction of the requirements of law by the payment of a penalty, the payment of the penalty by one person on behalf of another, thereby freeing that other from all liability—what is all this, but the application of legal phraseology to the function that it is supposed Christ fulfilled in atoning for the sins of mankind? The notion of joint responsibility for sins committed, which is so much dwelt on by certain Christian writers was originally derived from law. The Law in many cases not only punishes the actual committer of a crime but also those who are in some way connected with its commission. The idea that when Adam and Eve sinned all mankind sinned too is nothing but the extension of this joint responsibility from the parents of mankind to all posterity. There are Christian theologians who like the Buddhists regard sin as nothing more than weakness, as a wandering away from the right path, and not as a violation of the law of God. To me it seems that the more serious view of sin is in agreement with Western Law; though by this I do not mean to say that the legal view of sin is precisely that of religion. What I affirm is that the notion that evil is something more than a trivial departure from the right path, that it is an offence against law to which a penalty is attached that has to be paid if the transgressor wishes to go free, is in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of law. To me it seems that repentance is not sufficient to save mankind from the punishment that sin entails. Into the question of whether the punishing of a perfectly innocent person in order to save the guilty is in accordance with the highest principles of justice Dr. Uzawa does not go. Therein lies the difficulty which many feel when asked to accept the teaching of the orthodox party concerning the Atonement.

#### PORT ARTHUR.

To one whose house a few short years ago was headquarters for 230 Japanese Infantry Reserves for 53 days, while they were preparing to go to Port Arthur, and who acted as special Volunteer Red Cross nurse to Russian prisoners of war and Japanese wounded, many of whom were from Port Arthur, an opportunity for a summer in Port Arthur was not a thing to be lightly refused, so a late June day found us en route for that famous place.

A day and a night of fog on the way, half the time lying off the coast of Korea, off from Mokpho and Pinnacle Rock only served to touch up our fancy concerning warships hunting for each other or escaping from each other as the case might be. Dalny or Tairen is the beginning of the break away from Japanese sights and sounds, though the Anna's mournful flute was heard even there on the night air.

Japanese-built houses such as seem fine in Tokyo, look flimsy beside those of Russian build. Solid and substantial Chinese Town with its endless capacity for dust, busy Japanese Town and the Russian quarters were all visited and their contrasts noted; the new brick Presbyterian church is a fine modern feature.

The deep restful greens of Japan have given way to brown; on the hills with a film of green and patches of bare red soil, with the green of new millet growing in the fields, as one makes entry to Manchuland by the south Manchurian R. R. with

the heavenly blue of Manchurian skies and sea around all. No moss grown stones, roofs or gardens here, all seems like "Heavens high eternal noon." Sunshine and breeze invigorating and stimulating.

Even in the midst of the sunshine the breeze from mountains and sea has a touch of coolness, sometimes stiffly, so that it rouses the blood to resent it like an unwelcome caress; yet however thinly clad the lack of dampness creates no chill, and I later found that the extra wrap for the pause in the mountain tramp, was not needed.

Nearing Port Arthur, Bodaifan with its two Russian wounded cannon at the top sweeps your thoughts toward all that Port Arthur stands for, and you enter the town in a tremor of interest. But it took several days to fully get bearings of localities and directions. Surely this spot was destined for a great city; the Russians chose well, it was a splendid terminus for the Siberian Railway, the outlet for a continent. If only they had been content without aggression on their neighbors even, might not the world have been the richer for the beautiful great city that was already in its youth. Poor Russia, had she not been false at the heart, she might have done the world a service!—Civilization and progress do not mean aggression, and Christianity does not mean selfishness! Was there ever a site more lovely for a human habitation. Mountains all around and the beautiful harbor, and the glorious sky and air over all, will it ever reach its destiny? What secrets do these hills contain? Will their production, and foreign enterprise which is already on the ground, yet make of this a great city, as it deserves? Clothe the Manchurian hills with forests as the Japanese have begun to do, create a water supply and what might not these Manchurian plains produce to supply a world market.

The first that fills thought and eye in Port Arthur is these beautiful brick and stone houses, elegant even in their desolation. Doors through which none needed to stoop, windows which let in plenty of light, gone—the booty of the Chinese, perhaps all they got in exchange for their fatherland. Building in all stages of construction from foundations well laid, to roofed and roofless ones. Saddest of all is the splendid foundation wall of a great Greek Cathedral surmounting the slightly spur of a hill in New Town. It may be a sweet morsel for some to repeat, that the workmen on it, Chinese, were never paid. But with the disorder and sudden scattering at the outbreak of war surely it was not strange, and now who knows who and where the workmen are, "Is't it pitiful, wasteful!" Houses any one in Japan would covet, with perhaps a corner gone, or only with holes perhaps inches, perhaps feet across, through the strong walls. With here and there heaps of brick and mortar or broken ground that tell a sad tale. Next door to me in a yard full of heaps of brick, stands only a forlorn chimney in one place and a fire place in another. Here they all sit in empty desolation. Japanese residents and officialdom use what they can but plenty more seem to be left. I covet them and this invigorating air where the mercury hovers in the region of 70° Fah. in the house thus far, and where we seem to have got behind the weather bureau with perpetual sunshine. What a joke on the gay careless Russians if this splendid town and these elegant houses should become useful chiefly as the summer resort of dilapidated missionaries! Though I don't know who would care for them the rest of the year. The Chinese cannot be trusted, they are worse than the natives of Karuizawa who appropriate other people's belongings in their absence. It is said the Russian, left their houses fully furnished in care of their trusted Chinese boys, and came back to find walls, floor and roof, even doors and windows gone. It is said the Chinese will steal the handle off your door while you sit inside, and the clothes line on washing day must be watched or the side gate locked, while windows and doors, especially near the street must be guarded. All doors and windows are double, to keep out the cold of winter—Chinese are sneak thieves not burglars,—and Russian chimneys and stoves are a feature, the stove is scarcely more than a hole in a great chimney for fire and ashes with a door. Each room is provided for; this

little house I am in has 5, the wall at the north is a solid unbroken one of brick apparently like all everywhere from 1½ to 2 feet thick. This house might be mistaken for a carriage house though me front of it reminds me of the entrance to the safe vaults of a great bank.

A fine hotel here, the Yamato, seems well equipped and charges from 7.00 to 15.00 yen per day. But taking all in all, I judge that the living of a private family here need cost no more, if as much as in Karuizawa, though in early July the season's fruit is not fully on the market; only 12 hours from Chefoo, all that is there will be found here we are told. There are two families of Danish missionaries and one Russian man and wife with perhaps a few odd Russians and one family of American Presbyterian missionaries in Port Arthur which beside the transients form the foreign population. The Russian and wife stand in excellent repute. A marked feature of the town is the numbers of "izvoshchik," Chinese driving their shabby carriages and pair at full tilt hither and yon. One need only appear on the street, and from distant corners and cross roads they rush towards you; a ride to the station perhaps a mile away or to the Old Town three miles away or to any part of the town requires a 30 sen fare for the carriage which will carry 4, or 40 sen for going and return, or 40 sen per hour up hill and down dale, to the top of the forts almost, on a run. Excellent drivers the Chinese seem to make, too, with their four reins, the whip constantly flourishing descends but lightly and rarely. As I have already seen the much broken and tied harness may part; the horse may get a leg over a tug or pole or a wheel may drop off but all stops on the instant at the word of command from the driver, so that with the low carriages, one feels fairly safe for all the speed and general dilapidation. The individuality of the faces of the Chinese drivers strikes one. In Japan I might ride all day behind a jinrikisha puller and not be able the next day to pick him out from a bunch of his fellows, unless I took unwonted note of him, but here without thought, as I pass the drivers of the ancient vehicles here and there, I think "that's the man who drove for me yesterday or last week."

Some days ago the *Soya*—the old *Varyag* came into port and saluted long and loud as all warships do. The mid ran out to see what it was all about; soon after the little *Tomochan* followed leading the two small chin dogs by their chains, saying when questioned as to why she brought them out, "I didn't know but there was going to be another war and I thought I'd save the dogs." I went to the park the other evening to hear the skillful military band play; as I stood in the moonlight listening and looking off toward "203 meter Hill" and "Taiyoko" the band struck up the Lohengrin wedding march, and the same little *Tomochan* exclaimed "O I heard that last summer at the wedding in Karuizawa." If a band can play so well and a little child remembers and recognizes a piece of music a year after she has heard it once and for the first time, Japan may yet develop powers that may make her famous for the arts of peace as well as war. But who thinks of all this at Port Arthur? Golden Hill, Tiger's Tail, Outer and inner Harbour, Old Town, New Town long familiar names here become realities. I went to Kinshui—Nanshan—the other day; I have been to 203 meter Hill, to Higashi Kikwanshan, North Fort, Ulangshan, Bodaifan and the circle of forts, and down deep into underground passages, and seen bones, scars and signs of tumult; they are what stir the soul; they are Port Arthur. No wonder the world was wet with blood and woman's tears.

FRANCES.

Mulai-Hafid, who has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Fez in place of his brother Abdul Aziz, is removing from the palace all traces of European civilisation, says a London paper. On breaking open the Treasury he was furious, finding only a coffer containing some old clothes of Abdul-Aziz. Mulai Hafid then whipped the occupants of the harem in order to compel them to disclose where the Royal Treasure had been hidden, but the ladies declared that Abdul Aziz took everything with him when he left Fez.

\* Dr. Uzawa does not make it plain whether he thinks that the language and the principles of law came originally from Christianity or whether the language and principles of Christianity came from law. He simply shows that they are closely allied to each other. The *Fukin Shimbun* probably regards the article as written in defence of orthodox views respecting the atonement, but if this be its object, it does not go far enough.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

## BRASSEY'S "NAVAL ANNUAL."

This work is now so widely and favourably known that it is usual to refer to it merely as the *Naval Annual*. Now in its twenty-second year of publication it has attained that age and won its present popularity by the accuracy of the information contained in its pages, the painstakingly careful arrangement of its tables and lists, and the just and impartial tone that has always marked its well informed special articles. We miss in the present volume, it is true, the enlightening and lucid accounts of the manoeuvres of the British navy, but secrecy seems in these days to be quite a hobby of the Admiralty, though there is fair reason to suppose that however information may be suppressed at home there is not much in connection with the navy of which foreign Powers have not a good inkling. Perhaps we may except the construction of the *Dreadnought*, the secrets of which seem to have been kept with, in the circumstances, tolerable success. And in this connection we may quote the following from the Berlin correspondent of the *Navy League Journal*, who certainly ought to be well-informed: "An interesting fact has transpired relative to the large armoured cruiser *Blücher*, launched at Kiel last month. When it became known that the tonnage of this cruiser was only 15,000, the question was asked in naval circles why the Government had seen fit to construct such a vessel in view of the far greater displacement of the British *Invincibles*, to which the *Blücher* was meant as a reply. According to an article which appeared in a Berlin paper recently, the building of this cruiser was the result of a complete misunderstanding, or, to put it in plain English, a downright 'sell.' When the *Invincible* was first mentioned, the British Admiralty announced that her displacement would be 15,000 tons, and only in the following year did it become known that her tonnage was actually 2,250 greater. By that time the *Blücher* was well in course of construction, and at a stage when it was impossible to so radically alter her design to make her a match for her British contemporary. It goes without saying that his Machiavellian conspiracy of the British Admiralty has aroused the wrath of the German Press, but to the impartial observer the situation is not without its element of humour. The Wilhelmstrasse authorities would do well to ponder over the impolicy of basing their building programmes upon rumour." This rather flippant paragraph, if true, serves to show that naval secrets are occasionally kept.

The editor of the *Annual*, Mr. T. A. Brassey, has a reference in his preface to the reticence of the authorities. He confesses that one of the chief features in the present number is the uncertainty of the particulars given regarding many ships under construction, which, he says, is to be attributed to the recently introduced British practice, imitated by Germany and other Powers, of withholding details of dimensions, speed, armament, etc. As to this practice he quotes the comments of a competent authority who said in the 1907 *Annual*:—"From the nature of the case, after a warship has been laid down, information as to the details of design must be in the hands of many persons, and can be procured by those who attach importance to its acquisition; it is idle to assume that secrecy such as is claimed can be preserved." And Mr. Brassey adds—"It is certain that, whether through the agency of the secret services or by other means, information as regards new designs is placed in the hands of all those from whom there would be an advantage in concealing it, while Parliaments and taxpayers who have to provide the money are kept in ignorance."

In such circumstances, of course, the task of reviewing the progress of Navies, and dealing with the lists of ships must have been one of considerable difficulty, and in spite of all the care and trouble taken to ensure accuracy doubtless errors have crept in. His readers will, naturally, sympathise with the editor and be moderate in their judgment of mistakes. But apart from this the volume is fully up to its predecessors in interest. There are in addition to the usual chapters, an article by the distinguished jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, (a new contributor) on the Second Peace Conference; one on the Naval and Maritime Industries

of Italy by the well-known Italian naval writer "Jack la Bolina;" and contributions from old supporters of the *Annual*, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. John Leyland, while the subject of Engineering, which had not been reviewed since the untimely death of Mr. Dunell, is dealt with by Mr. Alexander Richardson. With these we may deal later on. The contents include fine illustrations of the new battleship *Lord Nelson*, the torpedo destroyer *Tartar*, the Japanese armoured cruiser *Tsukuba*, and the armoured cruisers *Shannon* and *Indomitable*.

Lord Brassey, former editor of the work, contributes an introduction in which he expresses views of the thoughtful and perhaps conservative kind that one might expect from him. He sets out by remarking that the present Administration has made a serious effort to lighten the burdens of the taxpayer, but that the situation has been changed by increasing activity in Germany, and he goes on to say:—"We do not criticise the policy of Germany. If we go back ten years we see that country in a position of hopeless inferiority to the united forces of France and Russia, Powers which were bound together by a close alliance. Naval expansion was necessary for Germany, for self-defence, and to uphold the national interests in distant parts of the world. Fully appreciating this fact, and acting in no unfriendly spirit we are bound to maintain our maritime supremacy. The fleet of England is her all in all."

After noting that the numbers voted for the permanent service of the navy are in excess of the two-Power standard—Britain 128,000, Germany 47,000—and exceed the requirements for manning all the ships on the Navy List that can be reckoned effective, he suggests that some reduction in the seamen class is possible on grounds of general policy but that an increase in the marines is desirable, and he gives good reasons for his view.

Shipbuilding, he remarks, is a disheartening branch of naval administration, for the best work of to-day is deemed obsolete tomorrow. There are differences of opinion among the best authorities, but there can be no difference as to the leading principle, that the British Navy must be strong in battleships. But he is not convinced as to the absolute superiority of the *Dreadnought* over her predecessors. The *Lord Nelson* and the *Agamemnon*, within the practicable range of the naval battle, are not sensibly inferior to the *Dreadnought*, and many naval officers would prefer to take the chances of battle in the *Lord Nelson* rather than in the *Dreadnought*. It has been the policy in late years to lay down ships in groups with obvious advantage in relation to the homogeneity of squadrons; therefore, having produced a type so successful he would lay down at least four *Lord Nelsons*. He suggests also in addition to the latter and the improved *Dreadnoughts* a special type for service in narrow and shallow waters.

As to the question of cruisers Lord Brassey is emphatic that these vessels should be strongly armoured. No ships can be reckoned as combatants, "unless their guns, including secondary armament, are fully protected, either in turrets or casemates, or by side armour. All cruisers built for the Navy should be armoured vessels."

For scouting over wide stretches of ocean no fighting ship could compete with the liners of the North Atlantic in coal-supply and power of maintaining high speed for long distances. Recommendations in favour of liberality in regard to subsidies have thus far been as the idle wind, and so the County class of cruisers which, from want of protection are weak as combatants, must serve, and will do so admirably, as scouts. "With the means," he adds, "which defenders now possess in the shape of mines and torpedoes, close blockades can no longer be maintained by a battle fleet. Watch and ward must be kept by a squadron, lightly armoured and armed, yet of sufficient size to remain at sea."

Coming finally to the matter of training, he says it is impossible to exaggerate its importance. As Sir Reginald Custance had truly said: "Battles are won by men and not by ships."

Lord Brassey quotes Captain Bradley Fiske as having pointed out that it is a fact notable in naval history that up to the battle of St. Vincent nearly every victory went to the side which had the most ships, while since then it has gone to the side which, from causes preceding the battle, had the best trained personnel. In the battle of St. Vincent the Spaniards were untrained. It was the same with the French and Spaniards at Trafalgar, with the Chinese at the Yalu, the Spaniards at Manila and Santiago. Want of training, and the unintelligent apathy of the Russian people, gave an overwhelming and an easy victory to Japan. He concludes in the following terms:—"I have recently been in company with our squadrons abroad, and have once more visited our dockyards at Gibraltar and Malta. Old impressions have been confirmed. In every department, efficiency; in every officer and man, the resolve to tread the path of duty. To the Navy, praise is more than a personal tribute. It is the award of the nation to its sailors and soldiers."

## THE "KAMO MARU."

The fine new steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the *Kamo Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama the other day and left for London on July 29, was opened for inspection on Monday at the Pier, where many residents had an opportunity of visiting her. The *Kamo Maru* is a two masted fore and aft sch. rigged steamer, classed 100 A. 1. at Lloyd's, built of steel, 8,524 tons, gross; 5,285 tons net; length 483 ft., breadth 56 ft., depth 34 ft. 6 ins.; she is of 2 decks complete with partial lower deck poop, forecastle and long bridge deck, promenade and boat decks over bridge. Her passenger accommodation consists of first class arranged amidships, being 1 *en suite* with double berths and sitting room, 6 single berth rooms, 23 double berth rooms with sofa bed, 1 four berth room with sofa bed, total 31 cabins, 83 passengers, large dining saloon in bridge front, social hall and drawing room and smoking room on promenade deck complete; second class, arranged on poop, 7 cabins with sofa, 32 passengers; dining saloon and smoking room complete; intermediate class 2 cabins, 12 passengers; third class 2 spaces 140 passengers.

Electric lighting is complete throughout and in the dining saloon, smoking rooms, social hall, drawing room and also in each first class cabin electric fans are fitted up. The heating and ventilating is on the most approved principles and there is a complete refrigerating installation. The *Kamo Maru*, of course, has double bottoms. Her cargo capacity is, dead weight 9,300 tons, measurement 10,200 tons, and her bunker capacity is 1,700 tons. She is driven by triple expansion engines motored from 6 single ended Scotch boilers, and her engines work at a pressure of 200 lbs. and use Howden's forced draught. Her indicated horsepower is 7,600; and she was launched in December, 1907, by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Work, Nagasaki.

The *Kamo Maru* is a spacious, comfortable and elegantly fitted up vessel. Her first class accommodation is unusually favourable to passengers, for if one does not care to take the *en suite* with double berths and sitting room, there are the six large single berth rooms to choose from, as well as 23 very large double rooms with sofa bed and one four berth room with a sofa bed, giving a total of 31 cabins providing for 83 first class passengers.

The upholstery of the vessel has been carried out on a uniform scheme. The curtains everywhere are of gold and green, the carpets and rugs are of varying shades of green and the seats and sofas are in sage-green leather. The social hall, the drawing room, the dining saloon are all most charmingly fitted up and it would be difficult to find a more comfortable vessel in which to make the journey to England.

Captain F. L. Sommer is in charge of the ship, his chief officer being Mr. Le François. Mr. Wm. Kerr is chief engineer and Mr. Chappell second engineer. Mr. Kondo is the purser and Mr. McHugh, fleet superintendent of stewards, will serve on the vessel. Her maiden voyage begins on the 29th inst. when she will leave for London.



# YOKOHAMA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held in the Old Court Room of the British Consulate (kindly lent for the occasion) at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, July 24th, 1908.

Present:—Mrs. W. T. Payne, Mrs. M. Spencer Smith, Mr. Tanuma, Mr. Cyril Allen, Mr. M. Spencer Smith, Mr. Marshall Martin, Mr. Vincent, Mr. M. Russell, Mr. Oza, Mr. J. E. Drummond, and Mr. H. V. Summers, Hon. Secretary, and others.

On the motion of Mr. MARSHALL MARTIN, seconded by Mr. Cyril Allen, Mr. M. Spencer Smith was asked to take the Chair.

With a few opening remarks, the CHAIRMAN proceeded to read the report of the Society's operations during the past season, as follows:—

"During the year 1907 a large number of pamphlets were issued, both in English and Japanese, and as the result, a considerable increase of interest was evinced by the Japanese population, and the roll of Japanese Members has been to some extent augmented, and the continued efforts in this direction are meeting with gradual success.

There is no doubt that one of the chief objects of the Society is to interest the Japanese themselves in the work, and without their support it is felt that no continued improvement can be effected.

Throughout the year the Society has continued to enjoy the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Baron Suifu, to whom the Society avails itself of this opportunity of extending their most hearty congratulations on the well merited honour recently conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty The Emperor; also Mayor Mitsuhashi, whose kindly assistance has always been available in the cause.

The question of prosecution is one of considerable difficulty, but during the past year there have been many instances where the police have taken up cases drawn to their attention by the Society's Inspector, and in some of these cases a small fine has been imposed, particularly in the case of horses, and Members returning from abroad have stated that, in their opinion, the condition of the horses engaged in transport work through Yokohama, has been very materially improved. The Society intends in the future to commence to take stronger action when any particularly bad case comes under their observation, but it must be remembered that it is useless to prosecute right and left until the carters, etc., have been taught the evils of their way. It may not be out of place to say here that it will greatly assist the Society if every Member will personally try to check cases that come under their notice.

As a case in point, the Society begs to draw attention to the fact that a certain number of local residents are in the habit of using "bearing reins." This habit is comparatively harmless while driving on the flat, but it puts a great strain upon the horses when pulling a load up-hill, and anything that Members can do to stop this practice with horses drawing vehicles up the main hills to the Bluff, will be a step in the right direction. We must bear in mind that it is we who set the example, and it is really a pitiful sight to see a horse struggling up a hill with a heavy load behind it, with its head kept high in the air by the bearing rein, while the natural position for the horse's head while drawing a load up-hill, is almost on a level with its knees.

The Society is glad to be able to report that as a result of negotiations both with the police and with the Waterworks, it has been successful in erecting on Jizo zaka, a water trough, for the benefit of the animals mounting that hill. It is the intention of the Society to erect, if possible, within a short time, water troughs on Camp Hill and Hegt's Hill also, and in some of the principal thoroughfares in the Settlement.

The Society regrets to have to announce the loss of the valuable services of Mr. Cyril Allen, who, owing to pressure of business, has been

compelled to resign the position of Hon. Secretary. This gentleman has, throughout his tenure of office, shown the greatest energy and zeal for the Society's benefit, and the vote of thanks passed at the recent Council Meeting, will, we feel sure receive the hearty endorsement of the Members.

The Society is very pleased to be able to announce that Mr. H. V. Summers has been so kind as to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary, and there is no doubt that the fact of his being a first class Japanese scholar, will be of the greatest assistance to the Society.

The Society has not thought it worth while to publish a detailed report and accounts for the benefit of each individual Member of the Society, owing to the expenditure, which would be so involved. Any questions will be gladly answered by the Council. I shall, however, be pleased, for the sake of regularity, if some Member present will be good enough to approve and move the adoption of the accounts.

It appears that some Members have not been quite satisfied with the actual work done by the Society but it must be remembered that progress is necessarily slow when the drivers, carters and coolies with whom the Society deals, hardly understand the meaning of the word cruelty. It is, however, the intention of the Society to issue a definite programme for this year, which will be discussed presently, so that everyone can follow the progress of the work done.

To turn to the Accounts, we are glad to say that the financial situation is thoroughly satisfactory. 146 subscriptions have been collected, as against 122 for 1906, and there is reason to hope that for the present year the number will be somewhat augmented.

The Society has been very fortunate in receiving most generous donations from various Members, amounting to over yen 770. In addition to this, the Nippon Race Club has most generously consented to contribute yen 300 per annum for the support of the Society. This additional income is most welcome and will enable the Society to engage a second Inspector, if such a step is thought advisable by the Members.

Three of the Members, on departure from Yokohama, have enrolled themselves as Life Members, by which the Society is benefitted to the extent of yen 150. It is to be hoped that other Members, when leaving Yokohama for good, will remember the Society in a like manner.

With regard to the disbursements, the chief item is the Inspector's salary, which has amounted in all to yen 425. A bicycle and uniform have been supplied to him at the cost of yen 105. The provision of the bicycle has considerably assisted the operations of the single Inspector, with whom the Society has hitherto been obliged to be satisfied.

The working account for the year shows a credit balance of yen 651.02, which stands to the Society's credit in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

On the motion of Mr. MARSHALL MARTIN, seconded by Mr. Cyril Allen, the Report and Accounts were adopted.

The next business was to elect a CHAIRMAN for the ensuing year. Mr. Marshall Martin proposed, and Mr. H. V. Summers seconded, Mr. S. Isaacs be appointed Chairman, Mr. M. Spencer Smith explaining that Mr. Isaacs had signified his willingness to fill the office if elected, and he was duly elected.

Mr. MARSHALL MARTIN then proposed, and Mrs. Payne seconded, that Messrs. Summers, M. Spencer Smith, and Okada, be re-elected as Hon. Secretary, Treasurer and Japanese Secretary respectively.

The CHAIRMAN then expressed that he considered it very advisable that the Society should make special appointment of a small body out of those forming the Council, to serve specially as a directly Executive Committee, and called for any suggestions or nominations.

Mr. ALLEN considered that it would be best to leave the selection to the Council.

Mr. MARSHALL MARTIN thought it better that this Executive Committee should consist of the Chairman, Hon. Sec., Hon. Treasurer, and Japanese Secretary, together with two other

Japanese gentlemen, say Mr. Watanabe and Mayor Mitsuhashi, and that Mrs. Payne and another lady be included.

Mr. TANUMA thought it best to leave it to the Governor and the Mayor to select suitable Japanese to serve on the Executive Committee. The meeting agreed with this view, and Mrs. Marshall Martin was asked to join Mrs. Payne on the Committee, but Mr. Marshall Martin pointed out that Mrs. Martin would be unavoidably prevented from doing so on account of departure from Japan. Mrs. Spencer Smith was asked to fill the vacancy, which she kindly consented to do.

The CHAIRMAN moved the re-election of the Council *en bloc*. This was seconded by Mr. Spencer Smith, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then drew attention to the importance of some definite programme being decided upon for the advancement of the Society's objects during the coming season. After much discussion it was decided that:—

(1) A cart horse parade be arranged as soon as possible after the cooler weather set in.

(2) That the "bettos" Guild be approached, with the view of securing their sympathy with the aims of the Society, and to solicit their co-operation.

(3) That immediate steps be taken to place water-troughs at the top of Hegt's Hill and Camp Hill.

(4) That the Executive Committee take prompt steps to secure the services of an assistant inspector, if possible one with a little knowledge of English.

(5) That the Executive Committee take measures to infuse an interest in the Society's objects amongst the Japanese schools. Mr. Martin suggested that this could be effectively introduced by the compilation of a small catechism, with question and answer, dealing with the doctrine of humane principles, in simple form.

(6) That enquiries be instituted with the view of arriving at an arrangement for destroying animals that may either be in a crippled or diseased condition, or which the owners may not desire to keep.

The CHAIRMAN emphasized his feelings in connection with the last mentioned suggestion, and thought that if some such arrangement could be arrived at, a great deal of suffering could be prevented, and it might also possibly be the means of doing away with the existence of what are at present termed "dog killers", who are employed from time to time to kill off what are supposed to be stray animals, but in reality they often killed pet and valuable animals under cover of their authority.

Mrs. PAYNE thought that the Society could do a great deal for dogs, which she considered were worse off than horses, the Japanese people realising that they could get work out of horses, and therefore treating them with greater consideration.

Mr. OSA, of India, addressed the meeting, pointing out various points in connection with the condition of animals in Japan. He said that he had made attention to animals his life's work, and desired to inform the Society that he would be pleased to attend wounded animals at any time, free of charge. He also stated that many Indian merchants in Yokohama were interested in the cause, and he would make it his particular duty to enroll them on the Society's list of Members, and obtain their support in other ways.

The CHAIRMAN conveyed his hearty appreciation of these kind offers.

A vote of thanks was expressed to Mr. E. C. Davis, the retiring Chairman, and also to Mr. E. F. Crowe, the British Commercial Attache, for having so kindly placed the room at the disposal of the Society for its Meeting.

The business of the meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for having so ably filled the Chair.

Two freight trains collided at 4.20 a.m. on July 25th at Kataoka on the Nippon Railway. Five wagons containing 24 horses were derailed and damaged. Twelve horses and two men were injured. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

## YOKOHAMA ENGINE &amp; IRON WORKS, LTD.

The 21st annual general meeting of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., was held at the offices, No. 161, Yamashitacho, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, July 29th. Mr. B. C. Howard presided, and there were also present Messrs. M. Surth, L. J. Healing, A. E. Fischer, C. B. Bernard, W. K. Tresize (Manager) J. W. Weaver (Foreman), and R. T. Bell (Secretary.)

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—This is the 21st Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd. Referring to the remarks of the Chairman at the last general meeting re new buildings and alterations on the Petersen property, Nos. 114 and 115, we have now pleasure to report to you that these have been completed. We had hoped to report to you the completion of alterations, etc., at No. 161, but owing to various causes we have not been able to finish this work. The material for the new machine shop at No. 161 has arrived and the preparations for construction commenced, but as we propose to do the work with our own men as opportunity offers it will take some time to complete the new building. When completed the various machines now at No. 115 will be brought to No. 161 and we then will have all machines under one roof instead of separated as at present. The new electric light plant at No. 161 has been installed and the necessary official permission to work it has been obtained. The Directors would be pleased if shareholders would from time to time inspect the works at both Nos. 113/114 and 161. Before presenting the report I wish to mention to you the valuable services of our Managing Director, Mr. Bernard, who was appointed to that office some months ago for the reason that it was found necessary, in order to successfully carry out the working of the Company, that there should be one member of the Board with whom the Manager could consult at all times on all matters, and the expectation of your Directors has been fully met in the selection of Mr. Bernard to fill this important office. I also wish to record the efficient manner in which all the work connected with this Company has been carried out during the past year by our Manager, Mr. Tresize, and his staff. Work that we have done in connection with the new building has been carried out under his supervision and almost all the work has been done by our own men. The result of the year's working will show to you that we have not been idle and the contracts in hand will keep us fully occupied up to the end of the year. These contracts have necessitated a large outlay by us for material, which will account in a measure for our overdraft at the bank, and for the large amount of profit which it has been deemed advisable to carry forward. It will be seen by the balance sheet that after payment of the interim dividend and bonus for the first half year, making the usual provision for depreciation, Directors' and Auditors' fees, etc., the net amount of profit available is yen 73,921.19, of which your Directors recommend that yen 25,000 be placed to reserve and a final dividend of yen 2.50 per share, say yen 19,500, be paid, leaving a balance of yen 29,421.14 to be carried forward. The annual report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days and if there are no objections to the same I propose to you to take them as read and will ask someone to second the proposal.

Mr. L. J. HEALING had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, (which have already appeared in our columns). He said the accounts certainly showed a most excellent year's working and he thought the Chairman, the Directors and the staff were highly to be commended for having such a good result to put before the shareholders. He thought that the proposal to pay only a small dividend of 2.50 per cent. making 10 per cent. for the year, was also highly commendable.

Adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said two Directors, Messrs. N. F. Smith and M. Surth, were retiring by rotation but were eligible for re-election.

Mr. TRESIZE proposed and Mr. Fischer seconded

the re-election of those gentlemen and the motion was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Healing, seconded by Mr. Weaver, the Auditors, Messrs. F. J. Hall and W. Y. Showler, were unanimously re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said that really was all the business before the meeting, unless some one had further remarks to make. He was happy to say that dividend warrants would be ready on July 31st.

Mr. HEALING said he should like to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors,—but more especially to the Managing Director for the time he had given to the company. Also he proposed a special vote of thanks to the Manager and all the staff of the company. It was only by complete unity and organization that such successful results could be achieved. For himself and on behalf of absent shareholders and, he was sure, of those present, he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to them all.

Mr. FISCHER seconded and the vote was adopted unanimously.

Mr. TRESIZE, for himself and for the rest of the staff, thanked the meeting and said all would endeavour in the future as in the past to do their best for the interests of the company.

This closed the meeting.

## REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May last.

The net profit for the year (including the sum of ¥12,477.04 brought forward from 31st May, 1907), after payment of an Interim Dividend of ¥19,500 in January last and providing for depreciation of buildings and machinery and payment of Directors' and Auditors' fees, amounts to ¥73,921.19, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

In payment of Final Dividend for the year	Yen.
of ¥2.50 per share.....	19,500.00
To Transfer to Reserve Fund.....	25,000.00
Balance to be carried forward.....	29,421.19
	<b>73,921.19</b>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Messrs. N. F. Smith and M. Surth retire by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. F. J. Hall and W. Y. Showler retire and offer themselves for re-election.

B. C. HOWARD,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## Balance-sheet for Year ended 31st May, 1908.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.	Yen.
To Share Capital:—			
In 10,000 shares of Y. 50 each .....		500,000.00	
7,800 shares issued at Y. 50 each.....			390,000.00
„ Reserve Fund.....			50,000.00
„ Sundry Creditors.....			28,514.23
„ Banking Account .....			47,449.88
„ Profit and Loss Account.....			73,921.19
			<b>589,885.30</b>

ASSETS.		Yen.	Yen.
By Land Account.....		152,640.00	
„ Plant and Machinery Account .....		119,301.21	
„ Buildings Account .....		149,113.66	
„ Steam Launches Account.....		25,000.00	
„ Office Furniture Account.....		5,086.15	
			<b>451,141.09</b>
„ Stocks on hand as per Inventory .....			102,859.33
„ Unexpired Fire Insurance .....			1,321.62
„ Sundry Debtors .....			34,138.19
„ Cash on hand.....			425.19
			<b>589,885.30</b>

## Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st May, 1908.

DR.		Yen.	Yen.
To Interim Dividend of Y2.50 per share, paid 5th Feb. 1908 .....			19,500.00
„ Depreciation Account:—			
Buildings 10 per cent.....		11,640.48	
Plant & Machinery 10 per cent.....		10,221.56	
Office Furniture 10 per cent....		565.12	
Written off, Value of Buildings removed .....		7,931.50	
			<b>30,358.66</b>

To Fire Insurance.....	4,823.11
„ Wages and Expenses ..	242,253.69
„ Taxes .....	7,714.45
„ Rent .....	8,184.31
„ Directors' and Auditors' Fees .....	1.9 0.00
„ Upkeep and Repairs .....	10,245.07
„ Interest.....	4,688.81
	<b>310,168.10</b>
„ Balance .....	73,921.19
To be appropriated as follows:	
In payment of Final Dividend for the year of yen 2.50 per share.....	19,500.00
Amount transferred to Reserve Fund .....	25,000.00
Amount carried to new Account .....	29,421.19
	<b>73,921.19</b>
	<b>403,589.29</b>

CR.

1907.	Yen.	Yen.
June 1.—By Balance .....		12,477.04
„ Transfer Fees .....	9 00	
„ Gross Earnings.....	391,103.25	
		<b>391,112.25</b>
		<b>403,589.29</b>

1908.	Yen.
June 1.—By Balance brought down .....	29,421.19

B. C. HOWARD.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

We have examined the forgoing Accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

F. J. HALL, } AUDITORS.

W. Y. SHOWLER, }

Yokohama, 16th July, 1908.

## GRAND HOTEL, LTD.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the shareholders of this hotel was held at the offices of the Company on Thursday. The chair was occupied by Dr. C. H. Hall and there were also present Messrs. C. F. Heinlein, B. C. Howard, A. M. Knapp, G. W. Colton, C. F. Rhine (acting Secretary), A. S. Pearson (Auditor), M. Dentici, M. Dentici, Jr., F. Dietz, B. Martinelli, E. Andreis and T. Tanabe.

In opening the meeting Dr. Hall said:—

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, it is my duty to announce to you, as I do with much regret, the recent death of our former manager and late director, Mr. Louis Eppinger, which took place on the 14th ultimo.

As you may know, his failing strength and impairment of vision compelled him to relinquish active work in 1904, after sixty years of hotel service of which some fifteen were devoted to the management of this hotel, and you will recall that we had cause for gratification with the results obtained by him.

These were due to the long experience which he brought to his work and to the tact, industry, and sagacity with which he discharged his duties as manager. In recognition of these services to the Company, he was made advisory manager for a time, and later elected a director, that the Board might continue to have the help of his superior judgment. Recognizing the unique advantages of the Grand Hotel for meeting the demands of travel, and fully believing in its future if wise measures were adopted to preserve these advantages, Mr. Eppinger was an ardent advocate of its reconstruction into a really up-to-date house, and his steady assurance of the wisdom of it had much influence in directing the course of the Board and of others to that end. Hotel management in the Far East presents many difficulties which are not suspected by the general public, and because of the success with which Mr. Eppinger met so many of them in our behalf, may we not gratefully say, as we take our final leave of him, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

I will now ask the Secretary to kindly read the notice convening the Meeting, but as the Report of the Directors has been in your hands for some days, it will be taken as read if there is no objection.

It seems unnecessary to expend regret upon the state of the working for the last half-year, for its causes and their unavoidable nature are but too well known as the world-wide financial disturb-

ance which began a year ago. We may rather take comfort in the fact that while at other tourist centres, in the West as well as in the East, hotels have been closed temporarily, for lack of patronage, we are able to declare a dividend for the last half-year which is not less than the average paid during the nineteen years of our corporate existence. It is further encouraging to know that while travel has been no larger and the cost of supplies considerably greater than during the corresponding period of the late war, the net earning for the past year has been forty per cent. more than it was then. The return would have been some 5,000 yen better still if we had been able to receive all who wished accommodation in April. This yearly repeated turning away of guests during the season of travel makes a considerable difference in the working account for the year.

In view of the measures in hand for renewal of the hotel buildings and contents, and of the Board's unanimous opinion of the un wisdom of "putting new wine into old bottles," some needed renewal of equipment has been postponed pending final steps for rebuilding, but as the up-keep of the house should be maintained, whatever else may be done later, steps are now taking toward this end and a certain proportion of the net profit for the period under review set aside to meet the expense. For this reason the dividend recommended is less than the earning would otherwise have warranted.

The plans and specifications for the new building, including a model to scale, have been received and paid for. The disbursement on this account, yen 50,000, is entered in the Statement before you as indicated by the title, "New Buildings." The major part of the balance there shown above the yen 50,000 was disbursed as expense incidental to the visit to Japan of Mr. Hewitt, the Philadelphia architect, who came at the invitation of the Board to examine the situation and consult upon measures for reconstruction. Although the order for the plans was finally given to Mr. Lovell, the fact elicited by Mr. Hewitt's visit, that two architects of large experience in hotel construction agreed as to what we should do and how it should be done, appears to justify the expense of Mr. Hewitt's visit. You will note perhaps with satisfaction that notwithstanding the large disbursement referred to our overdraft at bank stands at less than yen 12,000, which means that something more than yen 47,000 has been paid on the account. The funds required for this purpose were advanced out of the working account for the past year, the saving of interest charges thereby effected amounting on June 30th to yen 1,417.57. This advance of cash from the working account will be returned debited to New Buildings Account, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The Directors have received, with some surprise, a suggestion from the Auditors that the whole of the amount expended on account of new buildings be written off at once. They are aware that it is one of the duties of an Auditor to suggest the writing down of assets which exceed a reasonable valuation, if any such exist, but in view of the approved practice of public companies of distributing over a considerable period large disbursements made for permanent improvements, and in view of the fact that the plans and specifications are worth to us all they have cost, the Directors have been unable to accept either the Auditors' suggestion or the reasons given for it. The final decision upon the matter rests, of course, with this meeting.

At the ordinary general meeting held last January a question was raised, in connection with passing the accounts, as to the validity of the Board's action in appointing a managing director and remunerating him for special services. The accounts, which included the item questioned, were passed as submitted, but in view of some misapprehension then manifested of the powers of the Board of Directors and the action taken accordingly by it, it seems well to recur to the subject, especially as the Chairman was at that time absent in America on the business of the Company and by direction of the Board. As to the impression voiced at

that meeting, that a new office had been created and one of the directors appointed to fill it, receiving remuneration therefor,—all in disregard of our Rules, I trust you will permit me to assure you in the name and with the approval of all of the directors that no office has been created or filled nor disbursement of funds made in disregard of our Rules. The impression alluded to arose, in good faith, from an exclusive regard for Articles 86 and 89 (a) of those Rules, which specify the remuneration a director may receive for usual services and one of the conditions under which his office shall be vacated. Later Rules 106, 110, and 111, which provide for the appointment of a supervising director and for remuneration for special service rendered to the Company, and which specify also that the Board may exercise its discretion in taking action under them, did not, apparently, come under the eye of the member who raised the question. You will note by reference to Article 100 that this Rule confers upon the Board of Directors authority to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be done by the Company that are not expressly directed to be done by the Company in general meeting. The acts of the Board which are the subject of the question under review are not among those expressly directed to be done by the Company in general meeting. The correctness of the Board's interpretation of Rule 106 and of its appointment under that Rule of a supervising director is confirmed by the usual English practice under the same Rule, which is a common one in the Articles of British joint stock companies. That the directors neither did nor do regard the personal supervision of the management as a part of their duty is shown by the fact that all of them declined to undertake it even while recognising its necessity. At a meeting of the Board subsequent to the general meeting in January, and at which all of the directors were present, the validity of the action relating to a managing director was unanimously re-affirmed, and because in the interest of the Company it is unavoidable, one of the directors continues to exercise the duties of supervising director, and the disbursement required for such special service is included in the accounts before you. This direct supervision by a member of the Board will be discontinued as soon as it is prudent to do so, for none of the directors wishes the task. In the meantime it is interesting to know that the results of this supervision show a credit balance several times greater than its cost.

Our manager, Mr. Smith, having resigned his position in order to return to his home, the Board appointed as his successor Mr. H. E. Manwaring, at present chief controller of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Mr. Manwaring is expected to arrive here about the middle of next September and to take up his duties at once. For the interval our chief clerk, Mr. Houghton, has been placed in charge as acting manager.

Experience in hotel administration having demonstrated the necessity for a staff especially trained in the modern system of hotel accounting and checking which has been elaborated after years of study by some of the best accountants of London and New York, the Board decided to adopt such a system for the Grand Hotel, and to this end appointed as our secretary and chief accountant the senior assistant to the chief controller of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, who is expected to arrive shortly.

I have here a special communication from our auditors to lay before you, but as it relates to the accounts it will be read during the consideration of them, and in order to place the subject of the meeting before you in due form I now move the adoption of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1908, and trust that some one will second the motion.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Heinlein, and a discussion, lasting an hour, followed.

We hold over our report of the subsequent proceedings.

#### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1908, accompany this Report.

The net profit for the half year after providing for

general expenses, Directors' and Auditors' fees, Sundry Creditors, and bad or doubtful debts, amounts to yen 29,884.79, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of yen 4.00 per share for the half year ..... 20,000.00  
Set aside for necessary repairs of furniture ..... 5,000.00  
For depreciation ..... 4,884.79

The Directors have much regret in reporting the loss of two members of the Board by the death of Mr. Louis Eppinger, on 14th June last, and by the resignation of Mr. Edward Mendelson. Mr. C. F. Heinlein has accepted the invitation of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Eppinger.

The Manager, Mr. G. L. A. Smith, having resigned his position, Mr. H. E. Manwaring, Controller of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, was appointed as his successor, and pending his arrival the chief clerk, Mr. Chas. Houghton, has been directed to assume temporary charge of the management.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 31st day of July, 1908, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, } DIRECTORS.  
G. W. COLTON, }

Yokohama, 17th July, 1908.

#### THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1908.

	Yen.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
Capital 5,000 Shares at Y. 100 .....	500,000.00
Debentures .....	10,000.00
Reserve Fund .....	10,000.00
H. & S. Bank Overdraft .....	11,345.81
Sundry Creditors .....	13,476.98
Unclaimed Dividends .....	1,052.04
Kurumaya Security Fund .....	200.00
Profit and Loss Account .....	29,884.79
	<b>575,959.62</b>

<b>ASSETS.</b>	
Buildings .....	223,000.00
Grounds .....	173,500.00
New Buildings .....	53,087.91
Furniture .....	82,566.12
Electric Light Plant .....	10,811.00
Steam Launch .....	3,500.00
Wines in stock .....	10,351.83
Provisions in stock .....	1,793.12
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock .....	408.95
Miscellaneous stock .....	921.18
Fire Insurance, value of running policies .....	7,189.75
Cash in hand .....	479.39
Sundry Debtors .....	8,350.37
	<b>575,959.62</b>

<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—30TH JUNE, 1908.</b>	
<b>DR.</b>	<b>YEN.</b>
To General Expenses .....	31,012.82
„ Insurance Account .....	4,681.90
„ Taxes .....	3,551.97
„ Directors' and Auditor's Fees .....	1,256.03
„ Interest .....	781.04
„ Balance available for dividend .....	<b>29,884.79</b>

<b>To be dealt with as under:—</b>	
Dividend at yen 4 per share 20,000.00	
Set aside to meet necessary repairs to Furniture .....	5,000.00
Written off Furniture Account .....	<b>4,884.79</b>
	<b>29,884.79</b>
<b>CR.</b>	<b>YEN.</b>
By Balance brought from last half year .....	8,762.67
„ Transferred from Working Account .....	58,432.84
„ Rent Account .....	190.00
„ Sundry Receipts .....	<b>3,821.00</b>
	<b>71,206.55</b>

Yokohama, 30th June, 1908.

G. W. COLTON, } DIRECTORS.  
C. F. HEINLEIN, }

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Grand Hotel Limited for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, and we beg to report that the above Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are (subject to our separate report) properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's Affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

We also beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with (except as stated in our separate Report).

MILLER, PEARSON & MACKIE,

A. E. PEARSON, C.A., Auditor.

Yokohama, 17th July, 1908.

Dysentery is prevalent in Toyama prefecture. During the past few days there were 23 cases.



## CRICKET.

"Born in Japan" again defeated the "Rest" very easily last Saturday, this time by 7 wickets. Play started at 2 p.m., about half an hour late as usual. Born in Japan won the toss and decided to put the "Rest" in first, their hope being that the ground would dry towards the latter part of the afternoon. The wickets of the "Rest" fell rapidly, the only batsmen making anything like a score being A. P. Scott 45, and J. McClure 50 although he gave a chance and ought to have been caught out at 30. "Born in Japan" did better, most of the men making good scores, the best being H. W. Kilby, 53; A. G. Hearne 32; J. M. Mollison, 75; G. C. Wheeler, 22; and D. E. M. Drummond 20 not out. When stumps were drawn "Born in Japan" had 231 runs to their credit, two of the men not batting:—

## "THE REST."

P. A. Cox, bowled Mollison .....	2
H. T. Hume, run out .....	0
H. G. Bell, l. b. w. b. Wheeler .....	1
A. P. Scott, c. Squire b. Kilby .....	41
P. E. Bousfield, bowled Wheeler .....	1
J. McClure, run out .....	50
A. H. Tait, c. Kilby b. Strome .....	8
B. C. Foster, bowled Wheeler .....	9
M. Spencer Smith, c. Mollison b. Kilby .....	2
C. M. Duff, not out .....	4
N. Buckle, l. b. w. b. Wheeler .....	0
Extras .....	4

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	N.	M.	W.
Mollison .....	36	21	1	1
Wheeler .....	48	17	2	4
Kilby .....	54	35	1	2
Squire .....	12	25		
Strome .....	30	20	1	

## BORN IN JAPAN.

H. W. Kilby, l. b. w. b. Buckle .....	53
A. G. Hearne, bowled Scott .....	32
O. Strome, run out .....	2
J. M. Mollison, not out .....	75
G. C. Wheeler, c. Bousfield b. Foster .....	22
C. F. Gibbs, c. Bell b. Spencer Smith .....	5
V. A. Hearne, l. b. w. b. Cox .....	14
F. L. Squire, c. and b. Cox .....	0
D. E. M. Drummond, not out .....	20
H. Goddard } did not bat	
B. G. Walker } .....	8
Extras .....	8

## BOWING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Foster .....	36	38	—	1
Bell .....	48	35	—	—
Scott .....	60	30	2	1
Cox .....	42	28	1	2
J. McClure .....	12	15	—	—
Buckle .....	36	35	—	1
Spencer Smith .....	36	42	—	1

## BURGLARY ON THE BLUFF.

Residents of the Bluff should take warning from the burglary on Monday morning, of which Mr. M. Russell, No. 111-A Bluff, is the victim. Two bed rooms were entered on the upper floor from the verandah, by means of windows left open because of the heat, and there is little doubt that but for a slight noise which the burglar made, awakening one of the inmates and causing her to call out that there was someone in the room, a clean sweep would have been made of all the jewelry and valuables in sight. It appears that about 2 o'clock Mr. Russell was awakened by one of his daughters, who sleep in an adjacent room, giving the alarm but before he could do anything to intercept the intruder the latter had got clear away. The young lady was aroused by a slight noise, probably made by the man in going through the window, and saw straight before her at the foot of the bed a white object such as she knew could not be in that place. The observation of a moment convinced her that what she saw was the white *tenugui* on the head of a man who was stooping at the foot of the bed. She at once called out and the burglar, whose face she partially saw and who appeared to be a young man, got out of the room with amazing nimbleness—

by the way he had doubtless come, over some roofs till he gained the servants' quarters whence he easily reached the ground and made off. His footprints were found on the tarred surface of one of the roofs. Lying in one corner of the verandah was a neat bundle containing a kimono belonging to Mrs. Russell which had been hanging over a chair in her bedroom, and which, though of no particular value, the thief had appropriated—perhaps as a convenient medium for carrying his loot. In the verandah was also Mr. Russell's purse, empty. It had contained but a yen or two.

On investigating it was found that the burglar had taken everything of value in Mr. Russell's bed room that he could lay hands on without opening drawers, etc. Among his spoil were Mr. Russell's gold watch and chain from a side table, and pocket book and purse with a pair of gold-rimmed glasses from the top of a bureau, and a valuable ring from a centre table. The pocket-book contained not more than 15 yen but had papers of importance. There usually is a policeman at No. 103, but a messenger failed to find him and eventually a man was got from the foot of Camphill but of course much time had then elapsed. It seems hard that people on the Bluff should have to try to sleep with closed verandah windows, but really there seems no other course open.

## THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The Emperor of Korea has presented to the Empress of Japan the First Order of the Sacred Phoenix. The Crown Prince of Korea conveyed the decoration to Her Majesty at 10.45 a.m. on July 27th. The Korean Prince drove to the Palace in Company with Prince Ito, being escorted by a number of troopers of the Imperial Body Guards. The ceremony of presentation was held in the Paulownia Hall. Subsequently the Korean Prince had audience of the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall. At noon, he was entertained in the Homei Hall, where a number of Japanese and high Korean officials were present.

The Prince and Princess Imperial will leave about Aug. 5th for Tamosawa in the Nikko district, where they will stay during the hot season. While staying there, they will visit the villa of Prince Arisugawa, on Lake Inawashiro, in Fukushima prefecture.

Marquis Katsura, Premier, and Marquis Matsukata had audience of the Emperor on July 27th.

The *Dempo* says that the wedding between Princess Kane, a daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Kita Shirakawa will take place next spring. The Prince is now a student of a Military College and is expected to graduate from the institution towards the end of this year.

Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi left Shimabashi on July 28th by the 8.30 a.m. train for Shuzenji, Idzu province. They will spend the summer there.

The Emperor of Korea presented the Princess Imperial with the First Order of the Sacred Phoenix at 10.45 a.m. on July 28th. The Korean Crown Prince conveyed the decoration to Her Highness.

Princesses Fumi and Yasu, daughters of the Emperor, left Shimabashi on July 29th by the 6 a.m. train for Miyanosita. They will stay there during the summer.

Prince Fushimi returned on July 29th from western districts, where he was inspecting military affairs.

Prince and Princess Takeda visited Hayama and Enoshima July 28th.

Princess Fushimi, the younger, left Shinagawa on July 29th by the 3.50 p.m. train for Oiso in company with her four children. They put up at the villa of Yamanouchi, where they will stay for the summer.

The Emperor will be present at military grand manoeuvre which will be held in November at Settsu, Kawachi and the Idzumi provinces. His Majesty will visit Nara, where the inhabitants are making preparations to welcome him. It may be added that the Emperor visited Nara in 1877 and the Empress in 1890.

## CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Marquis Katsura, Minister for Finance, has passed a decision on an appeal instituted by Messrs. Simon, Evers and Co., of Kobe. The firm imported 16 cases containing woven goods on which the Kobe Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 7½ per square yard in accordance with No. 52 of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The importers held that the goods in question were woven with cotton warp, and with woollen weft and called Sicilian, mohair coating, or rustle coating and not a kind of alpaca. The importers further contended that the duty should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the material was a kind of alpaca in quality.

The Minister for Finance passed a decision on an appeal instituted by Mr. F. S. Shaw, the representative of the Kobe Office of Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co against a decision delivered by the Director of the Kobe Customs. The firm imported three cases containing tyres with inner-tube and valve, all manufactured from rubber, canvas and brass wire. The Customs imposed the duty at the rate of *yen* 95.60 per 100 *kin* in accordance with clause I of No. 426 of the tariff book. The contention of the importers was that the goods in question were manufactures of caoutchouc to be dealt with under No. 1 of the Anglo-Japanese Conventional tariff and that the duty therefore should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the material was manufactured with rubber, canvas, and metal, to be employed for cycles in the place of pneumatic tyres.

The Minister for Finance passed a decision on July 25th on an appeal instituted by the Kobe office of Messrs L. J. Healing and Co. According to the *Official Gazette*, the Kobe agent imported rubber valves with brass opening plated with nickel to be attached to the horn of a cycle. The Kobe customs appraisers imposed 40 per cent *ad val.*, duty in accordance with the 3rd clause of No. 486 of the tariff. The importer contended that the material should be regarded as a rubber manufacture and duty should be at the rate of *ad val.* 10 per cent under the Anglo-Japanese Conventional tariff. The Minister changed the duty from 40 per cent to 30 per cent on the ground that the article was not wholly manufactured as classified in No. 538 of the tariff.

## BASEBALL.

A game of baseball was played on Wednesday evening at 4.45, when the Y. C. & A. C. easily defeated the Yokohama Baseball Club (a team composed of old boys from the Waseda University and the Commercial and First Higher Schools) by 11 runs to 5. The line up was as follows:—

Y'hama Baseball Club. Y. C. & A. C.

Masuda .....	c.	Walker
Ito .....	p.	O'Connor
Sato .....	s.s.	Nicoll
Hirooka .....	1b.	Becker
Kurimoto .....	2b.	Gibbs
Fukabori .....	3b.	Lo-on
Yoshida .....	r.f.	Da Costa
Yokomizo .....	c.f.	McChesney
Suzuki .....	l.f.	Gray

Score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. & A. C. ...	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	3	0=11
Y. B. C. ....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1=5

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A British steamer, the *Hazel Dollar*, (2,803 tons) laden with beans, which left Osaka at 11 p.m. on July 27th for Yokohama, went ashore about a mile off the district of Lower Sennan on the following morning in a dense fog. The crew and cargo are all safe. The ship was expected to be floated at high tide. The local agents, Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., announce that the steamer has been refloated and is now proceeding for this port, her arrival being probably delayed by about 12 to 15 hours.

The seal fishing vessel *To-o Maru* collided with the steamer *Ushiwaka Maru* off the Soya Light House on Soya Strait. The *To-o* was wrecked, but the crew were all saved by the steamer.

## YOKOHAMA.

Mr. K. Sukata, Secretary of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, has been appointed to a similar position in the Cabinet. Mr. J. Abe, Councillor of the Chiba Prefectural Government, was transferred to the vacancy in Yokohama.

A case of dysentery is reported among the sailors on the French steamer *Caravellas* which arrived at Yokohama on July 23rd. The usual disinfecting measures were carried out.

Two firemen employed on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tosa Maru* have been arrested by the Tobe police on a charge of having attempted to carry six men to America who had no passports.

The wire factory of the well-known Furukawa Copper Industrial Company has agreed to amalgamate with the Yokohama Telegraphic Wire Manufacturing Company—with a capital of yen 1,200,000 registered. The condition is that half of the capital should be taken by the Furukawa Co. and that two directors and one auditor should be appointed from among its representatives. Both parties will hold a general meeting on July 29th in Yokohama. The Yokohama firm was established in 1896.

A man has been arrested by the Tobe police on a charge of incendiarism. On Thursday he was removed to the Public Procurators' Office in the Yokohama District Court. He is stated to have attempted to set fire to a house in Ise-cho early on the morning of July 6th.

A little before noon on July 23rd, a woman living in Magane-cho, attempted to commit suicide by drinking about 3 grammes of morphine. She was at once removed to the office of a doctor near by. The cause is inferred from a letter left by her to be a love affair.

A woman suffering from leprosy murdered her cousin (13) on July 23rd by throwing him into a well in the village of Hongo, near Kamakura. On Saturday, she gave herself up to the Isezaki-cho Police Office. She stated that the mother of the victim treated her very cruelly every day and that she had her revenge by committing the crime.

Mr. M. Masuda, a sugar trader, Vice-President of the Yokohama Soldiers Encouragement Society, and Mrs. Tama Watanabe, an honorary secretary of the Yokohama branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, have been decorated with the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure and the same Order of the Treasure Crown respectively for meritorious service rendered during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. K. Otani, President of the Soldiers Encouragement Society has been already rewarded.

The Yokohama Clearing House held a general meeting on July 23rd at the Bankers Club. During the first half of this year there were 188,271 drafts and cheques, valued at yen 362,062,342.77, dealt with. The figures show a decrease of 5,638 drafts and cheques and of yen 83,350,664.25 on the corresponding period the previous year. During the period 23 cheques of yen 10,286.20 in all were dishonoured.

A child fell into the creek and was drowned near South Yoshida-machi on the evening of July 24th. A youth committed suicide the same day by laying himself on the railway near the 6th tunnel in Yokosuka, being crushed by a train.

A case of dysentery is reported on the *Sakata Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 24th from Newchwang, the patient being a young fireman.

Mr. K. Sakata, who was recently promoted from secretary in the local government to a similar office in the Cabinet, paid a farewell visit to the foreign Consuls on July 25th.

A suspicious case of cholera appeared in West Tobe-machi, on July 25th, the patient being the child of a coolie.

Two cars on the Keihin Electric Railway

collided at Tsurumi, about 5 p.m. on July 24th. Both cars were damaged and a conductor severely injured.

A man was arrested on July 24th in Nigiwai-cho by the Isezaki police, on a charge of having counterfeited and circulated copper coins.

In consequence of instructions given by the Foreign Office in connexion with the proposed reception of the American Fleet in Yokohama, the superintendents of various police offices in the city held a meeting on July 27th at the office of the prefectural government before Baron Sufu, the Governor. The main feature of an address given by Mr. S. Hashimoto, Chief of the prefectural police, was that the visit of the American Fleet to Japan was regarded as a special honour by all Japanese. The Central Government authorities were sincerely desirous of entertaining the officers and bluejackets with every possible means. After the speech, there were discussions as to the police administrative steps to be taken as the first measure in connexion with the reception. The general views to be adopted were as follows: (1) Every possible means shall be taken in order to avoid misunderstanding by the new comers who are not familiar with Japanese conditions and customs; (2) to deal with dishonest men (if any) who try to entrap the Americans; (3) a special number of interpreters to be employed for the benefit of the visitors. The present conference is to be resumed in the near future.

Mr. T. Takahashi, Superintendent of the Isezaki-cho Police Office, has been promoted to the sixth high official class.

An old workman living in Kumoi-cho, attempted to commit suicide on July 27th by severely injuring his throat with a large knife. Poverty is reported to have been the cause. He was removed to the Yokohama Hospital.

Piracy is reported off Haneda. On July 22nd, four men on two boats attacked a lighter laden with 500 bags of brown sugar and 20 casks of ammonia on its way from Tokyo to Yokohama. The men menaced the occupants on the lighter with swords and revolvers and stole the whole cargo. On July 26th, one of the pirates was arrested in a tea-house in Kanagawa. He confessed that the goods were sold through a man named Y. Nagashima living in Kanagawa.

A man, about 25 years old, was found dead on July 27th on the railway near Hodogaya. He is believed to have purposely laid himself on the line.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 26th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases .....	—	4	2	—	—	—
Died .....	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases .....	—	13	7	7	—	—
Died .....	—	1	12	3	—	—

It is reported in Yokohama that the recent report published in Tokyo papers with regard to the loan of the Tokyo Yokohama Electric Railway Company from a syndicate in London is quite groundless. The report seems to have arisen from the fact that some weeks ago, the directors of the Japanese company asked the Yokohama representative of the London syndicate for a loan of £200,000 on the condition that the interest rate should be at the rate of 6 per cent; the price at 91; and the loan to be left unpaid until 20 years after the subscriptions are closed. The proposal was at once transferred to London by the Yokohama agent. The London office later refused the proposal.

The Yokohama Tax Bureau has issued a notification as to the result of the recent meeting of the Superintendents of various tax bureaux throughout the Empire. According to the notification, for every transfer of silk piece goods—for instance, from a Japanese trader to a foreign firm which intends to export the merchandise—a permit must be obtained from the tax office at the exact time of the transaction. The regulations

will come into force on Aug. 1st. Mr. K. Okabe, President of the Yokohama Silk Goods Guild, presented a complaint on July 27th to the Ministers for Finance, Agriculture and Commerce in connexion with the new notification that in 1905 the law, No. 1, with regard to the war tax was promulgated. The silk goods for export were exempted from the special tax. The transferring of the staple from a Japanese to a foreigner was fixed by the law to be reported to the bureau within six months. The present notification abolished the time grace. Mr. Okabe added that the new arrangement would cause much inconvenience in business and would be, as a matter of fact, unnecessary on the part of the Government. The notification would cause obstruction in foreign trade. It is said that some foreign silk exporters are supporting the Japanese in the affair.

On the afternoon of July 28th, the Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting, at which a bill was introduced providing for the payment of yen 15,000 for giving a garden party to the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, then gave an address concerning the bill in the course of which he stated that the relations between Japan and America are especially friendly and the reception of the Americans by Yokohama has a close connexion with the opening of the city by their naval predecessors. Mr. K. Doi said there could be no objection to welcoming American friends who were always sincere to Japanese. Dr. Hyodo said that the bill must be passed at once without referring to the second and third readings. Mr. H. Akao said that the citizens were willing to bear more taxes for the purpose of entertaining their American friends. The bill thereupon was unanimously passed.

The Yokohama division of the Salvation Army intends to build its headquarters with a fund of yen 15,000. The general headquarters in England have defrayed yen 10,000 for the purpose. The Yokohama office is trying to collect yen 5,000 among the public.

Epidemic diseases are prevalent in Yokohama. There were four cases of typhoid fever and two cases of dysentery on July 26th.

A woman attempted to commit suicide early on the morning of July 28th by throwing herself into the sea from the bund opposite the Club Hotel, but was saved by a man who happened to be passing. Discord in her family is said to have been the cause.

Lieut. Commander Takeuchi of the Naval Department has made arrangements with Mr. Ishii, Director of the Yokohama Harbour Office, with regard to the anchorage of the American Fleet. According to the plan, the American warships will anchor in two lines northeast from the entrance of the harbour. The Japanese reception squadron, consisting of several ships, will also anchor in two lines parallel to the left of the Americans. The American transports belonging to the fleet will be stationed in the third division of the outer harbour. The prefectural Government intends to build three temporary piers—each about three yards in width and a hundred yards in length on the bund between the English Hatoba and the French Haroba. Fifty or sixty steam boats will be provided for the benefit of the American officers and bluejackets as well as for the Japanese of the reception squadron.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, an American lady—whose name is given as Mrs. H. Edwards—of Yokohama, who is now living at a villa in Hase, Kamakura, was attacked by two Japanese at 6 p.m. on July 28th near the Kajhin Inn Hotel. The men stole her silver necklace and gold watch valued at about yen 80 in all. On the following day, a policeman of the Kamakura Office arrested them. The articles were recovered and returned to the owner.

The following donations have been received at the Yokohama City Office in connexion with the proposed reception to the American Fleet: yen 1,000 from the Specie Bank; yen 500 each from

the Hara, Mogi Shoten, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kiito Gomei Kaisha and Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, yen 300 from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, etc.

Two new cases of dysentery were reported on July 29th in West Tobe-machi, one of the patients being a child and another an employee of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House.

A truck running between Hirannma and Hodo-gaya ran over a girl at Asama-cho, injuring her left foot severely. The coolie who was driving the wagon was at once taken to the Tobe Police Office.

A man attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on the evening of July 29th in the Yokohama Public Gardens, but at the critical moment a policeman appeared on the scene and saved him.

An old man living in Enoura, Lower Ashigori, committed suicide on July 27th by hanging himself. Poverty is stated to have been the cause.

The dead body of a young woman was found in the creek near South Yoshida-machi in Yokohama. As she was not identified the corpse was handed over to the city office for burial.

Mr. T. Hirugawa, of the Department of Communications, has been appointed chief civil engineer of the Yokohama Post Office.

#### YACHTING.

The weather on Saturday was disappointing to yachtsmen, for the wind was very light most of the time and very changeable, going from S.W. to S.E. in the course of the afternoon. Also the sea was almost glassy calm at times, and the sun rays were very hot. Many boats gave up, seeing little pleasure in this sort of thing.

Mary, Maid Marion and Asagao were the only big boats to go out and the *Maid*, getting into bad places lost ground greatly, and finally gave up and came home. Mary thus sailed round the course alone but did not finish within the time limit, only arriving at 6.10.50.

The Larks had a race, eight starting and five finishing. The times were: No. 2, 5.24.30; No. 3, 5.15.50; No. 9, 5.21.30; No. 11, 5.13.20; and No. 13, 5.24.52. This was a scratch race.

Six Mosquito Club yachts started but their crews did not get much pleasure out of the affair. *Wingsome* was first at the harbour entrance but took the ground at the south breakwater and threw the others out considerably. Out in the open the wind was so fluky that it was not possible to tell who had the advantage. In the end they finished as follows:—

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.10	Gave up
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.14.40	5.51.13
<i>Wingsome</i> .....	2.15.10	5.49.55
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.05	6.06.03
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.32	Gave up
<i>Kneith</i> .....	2.15.30	Gave up

#### RIOT AT HASHIMA.

The *Nagasaki Press* thus reports the miners' riot to which we have already referred:—

A serious disturbance took place at Hashima, one of the Mitsu Bishi's island collieries at the entrance to the harbour. It is stated that some miners went to the island police station and demanded the release of some comrades who were under arrest. The demand not being complied with, the men attacked the police station and the mine offices, cut the telephone wires, and damaged other property. Some dwelling-houses were raided by the rioters and an employee of a restaurant was fatally injured by them.

The miners who had not taken part in the rioting were mustered to defend the colliery property and a fight ensued with the rioters, some of the latter being injured.

As quickly as possible information of the disturbance was given to the Nagasaki-ken authorities and about midnight a number of policemen and gendarmes were sent from here to the island under the command of the Superintendent of the Nagasaki station. Judges and procurators of the Chihō Saibansho accompanied the force but before its arrival at Hashima order had been restored.

Thirty miners have been arrested in connection with the affair but many more were implicated.

#### AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Mr. George Hood writes that he expects a batch of 25 Australian Race Mares for the Nippon Keiba Kai, Meguro, by the *Prinz Sigismund* on 31st inst.

TOKYO RACE ASSOCIATION.

At Negishi on Monday, No. 4 of the last batch of imported Australian horses was sold at auction for yen 140, No. 19 for yen 30, and No. 24 for yen 230.

The drawer of No. 13 had been given the option of rejecting the mare if he chose. He exercised this right and on being put up by the Club she was sold for yen 120.

The following is the result of the drawing for 25 Australian Subscription Griffin Maures, arrived per steamer *Saxonia*:

No. Messrs.	No. Messrs.
1. M. Hayashi	14 K. Kimura
2. M. Kimura	15. S. Horiguchi.
3. R. Ikeda.	16. M. Shiozawa.
4. Otsubo.	17. S. Mori.
5. G. Wajima.	18. H. Hiraoka.
6. T. Kume.	19. Toyo.
7. K. Kanayama.	20. P. Yamamoto.
8. K. Kimura	21. T. Shibuya.
9. R. Wakao.	22. Dead.
10. S. Okada.	23. T. Koshiyama.
11. T. Kyoda.	24. H. Hirayama.
12. T. Fumi.	25. B. Tanaka.
13. Toyo.	

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE EMIGRATION LAW.

H. Morita, Superintendent of the Aomori Police Station; T. Sakuraba, a police inspector of the same office; S. Ichikawa, an official of the Hokkaido Government; and fifteen men who were undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of infringing the Emigration Law were committed for trial on July 29th.

According to the decision given by the Preliminary Examination Judge, the accused forged a large number of passports with which they sent many labourers from Kobe and Yokohama to America, the defendant thus receiving illegal commission from the emigrants.

The trial will take place about the middle of August.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera is reported in Fukuoka.

About 4 p.m. on July 26th a thunder and hail storm was experienced in the district of Nagano.

The Meiji and Morioka Emigration companies of Tokyo have received an order from Peru for 850 emigrants.

New rice was brought on July 23rd by the *Heijo Maru* from Lu-Chu to Kobe, the price being yen 13.80 on an average.

Mr. J. Tani, a member of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on July 25th. There is no report yet as to the charge.

The labourers, male and female, employed at the Kanazawa Habutaye Bleaching Company have struck for an increase of their wages.

The steamer *Otaru Maru III*, which recently went ashore in the neighbourhood of Soyo promontory, Kitami, was floated on July 24th.

A telegram has been received to the effect that Count Komura, Ambassador to the British Court, left London on July 27th for home via Siberia.

Mr. K. Tsutsuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, has resigned; Mr. K. Kawai, one of the secretaries of the same office was appointed in his place.

The O.S.K. steamer *Taigi Maru*, which left Kobe for Tairen on the 22nd, damaged her screw off Tokushima, Shikoku, at 9 p.m. on the same day. She consequently returned to Kobe

and was docked at the Kawasaki Dockyard. The passengers, seventeen in all, are proceeding to Tairen by the *Amakusa Maru*.

The *Fuji* and four other ships of the First Squadron will leave Yokosuka on July 27th for Tsugaru, but the *Mikasa*, the flagship, will leave on Aug. 1st.

Fire broke out in the factory of the Osaka Cement Company on the night of July 26th, destroying three large buildings. The loss is estimated at yen 100,000.

A telegram has been received in Nagasaki to the effect that some of the American Fleet will call at Nagasaki and Kobe to take in fresh water before visiting Yokohama.

Through the negligence of a pointsman the locomotive of a train was derailed on the morning of July 27th at the Saikata station on the Hokugetsu Railway, causing much damage.

A telegram to the *Asahi* reports that trouble took place at a race meeting in Moscow in connexion with the payment of money by the pari mutuel. Six hundred persons were found guilty.

A patient in the Numadzu Hospital attempted to commit suicide on July 25th by injuring his throat with a short sword. He had been suffering from brain complaint for some days past.

Five men employed at the Osaka Railway Station were arrested on July 27th on a charge of having stolen goods received at the station by trains through the Sanyo, Hokuriku and Hankaku lines.

A London telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* reports that Lieut.-General Masewitch, chief of the Vladivostok Naval Station, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy in the Far East.

The equipment of the gun-boat *Mogami* having been completed, she was delivered by the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard to the Naval authorities on July 29th. She will shortly leave Nagasaki for Saseho.

Fire broke out early on the morning of July 24th in Senzoku-machi, Asakusa, Tokyo. The artificial leather factory and six other buildings were damaged. Four persons were severely injured while trying to remove their goods.

Mr. Hu Weiteh, the new Chinese Minister to the Imperial Japanese Court arrived at Moji on July 28th in company with his mother and son as well as about twenty officials. At noon the same day they left for Yokohama on the way to Tokyo.

The third day's races of the first meeting of the Toyo Race Club were held on July 28th at Tohato, near Fukuoka. The sale of pari mutuel chances amounted to yen 300,000 in round figures. On the 8th race the pari mutuel paid yen 334.50 Denko, a new horse.

All copies, (about 1500 in all,) of the *Shakai Shinbun*, a periodical belonging to the *soshi* calling themselves socialists, published on July 28th, were confiscated by the Tokyo Metropolitan police. It is reported that the paper published an article injurious to social order.

Dr. Koch, who is now at Hakone, will leave there on July 30th for Nagoya where he will spend a few days. On August 1st, he will leave for Kyoto and other western places. He will extend his visit to the Inland Sea on a yacht in company with a number of Japanese doctors from Tokyo, Osaka, etc.

On Tuesday morning the mortal remains of Rolland Morse, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Thorn, who died after a brief illness from spinal meningitis, were laid to rest in Yokohama General Cemetery, the Rev. W. P. G. Field performing the last sad rites both at the church and graveside. The cortege left the residence of the parents at 9 a.m., Messrs. A. G. Kellogg, O. M. Poole, A. B. Lowson and W.



L. Keane acting as pallbearers. Amongst the mourners were Mr. C. H. Thorn (father) and E. V. Thorn (grandfather). The general sympathy felt with Mr. and Mrs. Thorn was manifested by the number of floral tributes and by the large company of mourners.

A telegram to the *Dempo* states that M. Arjikh, a leader of the Russian revolutionaries in Nagasaki, has presented a complaint to the Minister for Home Affairs in connexion with the recent search at the office of the *Volia* by the Japanese judicial officials in the district.

In consequence of the abuse of credit at Straits outposts by Chinese and Kling dealers—who use the money of European firms for their own purposes—a Singapore merchant, says a contemporary, has suggested the appointment of an experienced accountant to work under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The cost for salary, &c., is estimated at \$10,000, and it is contended that such an expert would be able to materially assist the official assignee, and supply a link, now badly needed, between merchants and the assignee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nippon Race Club and of horse owners, called on the suggestion of Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, the Mayor, at the Grand Hotel on Thursday the question was considered of holding a race meeting on the occasion of the visit to Yokohama of the American fleet. Mr. S. Isaacs, Chairman of the Committee, was in the chair, and Mr. Mitsuhashi addressed the meeting. It was decided to hold a two day meeting in connexion with the visit of the fleet.

The opium hulk *Korea* at Shanghai was in some danger of sinking with a valuable cargo the other day. It appears that the leakage on board was first discovered on Monday morning, (July 20) when it was noticed by those on the *Korea* herself, and other persons on hulks in the vicinity, that the *Korea* was drawing more water than usual. An investigation showed that there were four feet of water in the hold. As the vessel was still leaking, the Customs Fire Boat was sent up to her assistance, and succeeded in pumping out the water at 10 p.m. on Monday. There were over 7½ 2,000,000 worth of the opium on board, and it is supposed that the leak was caused by the vessel being loaded down below her usual water line. Probably the effect of sun and wind on her timbers caused them to gape, and the water entered when a fresh cargo of opium was stored on board. Fortunately for the owners opium suffers but little damage from contact with fresh water. Most of the insurance on the opium stored on board is carried in London.

Mr. C. Schmidt and several foreign friends, including some ladies, had an exceedingly unpleasant adventure on Sunday evening when they were on their way to the Koroen Park on the Hanshin Tramway. According to the account given in the *Mainichi*, when the party was about thirty *ken* or so from the railway crossing a drunken Japanese knocked against one of the ladies and, on being remonstrated with by Mr. Schmidt, struck the lady in the face, but it appears from an account given by a foreigner that the Japanese hit the lady in the face with a fan in the first instance without receiving the least provocation. Mr. Schmidt then struck the man with his stick, whereupon he was attacked by the Japanese assailant and his friends, some five in all. Mr. Schmidt withstood them pluckily and a struggle ensued, in which Mr. Schmidt sustained injuries on the face and head while one of the Japanese was also hurt. Eventually, after a policeman had appeared on the scene, the whole party adjourned to a refreshment room, where the matter was discussed. In the meantime police had been summoned from various quarters and after a very long delay some officers arrived and arrested the Japanese concerned. The *Mainichi* states that Mr. Schmidt leniently refrained from prosecuting the men and that they were released after being severely reprimanded by the police. The man who committed the original assault on the lady was an Osaka coolie, thirty years of age, named Yoshida Katsuzo.—*Kobe Herald*.

### SOME CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF THE HEAD HUNTERS OF LEPANTO-BONTOC PROVINCE, NORTHERN LUZON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

**LOCATION.**—The Province of Lepanto-Bontoc with an elevation above the sea level varying from 1000 to 6000 feet, is about 300 miles north of Manila. Cervantes, its capital, is best reached from Candon or San Estaban, in Ilocos Sur; and from either of these two ports the journey inland, covering from 2 to 3 days, is most tedious, as several high mountain ranges have to be crossed.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—A traveller may be carried in a chair or hammock, supported on the shoulders of four native carriers, or he may hire one of the little native ponies (which by the way are capable of endurance much out of proportion to their diminutive size).

**RAINY SEASON.**—As the rainy season lasts from June to November, the mountain streams frequently become rushing torrents, and land slides of enormous proportions occur with nearly every rain, so that during these months it would be unwise to undertake the trip. The most desirable months are between November and March, as at that time the weather is most delightful.

**INTRODUCTION.**—A residence of nine months among this primitive people enabled me to observe a few of their superstitions and customs, a description of which will no doubt prove of interest from an ethnological standpoint. There is no written language among the Igorrotes, and, as is common throughout the Philippine Archipelago, the dialect differs with the tribe, so that it was extremely difficult to obtain anything more than the most meagre data. The Igorrote has no conception of any world outside his own mountain home, and by the nature of his life is extremely superstitious, wearing charms of various kinds about his person, as well as surrounding his hut with objects which he believes efficacious in keeping away evil spirits.

**HOUSES.**—These aborigines live in huts roughly constructed of wood and grass, the roofs of which extend to only a few feet above the ground, and at either end (in lieu of a window) is a small hole, left for the escape of smoke from the fires, which are used both for light and heat: the interiors of these huts have (in some cases) a flooring of roughly hewn planks, and either in the centre, or to one side, is a rectangular space, boarded in and filled with ashes for the fire.

**SLEEPING ROOMS.**—In the larger of these huts, sleeping rooms are sometimes constructed and supported upon four posts; they are reached by short ladders. Usually in one corner, or over the entrance, may be seen a collection of skulls of carabao (water buffalo) and pigs, which have been killed for sacrificial purposes; and in remote regions may even be seen the skulls of those who have been defeated in "war" by the Igorrote in whose possession they are found.

**KITCHEN UTENSILS.**—Their kitchen utensils consist of earthenware pots of native manufacture, in which the food is cooked; and cocoa nut, earthenware or wooden vessels from which they eat (one dish usually serving for the entire family). Sometimes these food bowls are elaborately carved, and are handed down from father to son for generations, in which case they are considered sacred. Knives or forks are unknown, but a wooden spoon is used to dish out the food and the "headaxe" serves for all domestic purposes, as well as for cutting off the heads of those who have been unwise enough to travel in the territory of an unfriendly tribe.

**SLEEPING BOARD.**—For sleeping purposes, these people use roughly hewn planks (2 inches thick and 2½ to 3 feet wide by about 5 feet long) which are usually placed flat on the ground; a block of wood as a head rest, and a cotton "manta" (blanket) wrapped round them is all they require; and on such a bed, one and often two persons sleep.

**CLOTHING.**—The clothing consists (in the case of the men) of a loin cloth of native make, a small strip of cotton (usually of some bright color) which they bind about their heads, and which serves for a "pocket," a belt of woven grass, and if they can obtain it, a chain, or even brass wire coiled about the waist completes the dress. The children run about perfectly nude up to 7 or 8 years of age. The wildest tribes, instead of cloth, obtain an inner fibre from the bark of a tree; this is beaten out until it becomes flexible, when it is made into "clothes" which serve the same purpose as the industrial product does for those who are able to obtain it. The Bontoc Igorrotes use a small round "hat" (woven out of bamboo, straw, or some form of rattan) in which they keep their tobacco, etc. This "hat" is retained in place by a small strip of vegetable fibre passed across the forehead, and held by the long hair which is peculiar to their tribe. Their clothing is much the same as that worn by the Lepanto natives, except far in the interior, where little is worn by either men or women except the loin cloth.

**PERSONAL ADORNMENT.**—Arm rings of boars tusks, necklaces of dogs' teeth, and charms of various descriptions are worn by both men and women. Earrings of brass, wood, glass, shells, or, in fact, anything which can be utilized are also worn. Frequently Igorrotes are seen with their teeth sharpened to points. Smoking is universal except among the members of the "Guardia de Honor" (to which reference will be made later) and pipes are made from iron, brass, clay or wood in many unique shapes.

**RICHES.**—Riches among these people are calculated by heads of caribao (water buffalo) or the number of rice paddies and camote (sweet potato) patches owned by the individual.

**WHAT THE IGORROTES EAT.**—The sons of "Bintua" and "Bangan" live as a rule on sweet potatoes, which they cultivate on a large scale. They eat only twice a day but always very heartily. Some of these people eat the meat of animals which have died, and sometimes when it is in an advanced stage of decomposition. They are fond of dog meat, and consider the flesh of snakes a great delicacy. Tender leaves of the sweet potato cooked without seasoning, and locusts decomposed in water in jars, constitute the ordinary fare, while chicken and pigs are only eaten on the occasion of some rare event, such as a marriage or birth, or when a sacrifice is thought necessary in event of grave sickness or an epidemic of disease.

**NO FISH.**—Owing to the topography of these provinces, the rivers do not contain fish.

**PRIMITIVE RELIGIOUS BELIEF.**—The Igorrotes believe that the world is the work of a Supreme Being called "Lumaoig" or "Cabunyan" and that this God at one time sent to the earth a flood which drowned all except a man and a woman named respectively "Bintua" and "Bangan." These two are supposed to have learned how to swim and are believed to have been conducted by the Divine Hand to the man to Caloitian (the highest part of a mountain in the Province of Lepanto), and "Bangan" to the top of the mountain Maleng in the Province of Abra. One day (according to the legend) "Lumaoig" sent "Bintua" to meet the woman "Bangan" who returned with him to "Caloitian" in a circular vessel, hollowed out from the trunk of a tree and covered at one end with dog skin. This vessel has been perpetuated in the "Solibao" which is a kind of drum, a meter and a half long, and fifteen decimeters in diameter, and which is used on all occasions when invocations are made to the

**UNSEEN SPIRIT.**—After the going down of the flood Bintua and Bangan were united in matrimony, and of the union were born four sons and four daughters. The boys were named "Guematin" "Oigan" "Gusting" "Aluyen" and the girls "BANGAN" "CUMI" "IMI" and "INANG." Guematin lived with his parents in Caloitian taking for his wife his sister Bangan. Oigan went to live in Maleng taking as his wife, his sister Cumi. Gusting made his home in the mountain east of Bontoc, taking to wife his sister Ipi and Aluyen went to (what is now called) Ilocos Province with Inang for his companion. From this beginning originated the Igorrote race.

**ORIGIN OF THE WORD "IGORROTE."**—At a later period in the history of this strange people Bintua and Bangan had a reunion of all their race at Caloitian, and at a feast which was prepared, among the animals which were killed, was a pig, and Bintua gave the tail of this pig to a little son of Gusting (man of the Rising Sun as he was called). Envy moved a son of Aluyen (the man of the Setting Sun) to carry off the tail, upon seeing which Gusting attacked the son of the West and took his life, thus committing the first homicide since the flood. To appease the animosity which this act aroused, the assassin was publicly whipped, after which he and his descendants became known by the name "Iggolot." This was subsequently changed by the Spaniards to Igorrote.

**CASAO.**—This name is given to a form of sacrifice in which chickens are killed and offered to the invisible God, to the end that the person or persons making the offering may obtain their desires. The sacrifice is supposed to be acceptable or not, according to the appearance of the gall, (which must be of a certain color and quantity; and frequently a number of birds are killed at one time, in order to obtain the desired gall. Other animals, such as pigs, dogs, etc. are also sacrificed, but the chicken is thought to be indispensable when they wish to find out if an undertaking is to be lucky or otherwise. The Casao has different names according to the case, but in all the person who celebrates, does not leave for some time afterwards the house or place where he holds the special sacrifice. Casaos are held in connection with all the events of life, however insignificant, even when contemplating a theft, or before gambling, which latter vice is indulged in to a large extent. The evil spirits, "Anito," "Abi-it" "Fantasma." A spirit whose mission is supposed to be of ill will to men, is called "Anito." "Abi-it" is the name given to the spirit of a person who dies.

This spirit is believed to enter some one of the various lower animals, and, in some cases, inanimate objects, and then continue its existence. These supposed evil spirits exert a great influence over the people as they are thought to be the cause of all disease, as well as the various other ills of life. The natives, to satisfy the imaginary demands of these spirits, hold *cañas* as a means of propitiation. *Cañas* are held on the occasion of a birth, at which time a great feast is usually held, three pigs are killed and peculiar offerings are made with an invocation to "Lumaioig" which translated, reads as follows "Oh Thou Lumaioig come and eat with us the meat so that thou wilt preserve us all for a long time, that the child may live for a long time, that its mother may live for a long time, also that our fowls may prosper and our pigs, and that our crops may be good." At this time also, is built an enclosure round about the "house" for purpose of keeping away all who are not members of the family. The husband does not go outside the *Rancheria* (community) for a month after the great event, and when he does so for the first time, he makes a sacrifice of one or more fowls, to see if the "Anito" will permit him to proceed in safety.

**NAMES.**—An Igorrote child does not receive a name until it begins to talk, and then the parents give it the name of one of its ancestors. Very frequently, an Igorrote will relinquish his or her name for another, several times, so that it is not unusual to look for natives under one name, and have difficulty in finding them because of this custom. After children have passed 7 years of age, they are sent to sleep in abandoned houses, all the boys assemble together in one, and the girls in another; this arrangement is made by the parents, so that the children may be thrown together as much as possible, and perhaps another reason for this custom, is because the huts are so small. At any rate, the children grow up together, and choose, or have chosen for them, their life companions at a very early age.

**MARRIAGE.**—The future union of a boy with a girl is arranged by the respective parents, without consulting those directly interested. After several preliminary talks, the father of the girl sends two men to the boy's father to explain the conditions under which the lovers may be united; and if he is able to comply with these conditions, the "commission" return and make their report: the report is of course favourable or not, according to the result of a "Cañao," through which medium they appeal to the unseen Power for guidance. If the report is favourable, the father of the boy informs his son that he is at liberty to make formal proposal to the girl. When the respective fathers observe that their children care for each other, they jointly command the boy to guard the marital life. The nuptials are celebrated three times. At first, the celebration consists of small "Cañao" which fixes the day of their marriage: this affair is so insignificant, that no one outside the relatives attend. The events of importance are the "Cañas" called "Bascang" and "Bayas" which occur as follows: The "Bascang" is held some days after the first celebration, and consists in the offering by the husband to "Lumaioig" of 3 pigs, one large male, one female and one sucking pig. This offering is made as follows—the 3 victims are fastened inside the grounds of the "house" with their heads pointed in the direction of the Sun, then the husband with a vessel of water in the right hand, addresses to "Lumaioig" an oration, which being translated, reads as follows: "Oh Thou Cabanyan, we desire all our good spirits (the spirit of this husband, the spirit of our chickens, the spirit of our pigs, the spirit of our rice to descend to this place that with them we may eat), the three pigs whose lives we offer for the salvation of our own that we may grow large and strong until we will have children." A little later, the man pours the water over the head of the victims and kills them immediately: the meat is then cooked, and with "Binubudin" (the native drink) is offered to "Cabanyan," after which they all eat. The man and his wife for several days following this "Bascang," do not leave the "rancheria." The "Bayas" is the last celebration, and it consists of a grand reunion of all the relatives and friends of the couple. It is held sometime within the first year after marriage. For this celebration, it is necessary that the "binubudin" (made from fermented rice) should have been prepared by the wife on the first day of the public announcement of their union. The husband communicates later to the old people, the time when they may expect to celebrate a birth, and they see that his house is well thatched, so that in case of rain no water will enter, as otherwise "Lumaioig" would be displeased and bring loss upon all of them. All the neighbours contribute presents, and a general good spirit prevails. The afternoon of the day before that on which is begun the "Bayas," the old people of the "rancheria" assemble in the house of the married couple, where they open and drink several vessels of "binubudin,"

and it is needless to say that drunkenness is general. On the morning when all the invited guests are assembled the great "Cañao" begins with an offering by the husband to "Lumaioig" as before described (with the exception that one head is placed on a post firmly fixed in the earth, and which is taken away when the people have departed). The sacred vessel of "binubudin" is this day placed under the house for an old man to open, and "study its effects" after which it is taken to the place where it is publicly offered to "Lumaioig" and afterwards drunk by those assembled. The larger part of the people leave the feast at nightfall, but many stop until all the food and drink has been exhausted.

**CURING THE SICK.**—The fathers, husbands, sons and brothers of an Igorrote who is sick, hold a *cañao* several times during the course of a disease observing from time to time the effect of their "intercessions." No medicine of any kind is given. The more notable of the *cañas* which are arranged to "cure" the sick person, is the "Sipuc" in which "one of the profession" (usually an old woman) addresses the "Anito" in a loud voice, asking that her life be taken, and the life of the sick one be spared. If the malignant spirits (or whatever they may be called) of the souls of the dead, do not respond to the invocation and the "patient" dies, then the relatives sacrifice chickens, pigs or dogs, or they may utilize some inanimate objects, which were the property of the *dead* person; the relatives, in short, comply with whatever they imagine to be the demand of the invisible spirits. The "Sipuc" is held in the house of the sick one, but the "cañao" which follows a death is celebrated in the place and manner that the spirits are supposed to indicate.

**DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.**—If deceased was rich, the corpse is placed in a sitting posture at the entrance to his hut, in order that all relatives taking part in the funeral (which usually occurs some 4 or 5 days after death) may see the remains. During three days, there are killed many animals which belonged to the dead man, in order to furnish food for the visitors. The body is usually interred in a hole close to the house, where it is placed in a squatting position inside a cylindrical box. Sometimes the boxes are placed on ledges or natural shelves in the limestone cliffs of their mountain home, where in due time this wonderful organism, the body, is reduced to its component parts. The actual burial is preceded by the slaughter of some fowls for the purpose of propitiating the evil spirits, which they say indicate whether or not the hour for the funeral, has arrived. The shroud generally consists of a "Manta," loin cloth and turban. The shroud is of coarse texture and is woven in black and white, and covered with characters distinctively Indian (as these shrouds are made for the deceased during his life time, under ordinary conditions, no money will buy one, and it is only by intimidating a native that such a relic can be procured). The wife superintends but does not assist at the funeral, and the day following, she holds a "cañao" sacrificing fowls, in the hope that the "anitos" will not demand the lives of any other members of the family. On the night of the 3rd day after the funeral the wife (in capacity of superintendent) as well as the parents and relatives of the dead, perform each one a "cañao" as a peace offering, and remain within the boundaries of the "rancheria" for several months afterwards. On the tenth day after the funeral the peace offering is repeated. Should the person who dies be poor, nothing is done except to sacrifice fowls and consult the oracle of the gall (heretofore described) and afterwards bury the corpse, the members of the family of deceased remaining quietly in their homes for a few days.

**GOING ON A JOURNEY.**—The hut is left after consulting the oracle of the gall of a chicken and that of some wild pigeons. This test is made some hours after the setting of the sun or before sunrise, following which the one who is going to make the journey passes first to some point near the village to listen for the song of a particular bird, upon hearing which he decides that it is well to continue on his way. This point is called "Lalabag," because it is here that he makes the "Labeg" or appeal to the birds. In event of the Igorrote not hearing the bird sing, he returns to his hut, and repeats the "sacrifice," until such time as the result is favourable, after which he proceeds on his way.

This routine is observed only when it is intended to go on a long journey, but there are some observances for even the simplest visits to neighbours. If on the trail to be followed are found creatures of ill omen such as rats, serpents, toads, etc., the traveller halts without the loss of a moment, and remains some hours or even days on the same spot, and frequently a sacrifice of birds is made before he will continue on his way. The body of an Igorrote who dies on a journey distant from his home is invariably taken to the hut where he resided. An Igorrote on a journey, but as yet near his village, returns immediately to the same, if he sees a human cadaver, as this indicates ill luck.

**CORPORAL MARKS.**—For adornment, the Igorrote allows to be drawn or tattooed upon his body, lines which represent serpents, men, birds, etc.

Certain marks indicate that the one who is so adorned, has killed one or more persons, and such a man is always looked upon with fear by Igorrotes of another village. Some Igorrotes color their teeth black, while others file them in imitation of a saw-blade.

**SACRIFICES IN CASE OF EPIDEMIC DISEASE.**—An offering called "Seden" is celebrated by all the people of a village on being notified of an epidemic in another village. The "Seden" consists of an offering of some fowls or young pigs, asking the malignant spirits to preserve the community from danger; and to accept the lives of the victims offered in place of the lives of the inhabitants of the village.

To find out whether or not the community will be afflicted by the epidemic existing in another town, they celebrate the sacrifice, called "Tingao," which is conducted as follows—a pig and cock are killed in the town house or "Tribunal" in presence of all the residents of the community. A small piece of the meat of the animals killed, is placed on the point of a piece of "runo" (tropical grass) and towards evening this is taken by two children to what is called the "house of the spirit" (which will be spoken of later). This small piece of meat is called "deo deo" or food for the "Anito." On the following morning the children return to the spirit house to see if the "deo deo" is in the same place or not, if it has not been taken, they fear it, and continue making "Tingao" until the "deo deo" is taken by the Anito. No one leaves the village while these offerings are being conducted, for the space of three or four days. When an attack of the epidemic is feared, the entire population remain in their homes for the time which it is supposed to take the evil spirit to come and go.

**THE SACRED TREE.**—All offerings which are made to "Lumaioig" and the "Anito" are placed together at the foot of a large tree, close to or inside the town. This tree is called "Paquedian" and is considered by these people sacred, as it is supposed to be the residence of "Lumaioig" the Great Spirit which cares for the community.

**THE WILD SPIRITS.**—The woods are supposed to be inhabited by spirits which are thought to care for them, therefore before cutting down trees, it is necessary to make some sacrifice in their honour.

**CANAS IN CASE OF FIRE.**—When a fire occurs in a community, all the dwellers in the burned house, kill fowls to satisfy the vengeance of the evil spirits who brought about such a misfortune. When a house is struck by lightning, all who live in its vicinity, leave it and go to live in some other part of the same community.

**PEACE OFFERING BEFORE BEGINNING AGRICULTURAL LABOURS.**—Some days before sowing rice, the entire community enters upon a ceremony, called "Guinguio," which is conducted by a woman accompanied by two men (one carrying a lance and the other a shield) who make a great noise in order to frighten away the rats which might otherwise cross their path. The woman takes a grain of "palai" (rice) which has already sprouted and plants it. On the following morning all the people make an offering with which the "Tengao" is commenced. At this time, no one is allowed to leave the village, nor can anyone from another community enter, and to this end they place in the trails leading into the village where the "Tengao" is being celebrated, branches of trees or "runo" which are arranged in a certain way, and this sign is invariably respected. The "Begnias," is a public offering celebrated when the planting of rice is about to be undertaken. In the "Begnias," all who can, go armed with lances and shields, and bathe in the rivers adjacent to the village, and on their return, the participants yell so that all the spirits of the community will be happy to hear that they have begun their agricultural labours, which will provide the rice from which is made the "binubudin" so agreeable to them. After the bathing exercises, every body takes part in a procession to the "Tribunal" where an old man invites "Lumaioig," "Bintua" "Bangan" and the other sons of the Igorrote race to partake of the drink "binubudin" which is served in the huts of the community, they kill fowls, and a small quantity of the meat is placed in the "paquedian" tree. At this offering, as on all public occasions when sacrifices are made, the people drink, sing and dance. At these times, they use the "Solibao" (a kind of drum previously referred to) in remembrance of the flood in whose waters "Bintua" and "Bangan" were carried from "Maleng" to "Caloitian." The transplanting of rice is also preceded by a "cañao" which is called "Tiageno" in which an old man kills (in the name of the entire "rancheria") a fowl at the base of the sacred tree, offering to "Lumaioig" the meat in exchange for a good crop. This same *Cañao* is repeated after the transplanting, but before they begin to gather the crop, they perform the "Tiagueo" which lasts ten days. This latter is

commenced by killing at the foot of the tree as many pigs as may be necessary until one is found with a gall of the requisite size and color. The meat of this is then offered to "Lumaig" together with "binubudin." After the offering, the assembled people eat the meat of all the animals which have been killed, and drink and dance until they become intoxicated, retiring only when there is no more to drink. A somewhat similar "Cañao" is held after the gathering of the crops and storing in the granaries.

**PLURALITY OF WIVES.**—Plurality of wives is common among the Igorrotes.

**DOMESTIC DUTIES.**—The man is generally the one who cares for the house and the children, cooks, the meals and carries wood. The man alone, can dispose of his effects, buy, sell, and in general make contracts (oral of course) which concern his wife or wives or other members of his family. He passes the greater part of his time sleeping, or in conversation with other Igorrotes of the "Rancheria" in the "Abung" (or common hut) of which there are several in each community devoted to this object. The woman occupies her time in the labours of the field, after the ground has been prepared by her lord. She plants, weeds, and finally gathers the crop, and even carries it to the store houses.

**WHAT IS DONE ON GOING TO WAR AGAINST A HOSTILE TRIBE.**—To declare "war," the Chief (who is always elected by vote, some months previous to the expedition) consults the oracle of the gall of a hog, offering the meat (together with several jars of the native drink) to "Lumaig" the anitos and souls of the dead chiefs. On the morning following this, the head of the future expedition goes (accompanied by only one other person) to pass the night and sacrifice some fowls in the "at-at" (a name given to a place near the "rancheria" destined to be attacked. At the time indicated by hearing the song of the wild pigeon, the chief (shield and spear in hand) takes up the march alone, and goes to await his companions (who at this time are conducting a "Cañao" for the "war") at a point previously agreed upon. When the combatants are reunited, they direct their march to the village of the enemy, consulting their luck at frequent intervals. Having arrived at the outskirts of the village, they await their victims, and when they see them coming along the road close to where they are hidden, they kill them and if possible secure the heads. The chief, after sufficient heads have been taken, addresses "Lumaig" and the Anitos as follows:—"Oh Cabunyan, oh Anito, pardon us this our action, because we have done it to secure vengeance for our forefathers, with whom this rancheria was at enmity. Then the expedition returns home. Before entering town, they hold cañaos and are received with rejoicing by the entire population which goes out to meet it. After this comes the greatest of the cañaos. The heads are placed in boiling water, to separate the flesh from the bones, then the bones of the lower jaw are taken and attached to the "Ganzas" or "Gongs" which are used in the native dances. This Cañao lasts three weeks and rejoicing is general.

**HOW JUSTICE IS RENDERED.**—First an appeal is made to "Lumaig," that he may discover the culprit, after which "justice" is sought in one of several ways, according to the crime committed. One of the methods of discovering crime is called "pudon" which is administered as follows: a small wound is produced on the crown of the head, and if the blood which flows out is "less than the half of a grain of rice" the accused is considered innocent, while if it is more he is guilty. This "pudon" is made in presence of the relatives and friends of both parties, but before applying it, one person from among the friends of each of the accused directs the following invocation to "Lumaig" the sun and moon. "Oh powerful Lumaig sun, moon stars and all you others who are the cause of the light, view what we do, discover the culprit, make little blood flow from him who receives the 'pudon' if he is innocent and much if he is guilty." Then all observe a profound silence for a space of five minutes, after which those elected by the judges for the act, apply the test, and the committee in their decision order that satisfaction be rendered to the injured by sentencing the culprit to undergo, as a penalty, that of which the charge or charges consisted. The "Binnato" is applied as follows: the accuser and accused, each standing back to back and about three yards apart, throw over their shoulders, small pieces of sweet potato, and the one who is struck on the shoulder by the other loses. When both of the parties hit each other, or do not hit, the case is decided in favour of the accused. In the "Tadio" they take pieces of potato equal in size and weight to be reweighed after having been offered by the contestants: the piece which turns out to be the heaviest, in favor of the party who previously offered it to "Lumaig." In the "Miananoc" the accuser and the accused each takes a fowl and kills it, after having offered it to "Lumaig," then each compares the gall with that of the fowl killed by the other party, and the case is decided as previously described. Many times he

who loses his case makes a complaint before the provincial authorities against the accuser, but even if he obtains a favourable decision from them, he is not by that relieved from the obligation of complying with "the Divine sentence" and sooner or later he who has won in the test demands its execution.

**TIME.**—The years, months, days, and hours are not named. To indicate the time of any recent event, the Igorrotes specify the time when certain birds build their nests, the time of droughts, the rains, or the planting of crops.

**A PECULIAR CUSTOM.**—Some families observe a fast which is called "Baoy." This fast lasts 2 to 3 months, during which time, the people fasting, take nothing but water, and at times a handful of rice from a jar which contains "binubudin." The object of this "Baoy" is the prolongation of life which is supposed to be accomplished by debilitating the system. This self inflicted penance is thought to please the souls of the dead relatives. Before beginning this tremendous fast, the man and his wife hold a "Cañao" in which carabaos, pigs, etc. are killed and all the inhabitants of the "rancheria" as well as the relatives are invited to attend.

**"GUARDIA DE HONOR."**—This name is given to a Society whose members separate themselves from the several communities, that they may observe certain customs. The society was founded in Lepanto Province by an Ilocano of the Province of Abra in the year 1903. The first Igorrotes to respond to the influence of this teacher were from among those who lived in the district of Baguen, and notwithstanding the persecution to which the Society has been subjected by the "Presidencies" of the several districts, many Igorrotes have joined. The "doctrines," though necessarily vaguely defined, follow along the lines of Catholic teaching, and in a rude fashion, they endeavour to use the prayers and commandments as taught by the Church of Rome. Prayers are offered at the rising of the sun, at midday and at sun down. The Members of the "Guardia de Honor" are held in contempt by the balance of their brother Igorrotes, who are not members of this Society, and build their huts apart from the members of this cult. The Society receives visits from some of the Ilocano members, resident in the lower provinces, and to them they give sums of money for the support of this strange religious organization, although probably none of this money is ever applied to its legitimate purpose. The members of this Society also fast, although the fast lasts but one day, during which time, nothing is taken but water. The most noteworthy thing connected with the Society, is that its members do not at present eat any meat, and some even refrain from using salt, and all abstain from smoking (which latter must require great will power, as smoking is so general.)

**DEBTS.**—Debts do not become void by lapse of time, but like family feuds, they are handed down from father to son, until some descendant charges himself with the obligation.

**ORIGIN OF HEAD HUNTING.**—Tradition states that in the old days, when an Igorrote was sick, in order to cure himself of the ailment from which he suffered, he would offer a sacrifice of human heads; and out of this custom (which dates back beyond recollection) grew the feuds between the various tribes, and which in remote districts exist up to the present time.

LIONEL A. B. STREET, M.D.,

Late Surgeon U.S.A.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1908.

## JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL IMMIGRATION INTO KOREA.

From recent comments in the foreign Press of Japan, it is evident that there prevail abroad some fundamental misconceptions concerning the nature and character of the immigration of Japanese farmers into Korea. The comments we have in our mind have appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Japan Herald* in connection with our refutation of a grossly erroneous statement concerning Japanese settlers in Korea in villages contained in an article published in the former paper. In that article, quoting an anonymous Korean authority whose acquaintance he casually made at a Korean theatre, Mr. Douglas Young wrote:—"He went on to tell me how Japanese coolies without a sen of their own are being dumped into the Korean villages, completely disorganising rural life and practically living on the all too poverty-stricken natives." In our issue of the 12th inst., as our readers may remember, we pointed out the baselessness of this allegation and said:—"It is quite conceivable that here and there there might be found black sheep among the Japanese settlers in the interior, as black sheep are invariably present in any community. But nothing could be more unjust and cruel than to describe the simple and kindly Japanese farmers who are beginning to settle in Korean villages as 'coolies without a sen of their own' and as living upon

the poverty-stricken Koreans. Those agricultural settlers who constitute the great bulk of the Japanese moving to country districts come with money which they invest in the soil, and, moreover, generally give employment to natives at rates never before even dreamed of by them."

This statement elicited the following comment from the *Japan Chronicle*:—

"But we should like to ask the Editor of our Seoul contemporary, What would he say if this process, even as described by him, were going on in Japan,—that aliens with capital were settling in Japanese villages and displacing the natives? Would he as a Japanese regard it with equanimity? Why, it was partly the dread of some such possibility that prevented the right to own land being granted to aliens in Japan when the Treaties were revised, and we are convinced that no amount of money spent in Japanese villages by aliens would condone the conversion of Japanese farmers into farm labourers."

From this it is obvious that our contemporary takes for granted that the soil is generally owned in Korea by those who till it. Unfortunately for Korea and for the Kobe journal, this is not the case, and there is, consequently, no occasion in Korea to talk about the danger of farmers being converted into farm labourers. That danger has long since come to pass, and as things now stand, the majority, say ninety per cent., of those working in the field do not own the land they work on. The farms they cultivate are the property of ~~landlords~~ and merchants in the provincial, or more frequently, national, capital. It is a well-known fact that transactions in lands situated in remote corners of the country are constantly taking place in Seoul, where reside a large number, if not the majority, of the great landlords of Korea. Under these circumstances it is seldom in the power of Japanese settlers, even if they desired, to convert the Korean farmers into farm labourers. The conversion had practically been completed long before the Japanese farmer ever thought of settling in Korea. What actually takes place when a Japanese buys an estate in Korea, is this. He chooses one of two courses, either to live in the nearest Japanese colony and let the farms to the original Korean tenants, or to settle in the village where the property is located, in which case he usually reserves a small piece of land to raise vegetables for his domestic consumption, renting the remainder to Korean tenants. The former course was more generally followed until lately, but now the latter seems to be coming more into favour. But in neither case does the passing of the property from Korean to Japanese hands affect the actual tillers of the soil in any injurious way, for the Japanese farmer invariably follows the custom of the country in the matter of rent, and as for the treatment of tenants nobody could be more exacting than the Korean landlord.

We have thus far considered the case where the Japanese settler buys cultivated land. But there is a still larger number of cases in which successful plantations have been or are being created out of lands which, until the advent of enterprising Japanese settlers, lay waste and unproductive. Such is true of the reclamations undertaken in various parts of Southern Korea by men like Baron Iwasaki, Mr. Murai, and a score of others. On these plantations, apart from the overseers who are Japanese, the labour employed is mostly Korean. Mr. S. Shiga, the prominent traveller and author, who recently travelled throughout Southern Korea and visited some of these plantations and from whom we obtained some interesting information, told us that he was much struck by the air of newly acquired contentment and prosperity shown by the Korean population in the immediate neighbourhood of these Japanese plantations. It is not difficult to conceive why that should be so, for the Koreans working there get wages on a scale beyond precedent. This certainly does not look as if the Japanese settlers were living upon the poverty-stricken natives.

The *Japan Herald* is another of the foreign papers in Japan which has undertaken to impugn our recent statement concerning the increasing tide of Japanese agricultural immigration into Korea. Our contemporary can quote no fact nor authority to the contrary, but that by no means prevents it from discrediting what we wrote from our personal knowledge. It says:—

"Again, if the people visiting Korea are Japanese farmers who are burning with a desire to invest their money, surely they could find districts in the Hokkaido awaiting development,—fields which would compensate for the outlay of capital as much as the districts of Korea. By this means they would permanently benefit their own country, while in Korea the investment can only be temporary, seeing that Korea does not belong to Japan, which nation is only acting as a 'protector' until the time is ripe for Korea to again regain her former status."

This reveals an utter ignorance of the circumstances under which the immigration of Japan-



ese farmers is taking place in this country—an ignorance which, unfortunately, is probably shared by the great majority of other foreign journals in Japan, and which, therefore, it is worth while to try to dispel. The Japanese farmers who are beginning to settle in Korea come from the northern part of Kyushu, such as the Prefectures of Fukuoka, Oita, Saga and Kumamoto, and from the western half of Chugoku, especially the Prefectures of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Shimane and Tottori. They come to Korea in preference to going to Hokkaido, because in the first place this country, especially its southern provinces where they mostly conduct their operations, is very much nearer to the localities from which they come than our northern island is. Ten hours of sailing in well-appointed steamers from Shimomoseki land them on the Korean shore, whereas at least eight times that length of time would have to be spent in uncomfortable railway travelling in going to Hokkaido. Suppose an agricultural colonist from Fukuoka settled at say, Milyang or some other point along the railway and not far from Fusan—there are a number of successful colonies in that region—wants to pay a visit to his relatives at home. He can easily take the night express from Seoul which passes that region in the morning, and boarding the day boat at Fusan, he will be with his people some time that same afternoon. And if so desirous, he can take the same night's steamer to Fusan and be back at his farm by noon the following day, that is to say about thirty hours from the moment he left there. This is a somewhat extreme case, and does not apply to the settlers at Mokpo, Kusan and their hinterlands, which at present absorb the greater part of the agricultural immigrants. But even there the distance from their old folks is comparably shorter than it would be were they settled in Hokkaido. This proximity to their old homes, besides enabling the immigrants to effect considerable saving in initial expenses, means to them a great deal from a sentimental point of view, the Japanese farmers being most conservative and peculiarly attached to the soil on which they were born.

Apart from geographical propinquity, there is yet another consideration, probably of a more irresistible character, that directs the tide of Japanese agricultural immigration to the Korean peninsula. We mean the extreme profitability of investment in farm lands in Korea. The price of farm land has of late considerably increased, especially in the southern provinces. But it is still easy to get first class rice fields in convenient localities at, or less than, forty yen a *tan* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  acre), or about one-fifth or one-sixth of the value of land of corresponding class in Japan. Paddies of medium quality may be had for twenty to thirty yen a *tan*. Under these circumstances, farming is very profitable. By rearing the land to Korean tenants, as most settlers do, the money invested yields a net profit at rates ranging between eight and twenty per cent. per annum. We know a Japanese nobleman who possesses a tract of rice fields about a hundred miles south of Seoul. He leaves the management of the estate to a Japanese agent living in Seoul, and yet the profit has never fallen below eight per cent. per annum. If it were owned by a farmer who lived on the estate or in its neighbourhood and personally attended to its management, the profit would certainly be considerably larger. We also know of lands near Milyang, which were bought some years ago when prices were still very low in Korea, and which, being now rented to tobacco growers, yield to the lucky proprietor a profit of over thirty per cent. per annum. This is, however, an extreme case, and it is not given to the settlers nowadays to expect such abnormally big returns from their investments in the soil. But with reasonable care and foresight, it is still very easy for agricultural settlers to get ten to fifteen per cent. In any case the profits obtainable here are larger than in Hokkaido, and, moreover, profits are realised in Korea from the first year of investment, whereas the settlers in Hokkaido, opening up the virgin soil, have to wait some years before they can expect to get returns from their investment, and even then their profits would probably be lower than here. And as for available land in Korea, there is any quantity in every part of the country, so that when a Japanese new arrival desiring to buy land appears in any locality he is at once literally besieged with offers for sale. This state of things will doubtless continue for a long time to come, for the great majority of Korean landowners are in debt, many of them hopelessly so.

This subject is a very interesting one, and there remains a great deal more to be said about it. But we believe we have said enough to show that the immigration of Japanese farmers into Korea is in obedience to impulses of the strongest character, and that consequently, the movement is bound to continue with irresistible force until a state of equilibrium is established in agricultural industry between Japan and Korea.—*Seoul Press*.

A new case of cholera was reported on July 28th in Atsuta, Yamaguchi prefecture.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## OLYMPIC WINNERS.

London, July 23.

At the Olympic Games in London, Walker, the South African sprinter, won the 100 metres in 10  $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds defeating Rector, the American crack. The cheers of an enthusiastic crowd of fifty thousand are stated to have lasted five minutes. Prince Arthur of Connaught summoned Walker to the royal box and warmly congratulated him on his feat.

## TURKISH AFFAIRS.

It is reported from Constantinople that Said Pasha replaces the Grand Vizier (Ferid Pasha, who has been dismissed. Enmerushdi Pasha has been appointed Minister of War.

## KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

Later.

A telegram states that King Edward is to meet the Kaiser at Cronberg in Germany on August 11th.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NAVY.

President Roosevelt addressing several prominent naval officers and others at Newport stated that what America wanted was a first class navy or none. He added that a purely defensive navy would be worthless. The cruise of the battleship fleet was one of the most instructive lessons as to the reality of the Monroe doctrine. The American people must be prepared to uphold their right of saying who should be allowed to enter the country in case any one challenges it.

## MACEDONIA.

Later.

The Times has a telegram from Sofia stating that Niaz Bey, the leader of the Young Turkey rebels, has established his headquarters at Scarova and Okhrida, where the rebels have captured a military depot. Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined the rebels. The insurrection has spread to Dibra, where arms have been distributed to the Christians.

## TROUBLE AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

There was a great row in the Olympic stadium over the 400 metres final race owing to a foul between the leading couple, Carpenter (American) and Halswell (British.) The former was disqualified by the umpires, who ordered the race to be re-run. The Americans protested that the race was fair, and declared that they would not run it again. The general feeling is that a blow has been given to Anglo-American athletics.

## THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

London, July 23.

The celebrations at Quebec included a reproduction of the landing of Champlain and a great procession illustrative of the history of Canada.

The Mayor afterwards presented the Prince of Wales with an address in French, his Royal Highness replying in the same language.

Admiral Jaureguiberry and the Vice-President of the United States also spoke, the latter dwelling on the common aims of Canada and the United States, and eloquently pleading for international arbitration.

## A TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

London, July 24.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent reports that an Imperial Irade ordains the assembling of a chamber of deputies. Orders have been issued to hold elections,

and there are great rejoicings at Salonika and other centres where the Constitution has been proclaimed.

Prior to the issue of the Irade insurgents occupied Monastir and kidnapped Osman Fezi into the mountains. The garrison fraternised with the insurgents.

Fresh outbreaks are occurring in all directions and the Young Turks are winning the confidence and support of the Christians.

A Belgrade telegram states that a report from Uskub says the entire garrison has mutinied, and Albanians from the surrounding country are marching to Uskub presumably to join the revolt.

## THE MARATHON RACE.

London, July 25.

The Marathon Race, a distance of 26 miles, from Windsor to the Stadium, the culminating event in the Olympic Games, was won by Hayes, American, on the ground that Dorando, Italian, was exhausted on reaching the Stadium and had to be assisted in, Hefferon, South African, second, and Forsham, American, third. The Queen, who was present, will give Dorando a special cup. Fifty-seven competitors ran.

## CHINESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Chinese Minister in London gave a dinner in honour of the Emperor's Birthday. Mr. Gladstone, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Sir Robert Hart, the Lord Mayor and many diplomats were present.

## TROUBLE AT BOMBAY.

A telegram states that all the markets are closed in Bombay and that yesterday the work-people employed at all the mills struck. A severe riot broke out in the afternoon, several collisions taking place between the military and strikers, and many being severely injured.

## THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

The Prince of Wales reviewed 13,000 troops on the Plains of Abraham, headed by Lord Roberts and including French, American and British Naval detachments. The Prince afterward handed to Earl Grey, Governor-General, the title-deeds of the battlefields, purchased by the whole empire.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SCOFFS.

Later.

In the House of Commons the Irish University Bill and the Finance Bill passed their third reading. In the course of the debate on the latter Mr. Austen Chamberlain condemned the Government's financial policy and warned them of the necessity of providing for a possible European conflict, Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, scoffed at the perpetual talk about the menace of war. "It would be far better for all of us not to spend the four hundred millions we are spending on armaments. I believe our resources are ample to defend ourselves."

## THE TURKISH REFORMS.

London, July 26.

Constantinople.—Crowds marched in procession to the Ministries acclaiming the Constitution and cheering the Sultan. The press has sent to his Majesty a special telegram of thanks. At Monastir and Salonika the Mussulmans and Christians mingled in the rejoicings over the Constitution. The speeches emphasized their unity of interests. Four spies were shot yesterday at Salonika. Perfect order prevails. The leader of the Young Turks has addressed a letter to the *Neue Freie Press* from Salonika, saying that the whole population of Turks and Bulgarians, Servians and others, joined in celebrating the first day of liberty. He adds "if the Sultan

refuses to grant our demands we will go to Constantinople."

#### THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

London, July 27.  
The Queen presented the gold medals at the Stadium, Dorando, who received a tremendous ovation, being presented with a special cup. Halswell re-ran the 400 metres alone, the Americans having withdrawn. The whole affair has caused much illfeeling on both sides.

#### REJOICING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Later.  
A procession of ten thousand went to the Yildiz Kiosk on Sunday to cheer the Sultan. Neither police nor troops were present and the order was perfect. The Trade abolishes the system of Government spies. The most remarkable effect of the proclamation of the Constitution is the general fraternization of Mussulmen hitherto mutually hostile and Christian nationalities and the disappearance of the Macedonian bands.

#### THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

The German car, which has led throughout the race, arrived at Paris on July 21st.

#### OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

Later.  
Colonel Seely in the House of Commons stated that Lord Crewe, Secretary of the Colonies, was considering the whole question of opium at Hongkong, including compensation if any.

#### FALLIERES.

President Fallieres has arrived at Reval.

#### KOMURA.

Count Komura has left London; representatives of the Foreign Office were present to bid him farewell.

#### ROOSEVELT AND THE STANDARD OIL DECISION.

President Roosevelt's action in criticising the decision of the Appeal Court in the Standard Oil Co., ordering an immediate retrial and declaring the guilt of the Standard Oil Co., clearly proved, has aroused keen disapproval as an unwarrantable attack on the judiciary.

#### TSAR AND PRESIDENT.

The Tsar and President Fallieres exchanged visits on their respective ships. M. Iswolsky had an hour's interview with M. Pichon. At a dinner on board the Tsar's yacht there were most cordial toasts emphasizing the strength and peaceful purpose of the alliance.

#### BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

London, July 28.  
Speaking on the Foreign Office vote in Parliament, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, welcomed the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution. If the Turks were going to improve their whole government the Macedonian question would be settled better thus than by pressing partial reforms on the unwilling authorities. While unrelaxing in its watchfulness and its desire for the improvement of Macedonia, the British Government would for the present preserve a sympathetic and expectant attitude towards her. He deplored the misrepresentations of British policy as being aimed at the isolation of Germany and alluded to the former constant friction with France and Russia involving danger of a breach of the peace, which Britain's agreements removed. There was no more reason to suppose that Britain's agreements were aimed at Germany than that the Triple Alliance was aimed at Britain.

#### THE MEETING AT REVAL.

Later.  
There have been prolonged conferences

between President Fallieres and the Tsar, and the Foreign Ministers.

#### THE REJOICINGS IN TURKEY.

A feature of the rejoicing at Constantinople has been the outburst of strong pro-British feeling, due to a belief that the change in the *regime* is largely the outcome of British institutions.

#### BRITISH WARSHIPS TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 29.  
A squadron of four first class cruisers under Admiral Sir Percy Scott is to visit South Africa this autumn, during the national convention. In the Colonial Office debate Colonel Seely stated that the Government would take every step to render due dignity to the occasion.

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

Colonel Seely, speaking in the House of Commons, and referring to the criticisms of the Government's action concerning opium in Hongkong, said the Government did its best to get the views of those conversant with the questions in England, but it was quite impossible to obtain anything like reasoned opinions. The authorities in Hongkong, before the announcement of the Government's policy, in the carrying out of which the Government would act throughout with the advice of the Governor, trusted they would be able to satisfy the House that the best opinion in Hongkong and the Governor's coincided with the Government's.

#### TURKEY.

A telegram states that the Sultan has sworn allegiance on the Korean to the new Constitution in the presence of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

#### THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Later.  
The Turkish Parliament will be convened on Nov. 1st.

#### THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

The Houses of Lords has adopted the amendment of Lord Cromer with regard to pensions, limiting their operation to seven years on the ground of the liability entailed upon the country.

#### THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

At Chicago the Convention of Hearst's Independent Party nominated Hisgen for the Presidency in opposition to Taft and Bryan.

#### FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Later.  
Georges Sand's stepson William Vanderbilt was pinned down by an overturned motor-car at Poissy in France and was burned alive.

#### CRICKET.

The Leicestershire v. Notts cricket match at Leicester has been postponed.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

London, July 24.  
Special telegrams from Tabriz say that the fighting has been lulled. The anti-Royalists are using armed persuasion to collect funds. The last part of the Shah's infantry has left for Telieran. They are destitute of travelling expenses and are raising them by charitable subscriptions.

#### THE BRITISH FORCES.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking with regard to the new territorial army, declared that the country possessed a proportionate and complete machine. England would shortly have 30 divisions to defend the empire, independently of her colonial

forces. The navy would be still stronger in 1909 for reasons which it was not desirable to dwell on. A powerful navy was also necessary in the second line.

#### THE TURKISH REFORMS.

London, July 25.  
In connexion with the granting of a constitution by the Sultan, a well-informed Constantinople correspondent states that the provincial authorities have been invited to elect deputies, in accordance with the decree of 1876 providing a responsible ministry, a senate, and a chamber, freedom to the press and to public meeting, life judges and compulsory primary education.

#### FALLIERES AT STOCKHOLM.

The French President has arrived on a battleship and was received as on a full state visit. This is regarded as indicating French approval of Swedish policy with regard to neutrality.

#### THE SULTAN'S SHREWDSNESS.

The *Times* points out the shrewdness of the Sultan who, seeing the revolutionary Young Turkey movement spreading in the army and realising his own helplessness, suddenly grants a constitution. The immediate consequence is a complication of the Macedonian problem, since the new Administration must be given time.

#### THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

London, July 26.  
A special from Quebec says the tercentenary celebrations continue. On Saturday there was a grand review of the British, French and American warships by the Prince of Wales, and a historical pageant on the Plains of Abraham. At a state dinner speeches were delivered emphasizing the loyalty of the colonies to the mother country, and the unity of the Empire.

#### FALLIERES AT REVAL.

St. Petersburg.—The entire press acclaims the arrival of the French President at Reval. On Monday he inspected the battleships and cruisers assembled in his honour.

#### A RUSSIAN IDEA OF TURKEY'S REFORMS.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople doubts the sincerity of the Sultan's concessions. He is convinced that the new Constitution does not imply any serious reform.

#### THE REVAL MEETING.

London, July 27.  
A special telegram to *The Times* states that the Reval meeting between the Tsar and President Fallieres was characterised by a long private conference on board the French warship *Verité*. It is understood that it was largely concerned with the relations between England, France and Russia on one hand and Germany on the other. The meeting constituted a re-affirmation of the Dual Alliance.

#### QUEBEC.

The Prince of Wales, in a conversation with *The Times* special correspondent at Quebec, declared that the visit made him feel the absolute necessity of increased effort to make the people at home understand the greatness and the opportunities of Canada and England's other big colonies.

#### GERMAN AERIAL LEAGUE.

Berlin.—An Aerial League has been founded in Germany, with objects similar to those of the Naval League, for the purpose of aero-motor construction, and the acquisition of air ships for the defence of German interests at home and abroad.

#### THE TURKISH SITUATION.

London, July 30.  
Constantinople.—There is general satis-

saction at the announcement that the Sultan has sworn fidelity to the Constitution. The reformers recognise the Government's difficulties and are urging the people to cease demonstrations.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese stocks are supported on the London market.

#### HEARST'S PARTY.

New York.—The Independent Party at Chicago has nominated Hisgen, the oil refiner, for President after an unsuccessful attempt to stampede the Convention in Bryan's favour.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

#### FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

The Vice-Consul at Tieling telegraphs:—"The rainy season prevails at Tieling now. From 10 a.m. on the 25th for more than two hours there was a violent downpour. The region without the south gate to the west gate was completely flooded; the houses were inundated and the whole district became a river. Quantities of timber floated down. The wall was broken through a length of 8 yards at the west gate and the water flowed into the city. There were no casualties to men or beasts. The Chinese officials are consulting about the necessary steps.

#### THE HONGKONG STORM.

The casualties in the great storm at Hongkong were as follows:—

Steamers blown ashore and injured...	12
Steamers sunk or injured (at their moorings?) including one belonging to Mitsui Company.....	20
British torpedo driven ashore .....	1
Cargo-boats and lighter sunk or injured .....	41
Junks sunk .....	100 (about).
Lives lost .....	1,000 (about).

One steamer bound for Canton wrecked, and the greater part of her 300 passengers lost.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, July 22.

Mr. Bryan has become more and more popular. All the labourers are eagerly endeavouring to elect him. Their representatives have been conducting negotiations with him at his residence for some days past.

Mr. Bryan has proposed to the Republican Party to publish at once the names of those who contribute money to the election expenses. The Republican Party replied that the names should be published after the election.

#### AMERICAN NAVAL MEETING.

President Roosevelt, with his family, left Oyster Bay by the yacht *Mayflower* on the evening of July 21st, arriving at Newport at 9 a.m. on the following day. President Roosevelt at once attended a meeting of American naval officers and made a speech. At the meeting, various proposals with regard to the designs and construction of warships and other important naval affairs were considered. The President will return to Oyster Bay on the morning of July 23rd.

#### MR. ASANO.

Mr. S. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, left New York on July 22nd for England.

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TO VISIT JAPAN.

San Francisco, July 23.

American business men belonging to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have decided to visit Japan on invitation of the five prominent Chambers of Commerce in

Japan. They will leave San Francisco Sept. 25th, and intend to leave Japan on or about Nov. 4th.

#### AMERICA AND CHINA.

Negotiations between America and China to form an arbitration treaty are in good progress. The proposed convention will be signed in the near future. The nature of the treaty resembles that between America and Japan.

#### TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.

A plot to assassinate the King of Belgium has been discovered, a number of persons being arrested. There are said to be many accomplices still unarrested.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American fleet left Honolulu at 6 p.m. on July 22nd for New Zealand.

#### MR. TAFT.

President Roosevelt has approved the draft of Mr. Taft's speech containing 12,000 words accepting his nomination as a candidate. The draft refers to home administration and foreign affairs.

#### THE AMERICAN NAVY.

New York, July 22.

President Roosevelt delivered a speech at the meeting of high American naval officers in the Newport Naval College. The essential features of the address were as follows:

We wish for the sake of peace that the American navy, from officers to bluejackets, shall be always ready for emergency. The United States does not like war, but in the event of war she must inflict on the enemy such a blow that he will surrender with the white flag. Some persons think that the navy is sufficiently strong if it can defend the coast. But this view should not be admitted. If a navy has no surplus strength beyond that required for defending the coast line, then it is a useless navy. Coast defence requires a complete line of fortifications and the ships must be given a free hand. That is, they must enjoy the freedom of pursuing and over-hauling the enemy's vessels, without the distraction of defending the coast. This is an effective way of using the navy. If we had not acquired the Philippines then there would have been no defect in the present condition of the navy. Moreover, if we want to retain effectively the maintenance of Panama and Alaska we must have a strong navy. The Monroe doctrine is in disgrace to-day. Unless the United States has a strong navy, the Monroe doctrine will have no value at all. America is still young and progresses by day and by month. The Powers of the world are therefore envious and suspicious towards us. But the right to restrain or check foreign malicious hate lies in our hands. We must protect our labourers, and in order to do so, we must have a strong naval force.

#### MR. TAFT.

New York, July 23.

Mr. Taft visited President Roosevelt to day at Oyster Bay in company with three or four Representatives, in order to have a consultation with him with regard to the commencement of the election campaign and the publication of the platform. The first speech of Mr. Taft will be made on July 27th at Cincinnati.

#### MR. BRYAN AND MR. HEARST.

The Independent Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Hearst have declared that they will not support Mr. W. J. Bryan but will nominate another candidate.

#### STANDARD OIL CO.

San Francisco, July 24.

The law case of the Standard Oil Company, in which the firm was sentenced to a fine of \$29,000,000 will be re-tried. President Roosevelt, who is of the view that the firm is guilty, has ordered the Attorney-General to make an investigation of the case.

#### MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman who has been nominated by the Republican Party as candidate for Vice-President is severely ill. Probably he will resign the nomination.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, July 25.

The Independent Democrats, it seems, intend to appoint Mr. Hearst as candidate. Nevertheless, Mr. Hearst who arrived in New York to-day from his visit to Europe declared that he would not accept the nomination. If the party does not appoint a candidate, it will be regarded as a gain to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York, is willing to accept re-election as he has work which he intends to accomplish during a longer term of his office.

#### JAPANESE FISHERY IN ALASKA.

San Francisco, July 26.

According to a report from the American gunboat *Yorktown*, watching the neighbourhood of the Pribylow group, to the American Naval Department, the areas of the fishery are generally quiet. Five Japanese fishing vessels in the neighbourhood of St. Paul isle are about to come into the zone of prohibition. Consequently there is anxiety lest a dispute should occur between the Japanese and Americans.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, July 27.

The Independent Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Hearst held a meeting on the evening of July 27th at Chicago. They decided to adopt a radical view on the question with regard to injunctions. The Democrats have asked them to support Mr. W. J. Bryan. The Independent Democrats, however, refused. Probably they will appoint a candidate from among themselves.

#### THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

The Dutch Government has ordered its warships in American waters to proceed at once to Venezuela in order to bombard the coasts of that country if President Castro refuses to apologise to the Dutch Government. The strong step taken by Holland is being appreciated in America. It is expected that President Castro will at length change his obstinate attitude.

#### EUROPEAN POLITICS.

London, July 29.

The denial by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, that the friendship of England with France and Russia is intended to isolate Germany, leads *The Times* to declare that the real danger to Great Britain exists in the aspirations held in some influential quarters. Germany's national duty is to watch and make all needful preparations.

#### TAFT'S SPEECH.

Washington.—Mr. Taft's speech in reply to the deputation announcing his nomination has produced an excellent effect, because of his crisp treatment of current problems and his well-reasoned attack upon the Democratic platform.

#### THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

New York, July 28.

Mr. Hearst made a speech on July 28th at a meeting of the Independent Democrats in Chicago, and declared that the party should maintain its independent attitude for the forthcoming presidential election, adding that the Republican Party was always supporting the Trusts and most of their principles were against the general views of the nation. The attitude of the Democratic Party seemed to be impartial and also to be better than the Republican Party though there was no special distinction between them. Finally he said that he would support neither the Democrats nor Republicans. Mr. Hearst's



Inches	4½ me. Yen.	5 me. Yen.	5½ me. Yen.	6 me. Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27"	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36"	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22 1/2	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

There is no alteration; yet prices are firm as a slight rise has taken place in habutaye.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1 1/2" 6	3.25-3.37
22" x 1 1/2" 7	4.25-4.52
24" x 1 1/2" 7 1/2	5.10-5.40
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1 1/2" 9	4.30-4.50
22" x 1 1/2" 10	5.30-5.60
24" x 1 1/2" 12	7.20-7.40
Figured Habutae (scalloped).—	Yen.
10" x 1 corner embroidered	0.95-1.00
12" x 4	1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

The Market is still unsettled through recent London telegrams reported that business had become brisk. It is reported from Kobe that stocks of electric refined copper are scarce.

According to a London telegram under date July 27th, the quotation was £60.0.0.  
Refined per 100 kin. ... Yen 45-49  
Lessemer per 100 kin. ... 52-50  
Electric refined per 100 kin. ... 53-57

## TEA.

The third crop of tea has been brought to the market. The quality is relatively better than that of the first and second. Generally speaking, the business in this line has been successful this year.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 28th 6,749,300 *kin* were sold and the stock on Thursday aggregated 411,800 *kin*.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choice	Y.	65	upward
Choice	60	10	65
Finest	55	10	60
Fine	50	10	55
Good Medium	45	10	50
Medium	32	10	34
Good Common	29	10	32
Common	26	10	29

## RICE.

The market is quiet owing to the favourable weather.

	<i>koku</i> .
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	537.675
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	154.479
Delivery.	Closing Price.
July	Yen. 16.73
August	16.95
September	16.95

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo)	per <i>koku</i> .
Superior	Yen 17.80	
Medium	16.90	
Common	16.00	
Average	16.90	
	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
July	16.60	16.24
August	16.68	16.55
September	16.70	16.65

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 31  
London silver, lower and China sterling quotations not yet received but no change has been made in local rates for the mail via Siberia. To-morrow all the Banks will be closed to Exchange and on Monday for the Summer Holiday.

London—Bank T.T.	1/4 3/4
— " Bills on demand	1/4 1/2
— " 4 months' sight	1/4 1/2
— " Private 4 months' sight	1/4 1/2
— " 6 months' sight	1/4 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	1/5 1/2
— " Private 4 months' sight	1/5 1/2
— " 6 months' sight	1/5 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 88 1/2
— " Private 10 days' sight	86 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	84 1/2
— " Private 10 days' sight	84 1/2
India—Bank sight	15 1/2
— " Private 30 days' sight	15 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— " Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— " Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	207
— " Private 4 months' sight	211 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	24 1/2

\* Nominal.

FUKUSHIMA & Co., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.  
Tokyo, July 21st, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value.	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations.	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June to December	99.80	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March to September	96.80	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March to September	96.00	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June to December	83.80	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=E)	100	100	5	June to December	94.50	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=E)	100	100	5	June to December	92.50	
* Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=H)	100	100	5	June to December	84.20	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June to December	82.90	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June to December	82.90	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March to September	83.10	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	91.50	
Yokohama City Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	88.30	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	90.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February to August	529.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	7 1/2	June to December	55.32	
(Second class)	50	37.50	7 1/2	June to December	41.52	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February to August	199.12	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February to August	135.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June to December	87.50	E.D.
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June to December	61.20	"
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	11	March to September	74.62	
Kwansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March to September	42.60	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March to September	69.45	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June to December	80.52	E.D.
(New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June to December	20.00	"
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May to November	56.52	
New	50	25	7	May to November	27.30	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May to November	63.52	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May to November	36.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April to October	90.00	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May to November	63.50	
New	50	25	10	May to November	31.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May to November	63.00	E.D.
New	50	20	14	May to November	28.80	"
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June to December	103.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June to December	68.50	E.D.
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12 1/2	10.	March to September	6.20	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June to December	78.30	E.D.
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June to December	26.70	E.D.
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June to December	77.50	E.D.
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April to October	77.10	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	12	February to August	32.80	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June to December	14.10	E.D.
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May to November	48.00	"
Uruga Dock Co.	50	50	10.	June to December	10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May to November	51.52	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June to December	81.80	E.D.
News	50	12 1/2	16	June to December	24.30	"
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June to December	31.52	"
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June to December	80.80	"
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June to December	51.00	"
New	50	25	12	June to December	25.30	"
Nisshin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	10.	May to November	7.70	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May to November	108.52	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May to November	60.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May to November	97.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June to December	62.00	E.D.
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June to December	23.52	E.D.
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June to December	60.00	"
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June to December	50.50	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Lt.	20	20	15	June to December	26.50	E.D.
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	10.	June	11.50	E.D.
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	16.80	"
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March to September	99.20	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June to December	81.52	E.D.
Nanboku Oil Co.	50	50	8.8	June to December	36.50	"
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
* Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April to October	67.70	
New	50	12 1/2	15	April to October	19.52	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	55.00	E.D.
New	50	25	10	June	25.50	"
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	12 1/2	20	June	15.60	"

S. Sellers, B. Buyers, St. Steady, N. Nominal, E.D. Ex dividend. † Ex New ‡ Cannot be held by foreigners in their own names.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
Hongkong	B. T.	Suvaric	Tu. Aug. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 1	Th. Aug. 6
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luipold 2	F. Aug. 7
America	P. M.	Korea 3	Su. Aug. 9
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Aug. 11
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	W. Aug. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Aug. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. Aug. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Aug. 22
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Su. Aug. 22
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Aug. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. Aug. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
America	P. M.	China	Th. Sept. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	W. Sept. 9

1 Left Seattle on the 21st inst.  
 1 Left Hongkong on the 29th inst.  
 3 Left San Francisco on the 23rd inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Scharnhorst	Sa. Aug. 1
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su. Aug. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Aug. 3
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	W. Aug. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W. Aug. 5
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Aug. 8
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Aug. 10
America	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Aug. 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. Aug. 14
Tacoma	B. T.	Suvaric	F. Aug. 14
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. Aug. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. Aug. 23
America	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	M. Aug. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Su. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Sa. Sept. 5

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Matilda Korner*, German steamer, 1,847, M. D. Clere, 24th July.—Saigon, Rice —  
*Peleus*, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 25th July.—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 26th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 26th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Scharnhorst*, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 25th July.—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Franklyn*, British steamer, 3,161, S. Pratt, 26th July.—New York via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, Green, 26th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Chinghai*, British steamer, 1,459, Brown, 27th July.—Australian ports via Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Finna*, British tank steamer, 4,100, Fairfield, 27th July.—Gaviota, Kerosene Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Tenyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 6,670, P. H. Going, 28th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, Asakawa, 28th July.—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Riojan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibbals, 28th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Zanoni*, British steamer, 2,477, S. Driver, 28th July.—Christmas Island, Phosphate.—Cormes & Co.  
*Katei Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,155, S. Oumi, 28th July.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,920, 28th July.—Middlesbro, Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 29th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

29th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 29th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.

*Hazel Dellar*, British steamer, 2,804, M. Ridley, 30th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Samuel & Co.

*Mennon*, British steamer, 2,046, Jones, 30th July.—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel & Co.

*Chenau*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 30th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Marchona*, British steamer, 2,665, H. D. Tarver, 30th July.—Muroran, Sale and Frazer.

*Silasia*, Austrian steamer, 3,340, Radonicich, 30th July.—Fiume and Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

## DEPARTURES.

*Tijikong*, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 23rd July.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Touraine*, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 25th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.

*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 25th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dacre Castle*, British steamer, 2,655, Smith, 25th July.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 25th July.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kumano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,147, N. Mathieson, 25th July.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Peleus*, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 26th July.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Chikusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 26th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,519, M. Abe, 26th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 26th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benlurg*, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 26th July.—Koh-si-ching, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.

*Aki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 27th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Carvellus*, French steamer, 1,971, Le Clere, 27th July.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

*Mendacus*, British steamer, 3,006, R. G. Woodget, 28th July.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Katsang*, British steamer, 3,110, R. E. Bradley, 28th July.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Nubia*, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 29th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Matilda Korner*, German steamer, 1,847, Brenner, 29th July.—Mojito.—Japanese.

*Kamo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 5,284, F. L. Sommer, 29th July.—London, Antwerp and Middlesbro via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 29th July.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

*Sakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Sato, 29th July.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Tenyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 6,670, P. H. Going, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 30th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Riojan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibbals, 30th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,920, R. Takeda, 30th July.—Muroran.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## BOVRIL

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# The Japan Weekly Mail

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 8TH, 1908.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

VOL. L.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 8TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On August 1st, at 166, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of WILLIOTT HARSANT LEWIS, of a Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A TORPEDO has been found by fishermen off the district of Hodzu, Mikawa province.

THE volcano Asama, Nagano prefecture, is said to have been active during the past few days.

It is rumoured that Mr. Son Yat-Sen, the leader of the Chinese revolutionaries, has arrived in Nagasaki.

Y. SUZUKI, a farmer, sentenced to death for robbery and murder, was executed on Aug. 4th in the Tokyo Gaol.

THE steamer *Kosho Maru* (561 tons) has gone ashore at Nikolaisk and was subsequently wrecked. The crew was saved.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated Princess Ito, the consort of the Resident-General, with the First Order of the Sacred Phoenix.

MR. CARPENTIER has been appointed French Vice-Consul in Kobe. On July 31st, the Japanese Foreign Office issued his exequatur.

MR. T. NOSSE, Japanese Consul General in Ottawa, now in Tokyo on leave, has been released from his consular duties and appointed to the Foreign Office.

ON the morning of Aug. 3rd a farmer living in the district of North Tama not far from Tokyo attempted to murder another farmer and his wife,

inflicting severe injuries with a cooking knife. The offender committed suicide at once with a revolver. No reports are to hand as to the cause.

DR. ROBERT KOCH, now in Kyoto, is said to be slightly ill, being unable to appear at an entertainment given by the Japanese doctors of the city in his honour.

A PASSENGER train collided with a locomotive at the Kumamoto Station on the Kyushu Railway. Both locomotives were damaged and a passenger was slightly injured.

ON Aug. 5th, two bags of new rice were brought from the district of North Katsushika, Saitama prefecture, to Tokyo. The complimentary price was yen 21 per *koku*.

A SAPPORO telegram under date of Aug. 4th says that owing to dense fog, a steamer was wrecked off Kushiro. Of the crew, five were drowned and one is missing.

BARON HAYASHI, Ambassador to the Royal Italian Court, will leave on Sept. 16th for his post. Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Berlin, will leave at the beginning of the same month for Germany.

SOME workmen employed at the Tashiro coal mine in Fukushima prefecture struck work on Aug. 4th asking for an increase of wages. A number of policemen were sent from Fukushima to deal with the affair.

MR. SUGIRANI, Assistant General Manager of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, has been appointed Manager of the Mitsu Bishi's Kobe yard and will be succeeded at Nagasaki by Mr. Shiota from Kobe.

ACCORDING to latest investigations, the population of Yokohama and other places in Kanagawa prefecture is as follows: Yokohama, 378,884; Yokosuka, 62,876; Odawara, 18,615; Uraga, 17,471; and Urago, 12,185.

THE steamer *Ono Maru V.* (438 tons) went ashore at Naihō, Etorofu, at 2 p.m. on Aug. 4th, being subsequently wrecked. The cause is not yet reported. She was insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co. for yen 13,000.

A TELEGRAM from Uwajima says that at 10.30 p.m. on July 31st a large comet was observed, with an apparent motion from south to north. When it first appeared, its refulgence was equal to that of the moon, then little past the new.

COUNT KOMURA, Japanese Ambassador in London, arrived in St. Petersburg at 8.25 a.m. on August 1st. The same afternoon he visited the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 4th, he will leave for Dairen on his way home.

S. KOSAKA, a well-known raw silk manufacturer living in the district of Ina, Shinshu, committed suicide at the office of the Shinyei-Kaishi, Kobe, by fatally injuring himself in the throat with a revolver. The cause is said to have been failure in business.

A HONGKONG telegram to the *Shanghai Mercury* on July 24 said that Mr. Charles Collett, manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Wallen and Co., shipping brokers, etc., whose head office is in Shanghai, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver early the same morning.

THE Privy Council held a conference at 9 a.m. on July 30th at which meeting Count Higashi Kuze presided. The protocols of the proposed treaty with regard to the mutual protection of American and Japanese patents, trade-marks and

copy rights in China, and Korea, were passed after Viscount Terauchi, Minister for War, and Baron Hirata, Minister for Home Affairs delivered short addresses on the bills.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mr. Funakoshi, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Berlin, the Kaiser returned on July 29th from his visit to the northern provinces. His Majesty left on Aug. 1st for Sweden in company with the Kaiserin and the Minister for Foreign Affairs in order to return the recent visit of the King and Queen of that country.

A LARGE body of influential and wealthy gentry and merchants of Kirin are determined to get back into Chinese hands the control of the Changchun-Kirin Railway; and for this purpose the sum of Tls. 1,760,000 has been subscribed. Mr. Han Tingchi, a leading notable of Huatien district, Kirin, has subscribed Tls. 300,000 and offered to give more if more were needed for the patriotic object in view.

THE supply of water in Yokohama has been stopped during three hours from 8 to 11 a.m., every day. Officials of the Yokohama Water Works say that the supply in the reservoirs has been somewhat reduced owing to the continued hot weather. So long as this lasts, the time during which the supply will be stopped is likely to be extended. The demand for water amounts to about 6,400,000 gallons every day while the supply from source to reservoir is 5,500,000 gallons, making a shortage of 900,000 gallons every day.

FURTHER reports have been received in Yokohama with regard to the movements of the American Fleet. As already reported, the fleet will arrive at Yokohama on Oct. 17th, and will stay till the 24th. Subsequently the fleet will be divided into squadrons, namely the First and Second. The First Squadron will proceed to Manila, arriving there on Oct. 31st and the Second is due at Amoy on the 29th. The whole fleet will leave Manila on Nov. 7th for home via Suez. When the fleet will once again reach home waters is not yet known.

THE Specie Bank, the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and eight other prominent firms of Yokohama have published a joint notification asking the citizens to subscribe money—not less than yen 10 each—to the American Fleet reception committee. The notification states that fifty years have elapsed since Yokohama was opened for foreign trade after the visit of the predecessors of the present Fleet, and therefore Yokohama citizens should be grateful to the Americans. This is the best opportunity for the citizens to return thanks by welcoming the visitors in every possible way. The reception committee have provided an office in the Yokohama Bank Club.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank will shortly hold a semi-annual general meeting where the detailed report of business done during the first half of this year will be presented to the shareholders. It is said that business in Manchuria was generally unsuccessful. The branches in Antung and Port Arthur sustained a loss. In consequence of the failure of some foreign firms in Yokohama and Kobe, and also in Tientsin, a certain degree of stringency was felt by the bank. The London business, however, was considerably more prosperous, realizing a profit substantially in excess of that for the previous half-year. The net profit was almost similar to that of the preceding year. The usual legal and special reserves will be made and an interim dividend declared at the previous rate—10 per cent per annum.

## THE MERCANTILE MARINE OF JAPAN.

At the close of this fiscal year the State's subsidies to the mercantile marine's officially-ordered services will come up for renewal, and according to the *Mainichi Shimbun* there is some idea of cutting down the amount considerably. The critics allege that no country except France grants such generous subsidies to its mercantile marine as Japan does, and that although this course might be proper were the national finances in a flourishing condition, it is not consistent with present circumstances. They point out that there are three sources of subsidy, namely, grants in aid of special services and encouragement funds on account of navigation and of shipbuilding. These various forms of subvention seem to overlap somewhat, and there will evidently be an agitation for effecting a reduction. So far as we (*Japan Mail*) can see, the mercantile marine of Japan and the army are indissolubly related. The Japanese Government has to choose between one of two things. Either it must have a special service of military transports or it must dictate to its mercantile marine terms such as shall render the latter competent to furnish transports at any moment. The former method is largely though not wholly adopted in England. There is a fleet of military transports flying the Union Jack, and there are subsidised steamship companies whose vessels always hold themselves in readiness to act as transports. Besides, there is the enormous congeries of vessels plying to and from all parts of the world under the English flag, and upon these it is possible to make heavy drafts in case of need, without dislocating the regular services. But it is not competent for Japan to adopt the English system, yet at all events, England can use a fleet of military transports with advantage because she has troops stationed in the four quarters of the globe, and the duty of carrying exchanges and reliefs as well as munitions of war gives full employment to a number of ships. But with the exception of Formosa, Manchuria and Korea, which places may be said to be almost within a stone's throw of her shores, there are no over-sea localities where Japan is required to maintain a military force, and it would therefore be most uneconomical for her to adopt the system of military transports. She has to trust entirely to her mercantile marine, and it behoves her to consider very seriously whether she is prepared to cripple the continental efficiency of her army by a cheese-paring policy in the matter of her mercantile marine. Without the aid which the latter was able to furnish in 1904 and 1905 the war could never have been conducted to a successful issue, and if Japan, forgetful of that fact, adopts a parsimonious policy for the sake of saving 3 or 4 hundred thousand pounds annually out of the assistance granted to her mercantile marine, she must either reduce her army or incur the reproach of short-sightedness.

## THE QUESTION OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

Friday, July 31.

The news transmitted this morning by Reuter with reference to the action of the Railways communicating with the western coast of America may lead to very important consequences. This complication is entirely due in the first place to a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the

sense that all railways carrying exports or imports must clearly state their rates of freight. To understand what this means one has to note that the practice hitherto has been to charge through rates on such goods. A through rate in this case means that a railway's charge and a steamship's charge are lumped together, the two carriers agreeing between themselves as to the manner of dividing this money between them, but not taking the public into their confidence with regard to the mode of division. Of course the prime object of such an arrangement is to facilitate competition with the Suez route, which is already handicapped by the greater length of time goods travelling by it take to reach their destination. It fell out, however, that out of the total sum collected the part allotted to the Railways was discovered to be less than the prices charged by them in interstate traffic. That is to say, the Railways were carrying over-sea goods to and from the coast at rates cheaper than they charged on inland goods. This differentiation was considered improper by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and consequently it ordered that the rates actually charged for the railway carriage of over-sea goods should be published. This involved one of two things, namely, either that the Railways must get a greatly increased share of the through rates or that they must appear before the public as differentiating largely in favour of over-sea merchandise. An exceedingly difficult situation was thus created. Of course in the case of railways which owned or had a large share in steamship companies, it did not matter at all what mode was adopted in apportioning the charge, for if the steamers' share became small that of the railways was correspondingly increased and the net result was the same. But where no such connexion existed between the ocean-carrier and the land-carrier, one or the other had to suffer disproportionately. Apparently the Railways have now adopted an extreme course. They have notified their determination, as we read the telegram, to limit themselves strictly to land transport and to abandon their connecting steamship services altogether. How much effect all this may have in hampering trade, it is impossible to foresee, but it certainly does appear to outsiders that, during the past year and a half, officialdom in the United States has been interfering somewhat unduly with freedom of trade. One telegram says that a probable consequence of the action now taken by the Railways will be the transfer of all the Pacific steamship lines to Japanese hands. But we fail to see what benefit the Japanese could derive from such ownership. The Pacific route has hitherto been enabled to compete with the Suez Canal solely by judicious cooperation between the steamers and the railways. So soon as that cooperation ceases, the business of ocean transport, so far as the Pacific is concerned, becomes a very doubtful enterprise, and the steamship lines would be white elephants in Japanese hands.

We are by no means sure, however, that Reuter's telegram is correct. What seems to us more probable is that the Railway Companies have merely announced their intention of not carrying any merchandise at through rates after Nov. 1st. That would be natural, since all the advantages of the through rate are annulled so soon as the method of dividing it is published. Very likely this announcement has been misconstrued into an intimation of a resolve to have no further direct relations with the steamship companies.

Saturday, August 1.

Confused reports are still sent across the wires with regard to the action taken by the Railway Companies carrying goods to and from the Pacific coast. It is difficult to reconcile these stories with the suggestions of common sense. The Railway Companies are represented as having announced their determination not to carry imports from the Pacific coast or exports to that coast. But the railways are public carriers, and if goods are offered for transport at duly scheduled rates, it is difficult to see how railway companies can refuse to carry them. We can conceive the Railway Companies taking up the position that, if they are obliged to equalise their charges on the carriage of domestic goods and on that of foreign, so little will remain for the connecting steamers on the Pacific that these over-sea services must be abandoned. That would be another method of bidding for a Government subsidy, and might also have the effect of forcing the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify its opinions. But it is useless to discuss the question until clearer details are at hand.

Sunday, August 2.

The latest news officially received with reference to the action of the Trans-Continental American Railways is to the effect that, as we conjectured at the time, the Railways have not made any declaration of the kind attributed to them. It is true that they will be unable to carry merchandise at through rates after the 1st of November, but they have not announced any intention whatever of abandoning their trans-ocean services. These facts are said to have been telegraphed by Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul-General in New York. It comes to this, therefore, that the programme of abandonment is a newspaper invention, but there are shrewd suspicions that it was prompted in the first place by the Railway Companies, who think that they see in the present situation a powerful argument in support of their often-repeated demand for the subsidizing of their over-sea services. If these services did not pay even in the absence of official interference as to revision of rates, their position will be still worse when a portion of the goods hitherto carried by them is diverted to the Suez route. Many people will sympathise with the Railway Companies and will be disposed to arrive at the conclusion that this meddling with private business, which has distinguished the policy of the United States Government under President Roosevelt's direction, is not in the best interests of American prosperity.

Monday, August 3.

Mr. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is telegraphically quoted by the New York correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that the steamship lines on the Pacific, owned partly or wholly by the Railway Companies, have hitherto proved a source of loss, and if the new system of allotting the proportionate rates be carried out, the loss will become greater than ever. It is on this account that the Railway Companies are adopting their present attitude. Unless the Treasury comes to the rescue, it will be necessary either to sell these steamship lines or to lay up the steamers, and in either case the United States flag will disappear from the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile another telegram says that the raising of rates by the Railways on trans continental goods means a great appreciation in the price of American cereals carried to the European market, and that something like

consternation has been created. All this is supposed to be the outcome of the extensive watering of railway stocks which has taken place in America during recent years. The earnings of the lines ceased to be sufficient to pay good dividends on the inflated capital, and it became necessary to raise fares.

#### KOREA.

Friday, July 31.

The excitement continues to grow in vehemence with reference to the substitution of official nominations for popular elections in the matter of municipal headmen in the Japanese settlements in Korea. Mr. Resident Miura has issued a notification declaring that the unique purpose of the change is to secure administrative uniformity and to correct abuses. He calls upon the people not to be misled by agitators, and he threatens that the law will be invoked against newspapers which write in an intemperate strain. This notification has had anything but a calming effect and the commotion threatens to reach a crisis.

Saturday, August 1.

The adherents of municipal autonomy in Korea continue their agitation. They have decided that if the Residency-General insists on substituting official nomination for election in the case of mayors, all the municipal officials shall resign *en masse*. They have also denounced the newspaper called the *Keijo Nippo* for writing in a strain which they considered insulting.

The Korean delegate, Mr. Kim, President of the Privy Council, is the bearer of several high Orders which have been presented by the Korean Prince Imperial to the Empress of Japan, to the Crown Princess, and to Princess Ito. These presentations were attended with considerable ceremony and were of course made the occasion of grand banquets.

Sunday, August 2.

As might have been expected, a Committee appointed to represent the Japanese Municipalities in Korea has been informed by Viscount Sone that without reference to Prince Ito no change can be made in the recent announcement that the Mayors of Municipalities should henceforward be official nominees.

On the 1st inst. the ceremony of opening the Law Courts organised in conformity with the new codes took place in Korea. There were 28 of these courts in all; namely, a Supreme Court in Seoul; Courts of Appeal in Seoul, Pyongyang and Taiku; eight Provincial Courts and 16 District Courts. In all these Tribunals Japanese legal experts occupy a prominent place.

The Seoul-Wiju Railway has been again injured by floods. It had just been re-opened to traffic, when another downpour caused fresh damage on the 30th ultimo.

By the exertions of the police a riot which threatened to assume serious proportions has been checked at the Unsan Mine, which is situated in the north of Pyongando. It appears that there are some 700 Chinese employed at this mine, and that they are a very unruly lot, greatly addicted to gambling and drinking. The necessity of arresting the most prominent of them was recognised, and a party of Japanese police accompanied by the Chinese Consul repaired to the mine. After due investigation seven arrests were made, whereupon the comrades of the incriminated men assembled for the purpose of attempting a rescue, and were confronted by the Korean miners who strongly approved

of the arrest. A serious collision was with difficulty averted and the prisoners were marched away under escort.

Tuesday, August 4.

There is a curious telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Seoul. It says that the police have collected information showing that certain American citizens and German subjects, acting in collusion with Koreans, have been making a practice of inveigling the sons of wealthy Koreans into foreign houses and winning large sums from them by gambling. The police accordingly lay in wait outside one of these houses, and arrested several of the gamblers as they were emerging. The perplexing feature of this story is that as the arrests were made outside the house, one does not see how any proof of the gambling offence can have been obtained.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent wires that the investigation with regard to the alleged embezzlement of the Debt Redemption Fund has been proceeding steadily for some days, and that, according to present appearances, the editor of the *Daihan Mai-Il Shimpō* will be remanded for trial on a charge of embezzling property consigned to his care. The telegram says nothing about Mr. Bethell, but it is commonly rumoured that large blocks of the money were lent or deposited by him here and there, in some cases without sufficient security. If this be true, it would seem that the full control of the fund was in Mr. Bethell's hand.

According to Mr. Tsurubara, who has been interviewed by a member of the *Hochi Shimbun's* staff in Tokyo, there are excellent reasons for adopting the system of official nomination in lieu of that of election in appointing mayors of Japanese Municipalities in Korea. The election method has proved a conspicuous failure, for the elections are effectually controlled by cliques who represent the natives of special provinces of Japan. These contrive that their own nominees shall be chosen and, when that is accomplished, they devote to the remuneration of these officials large sums of money which ought to be employed for the public benefit. Road-making, sanitation, education, and such matters occupy an entirely secondary place in the vista of these electors, and there are even instances of a community numbering 10,000 which relies on the assistance of the Residency-General for the maintenance of a solitary children's school. In fact, while collecting considerable sums from the local inhabitants, the Municipalities squander the money on official emoluments, and the only remedy lies in depriving them of competence to mismanage affairs.

#### FINANCE.

An anonymous informant of the *Nippon*, who is described as well versed in the views of the Katsura Cabinet, says that the mere question of the amount actually saved by postponing public enterprises is not at all so important as the nature of the postponements. The Ministry's aim will be to carry out all works of obvious advisability and to postpone those which are less pressing. Thus it may very well happen that work which the Saionji Cabinet proposed to postpone will be taken up vigorously by the Katsura Ministry, while, on the contrary, enterprises which the last Cabinet was inclined to push will be relegated to the second or third rank by the statesmen now in power. This sounds very like the preface to an announcement that on the whole the

saving effected in this direction by the Katsura Cabinet will not be much greater than that provided for by its predecessor. And indeed it is stated that in this matter of postponements the utmost that can be effected will be a saving of 5 million yen.

As to the abolition of objectionable taxes, namely, those on salt, on woven stuffs and on communications, we read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that the matter has received mature consideration at the Ministry's hands, but that the possibility of abolishing these imposts is not apparent. The three taxes now yield a revenue of about 25 million yen and that they are expected to produce 32 million yen next year, namely, salt 9,700,000, textile fabrics 20 millions and communications tax 2,200,000. If this large slice were cut out of the revenue, it would be absolutely necessary to provide some substituted sources of income. That would entail a tax on houses or on fixed property, or on something else even more objectionable than the incriminated imposts. It would of course be easy to abolish the communications tax, which is a comparatively small item. But the Cabinet regards such a step as mere cheese-paring. Hence the three taxes will be retained in the Budget.

The argument with regard to the Communications tax strikes us as peculiarly forceless. If the impost yielded a large revenue, there might be some excuse for continuing it, and indeed that is precisely the defence set up in behalf of the taxes on textile fabrics and on salt. But to say that a tax, however obnoxious, need not be abolished because the amount it produces is insignificant, seems not only contradictory but fatuous. We do not believe that the Cabinet entertains any such view.

The two great sources of financial trouble in Japan at present are the large appropriations on account of the Army and Navy and the difficulty of solving the railway problem. As time goes by, it does not seem to bring us any nearer to the period when the bonds representing the purchase price of the railways can be safely transferred to the hands of the old shareholders, and in view of this dilemma a theory appears to be gaining ground that the railways ought to be converted into a hybrid enterprise, half official and half private, or that they should be entirely restored to their original owners. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that this question is greatly complicating the choice of an official to take the portfolio of Finance. In point of high ability and the enjoyment of public confidence nobody more suitable could be selected than Mr. Kato Takaaki. But Mr. Kato actually resigned his portfolio in the last Katsura Ministry on the explicit ground of inability to agree with the plan for the nationalization of the private railways. Hence as a Katsura Ministry was originally responsible for that plan, it cannot now place the portfolio of Finance in Mr. Kato's hands. Baron Sakatani is similarly disqualified, for although in his official capacity he agreed to nationalization, he was always privately opposed to it. Our contemporary seems to think that the filling of the Chair of Finance is a pressing necessity. But surely that is not the case? Things can go on very well in their present groove for a few months longer at all events.

The fourth or final day of the meeting of the Toyo Race Club came off on July 30th at Tohato near Fukuoka. In the second race of the new country bred horses, the pari mutuel paid yen 1,820. The total sale of chances for the four days amounted to yen 977,070.



## CHINA.

Friday, July 31.

A Chinese paper published in Shanghai, whose name we can not decipher from the telegrams, appears to be writing in a very incendiary strain against Japan. It is much incensed about the action recently taken by the Viceroy of Min-Chih in the matter of forging Japanese banknotes. It appears that for some time past forged notes have been largely circulated in Formosa, and in spite of the vigilance exercised by the police the forgers could not be discovered. At last their base of operations was found to be Foochow, where a number of Chinese subjects were acting in collusion with some Formosan Chinese to forge and utter the notes. The Viceroy of Formosa sent an official to submit the facts direct to the Viceroy of Min-Chih, and the latter immediately took up the question. The scene of the forgers' operations was discovered and surrounded by a body of Chinese soldiers and policemen. The forgers appear to have attempted armed resistance but they were overcome without any casualties to life or limb and seven of their number were arrested. Naturally this incident created some commotion and the Shanghai paper referred above seems to think that Japan's action was in some unexplained manner a violation of Chinese sovereignty. If the relations between the two Eastern Empires are to be judged by such tribunals, both Occidental and Chinese, as those which undertook to adjudicate the *Tatsu Maru* affair and as the Shanghai journal quoted above, there can be only one ending.

It appears to have been premature to say that the Yalu Timber Felling affair had been virtually settled. There are still several points in dispute. One relates to the compulsory sale of timber to the Chinese authorities for the purposes of railway building and river conservation. The Japanese desire to have a limit set to such purchases; the Chinese desire them to be unlimited. Then there is a difficulty about the powers vested in the Tung-Pien Taotai at Antung. The Chinese are said to be asking for greater powers than the Treaty warrants whereas the Japanese insist that there shall be no such extension. Then again there is a dispute with reference to the price that shall be asked in the event of transferring the enterprise to private hands a year hence, if such a course should be deemed desirable. The Japanese wish to fix the price now whereas the Chinese propose to defer that measure until the time comes.

The bandits of South Manchuria seem to be taking advantage of the state of the millet which now stands several feet high and affords cover as well as concealment. Parties of them have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Pitzewo and have carried off two local headmen whom they are holding for ransom.

Saturday, August 1.

Two Chinese high officials have been dismissed from office for continuing the practice of opium smoking in the face of all the strenuous orders issued on the subject. The Throne has also been memorialized to expedite the enforcement of the veto upon poppy-growing throughout the Empire. Further it has been decided that all persons injecting morphine as an alternative to opium smoking, and all persons manufacturing implements for that purpose, shall be severely dealt with.

It is stated that the typhoon on the 27th ultimo at Canton was the most severe by

which the city had been visited during the past 30 or 40 years. The rain, although it lasted only a few hours, came down in such deluges that there was a fresh calamity of inundation and further districts were devastated.

The new Chinese Representative to Tokyo, Mr. Hu Weitchi, reached Tokyo on the 31st ultimo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded at once to the Legation.

Sunday, August 2.

The news arriving daily from Peking shows that the agitation in favour of speedily convening a national assembly grows steadily stronger. It may be that the example of Turkey has produced an effect, but, at all events, the Reform Party appears to be gaining ground. It is pointed out that the Emperor's malady is chronic, that it is now aggravated by dyspepsia, and that altogether his Majesty's condition must be described as precarious. As for the Empress Dowager, she is in her 74th year and shows plain symptoms of declining vitality. Should both these figures be removed from the scene before the National Assembly has been opened, very serious results might ensue. We are reminded in some respects of the state of affairs that existed in Japan 28 years ago, when a strong party of politicians were agitating for the speedy opening of the National Assembly. But in Japan the leaders of the nation were able to proceed with much greater deliberation than the Chinese agitators seem willing to contemplate. Thus the Japanese local assemblies had been in actual existence for some years before the date was fixed for the promulgation of the Constitution, and moreover an interval of 10 years was allowed between the official fixing of that date and the actual promulgation. In China, on the contrary, the provincial assemblies have not yet come into existence and will not do so for some months longer at soonest, yet we find an already impatient demand for a national assembly. No wonder that the cautious statesmen in the Middle Kingdom are unwilling to move with such precipitancy.

The problem of dealing with the disbanded Manchu Banner Troops appears to be inconveniently pressing in China. It has been suggested that the plan pursued in Japan should be adopted, namely, to commute into pension bonds the salaries hitherto received by these men. But there are said to be 2 million persons in the category, and many of them are not only without resources but also have no capacity for earning money. On the other hand, the Treasury shrinks from imposing any new tax for the purpose of pensioning these men. No feasible solution of the problem is yet suggested.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Peking which says that it is proposed to make the possession of the minimum sum of a million dollars a qualification for membership of the National Assembly.

Monday, August 3.

The Central Bank of China was only very recently established yet it is said to be already threatened with forgery of its notes. The fact that notes are in process of forgery at Singapore has been discovered and the authorities are on their guard.

Shanghai publishes a telegram from Peking to the effect that certain foreign projectors are endeavouring to bribe the Governor of Shansi to grant them extensive mining concessions. It is a far cry to Shansi, and inasmuch as the Governor of a Chinese province has no competence to grant mining

concessions without reference to the Central Authorities, the story seems hardly entitled to credence.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Harbin says that the attempt to postpone the opening of the frontier customs stations has failed and that they were to be opened on the 3rd inst.

Somewhat vague news comes from Peking, nominally emanating from the Chinese Legation in St. Petersburg. It refers to a decision said to have been taken by the Russian Authorities not to employ any Chinese labourers on the Amur Railway. A number of these men were, until recently, engaged on the work, and being discharged in consequence of the above decision, they took to brigandage. The Chinese Minister in the Russian capital advises therefore that steps be taken to prevent any further exodus of Chinese labourers to the Amur district, and that arrangements be effected for the return of those who are already there.

Some of the Chinese provinces, as for example Fukkien and Yunnan, have voluntarily shortened the period officially fixed for the cessation of poppy growing, and have arranged that this industry shall cease within three years at latest. In consequence of this the Throne has been memorialized in the sense that the originally determined period of ten years shall be reduced to three for the whole Empire. Certainly according to present appearances it would seem that the Chinese are about to succeed in their anti-opium crusade. The task seemed almost hopeless at first, but difficulties often disappear when they are resolutely grappled with.

It appears that six Chinese students who recently returned to their country having mastered the printing art in Japan, have been taken into the Government service, three of them being employed by the Department of Education. This is noted as the first instance of official positions being given to students educated in this accomplishment abroad.

Tuesday, August 4.

The Viceroy of Manchuria has employed two American citizens at the instance of Governor Tang for the purposes of a model cattle-breeding and agricultural farm. One of the two appears to be a Mr. Parker, but we can not decipher the name of the other in its romanized disguise.

Lieut. General Baron Fukushima and Major-General Aoki have reached Nanking and are reported to have received a hearty welcome from all classes. They are to return to Shanghai on the 5th inst. and will leave that place for Japan by the *Hakui Maru* on the 8th.

The Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writing under date of the 22nd ultimo has the following:—

Governor Tang Shao-yi, special Imperial Commissioner to offer the thanks of the Chinese Government to the United States Government for the restoration of Tls. 24,000,000 of the 1900 Boxer indemnity to China, will probably start for Shanghai in a few days and then sail by a mail steamer for the United States in company with his private secretary and three other officials. The chief object of the Peking Government in sending such an able and high official as H. E. Tang to thank the Washington Government is to show to the other Christian countries in the West that China feels greatly gratified with the action of President Roosevelt and that as money is so scarce in every part of the Chinese Empire at the present moment and the people are so poor, the Chinese Government will feel equally gratified if other countries will follow the good example set by America. Moreover it is believed in Chinese official circles in North China that H. E. Tang's mission has also something to do with the development of industrial enterprises in the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. In view of the high-handed action of the Tokio Government

in the Fakumén, Chientao and other questions still pending between China and Japan in Manchuria, it is the intention of the Chinese Government to invite American capitalists to invest their money in mining and other industries in Fêngtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, especially in Fêngtien the richest of the three provinces. As H. E. Tang is one of the very few foreign-educated Chinese officials who are holding high and important positions in China and as he is also perfectly acquainted with the conditions of life in America on account of his long residence at Yale, it is hoped that his visit will effect more than merely to cement the existing friendly relations between China and America. During his absence Viceroy Hsü Shih-chang will act for him at Mukden. H. E. Tang has now been given the brevet rank of a President of one of the larger Ministries, and it is possible that he will be promoted actual President on his return from America. In this case the appointment of the Governorship of Fêngtien would be abolished as suggested by His Excellency some time ago. The Empress-Dowager first intended to send Liang Tun-ven, Junior Vice-President of the Waiwupai, to the United States for this important purpose as he was also a Yale graduate, but he declined.

The negotiations with the Japanese Legation here about the Fakumén, Chi-ntao and other question will be discontinued until the return of Governor Tang from America, and Mr. Ijimi, the new Japanese Minister to China, is not expected in Peking for some time.

Nothing is easier than to apply such adjectives as "high-handed" to the action of a foreign State, but to us it appears, and we think that the majority of calm observers will endorse our view, that so far as the Fakumen Railway is concerned the epithet "high-handed" belongs to China's action solely, since it was she who proceeded to deliberately violate her Convention with Japan by contracting for the construction of a railway parallel to the South Manchuria line. Again, with what pretence of justice can Japan's procedure in Chientao be called "high-handed"? All that Japan did was to send a company of gendarmes to protect the lives and properties of Korean subjects in a district which Korea has long claimed as her own. Then again, on which side was the high-handed action in the *Tatsu Maru* affair? Even if the *Tatsu Maru* had been lying in the harbour at Shanghai, the Chinese authorities would not have been justified in seizing her so long as the system of extra-territorial jurisdiction prevails in the Middle Kingdom. Yet China seized the ship and hauled down the Japanese flag without giving a moment's thought to the lawless character of her action. And in the face of all these facts we are told that Japan's action is "high handed." We are very sure that if the *Tatsu Maru* had been a British ship, if British subjects had been the concessionaries of the South Manchuria Railway, and if the lives and properties of Englishmen were imperilled for want of sufficient protection in Chientao, the verdict of the foreign press would be very different.

There has been a serious catastrophe in Peking. On the 2nd inst. fire broke out in the canteen of the German barracks and the whole building seems to have been destroyed. A major, a non-commissioned officer, and ten men were killed and 20 injured. It is stated that the other troops, especially the Chinese, rendered full assistance. There is no suggestion that the fire was anything but accidental, unless we so interpret a telegram saying that the origin is unknown and that considerable excitement prevails. It is stated that some French soldiers were included amongst those killed, and the presumption is that they were attempting to extinguish the fire when they were caught under a falling building.

Wednesday, August 5.

The Peking Government, it is alleged, has received information to the effect that the

anti-dynastic conspirators in the provinces are planning a general outbreak for the time when the United States Squadron arrives in Eastern waters. They are collecting arms and ammunition at Amoy for the purposes of the insurrection, and instructions have been accordingly issued to the authorities of that place to be specially on their guard. One wonders whether the time will ever come when peace and quiet will be restored throughout the huge Empire of China. Even Russia, disturbed as are its internal conditions and various as are the races whose affairs it administers, enjoys calm and tranquillity compared with China.

Delegations charged with the duty of urging the rapid convocation of a national assembly have reached Peking from Canton and Kilin, which two places are about as far apart as they well could be, and although it is not at all likely that the Cantonese and the Kilinese have put their heads together to devise a dramatic effect, the simultaneous arrival of two such delegations in the Chinese capital certainly suggests something of the kind. Meanwhile all this commotion seems to be having an effect, for it is said that the Provincial Assemblies will probably be opened in November next.

There has been quite a commotion at the Shimbū Gakko in Tokyo. This is a school specially established under the auspices of Lieut. General Baron Fukushima to prepare Chinese students for admission to the Military College. Recently some uneasiness was caused at the School by rumours that, owing to deficient accommodation, it would be necessary to limit the number of lads admitted from the School to the Military College. General Fukushima was communicated with by telegram on this subject—he was then travelling in China—and he replied that the students need not have any apprehension inasmuch as no restriction would be imposed on the number of admissions to the college. The students were thus partially satisfied, but it appears that simultaneously with raising this question they had addressed to Mr. Chu, Superintendent of Chinese education in Japan, a request that the Chinese Government should defray their travelling expenses while in Japan and also their hospital fees in the event of illness. The Chinese Government refused to grant this request, and accordingly 93 of the students went on strike, threatening to leave the School permanently. The Faculty of the School decided that the wisest course in the circumstances would be to intimate to the strikers that their names had been struck altogether off the roll of the School. Since then the expelled students have been paying repeated visits to the residence of Mr. Chu, and some apprehensions are entertained for the latter's safety. The School had 280 students at the time of the incident, so that its roll is now reduced to 187.

Thursday, August 6.

A telegram from Peking quotes the *Chungwan Jihpao* as saying that a Japanese officer named Kawakita has been convicted of selling to the Chinese Department of War and to the Russians certain secret documents belonging to the Japanese War Office. It will be remembered that a short time ago some secret papers describing the operations against Port Arthur from the Japanese point of view were found to be missing from the archives of the Governor-General in Kwantung, and that an officer was punished for carelessness in guarding these papers. It is now supposed that the documents sold by Kawakita, who had the Chinese name of Chang, were the papers missing at Kwantung.

On the night of the 4th inst. somebody effected an entrance into the sleeping-room of the Russian Consul at Tientsin and stabbed him in the stomach. It will be remembered that the predecessor of this Consul was shot with a pistol and this second outrage has naturally created some excitement. Happily the wound is not dangerous.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that an important treaty has been concluded between France and China. Its cardinal provisions are, first, that France shall have confidence to adopt suitable measures in the event of any Chinese subjects attempting to smuggle arms, ammunition or other war material across the frontier into China; secondly, that the Viceroy and Governors of Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi shall have competence to communicate directly with the French authorities at Hanoi with respect to any Chinese insurgents or rioters who may be lying concealed in French territory; thirdly, that Chinese detectives may cross the frontier into Chinese territory for the purpose of tracing conspirators or insurgents but that no attempt to arrest or deal with such law breakers shall be made without previous appeal to the French authorities; fourthly, that in no circumstances shall Chinese troops be permitted to cross the frontier and operate in French dominions; fifthly, that in the event of Chinese insurgents or conspirators escaping across the frontier into French territory, the Chinese Government may make application to the French authorities for their arrest and extradition, but these active steps must never be taken by the Chinese themselves; and, finally, that should Chinese subjects combine with French subjects for illegal purposes within French territory, the French authorities shall be competent to arrest the former and duly punish them.

We take the following from the America Report of the China Association for 1907-8:—

Complaints were made during the year with reference to alleged discrimination by the Japanese in the freight charges on the South Manchurian Railway. An examination of the allegations showed that the discrimination was rather between ports than peoples. It was said, and not without reason, that the freight charges on the railway had been so arranged that it was cheaper to send goods to Kwangcheng via Dairen than via Newchwang which is about 130 miles nearer. The basis of that complaint has since been removed by the issue of new regulations which make the charge per ton for goods sent by either route to Kwangcheng the same.

#### "MIYE MARU."

Friday, July 31.

There appears to be very little doubt that a satisfactory settlement will be reached in the affair of the *Mye Maru*. Generally these incidents are very difficult to adjudicate justly, as more or less doubt attaches to the exact position where the seizure of a fishing vessel is made. But in the case of the *Mye Maru* no doubt is said to exist, inasmuch as a Japanese warship, which happened to be upon the scene, obtained from the Russian ship making the seizure clear evidence of the exact locality. This evidence is said to show that at the time of her capture the *Mye Maru* was fishing in a place fully  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Commander Islands, and was consequently far outside the limit of territorial waters. It follows therefore, assuming these statements to be correct, that the Russians were not justified in treating the Japanese as malefactors, and still less were they warranted in trying them by court martial. All this is so very patent that one can not imagine any perplexity on the side of the

Russians, and therefore, pending receipt of their version of the affair, judgment must be suspended. Meanwhile communications having been opened between the two Governments, there is no probability that the death sentence will be carried out until the matter has received the fullest investigation. It is of course just conceivable though not at all probable that the Russian man-of-war may have acted on the supposition that the Behring Sea limit of territorial waters, namely, 30 miles, was applicable to Japanese fishing in northern waters. But the Behring Sea limit is a special arrangement between America, Russia and England, and Japan not having adhered to it, is in no way bound by its provisions.

Saturday, August 1.

The *Asahi Shinbun* has a long telegram from Tsuruga giving the particulars of the *Miye Maru* affair. From this account we gather that the owner of the *Miye Maru* is a Mr. Yoneda who, when the fishing stations in the Northern Seas were put up to auction last spring, tendered for three stations and was successful in obtaining the right to fish there. The *Miye Maru* accordingly proceeded to a place which he believed to be the first of these stations. Navigation proved to be a difficult matter in consequence of fogs, but her master finally concluded that he had reached his destination and proceeded to land the essential implements. While the *Miye Maru* was thus engaged, a Russian warship came in sight and signalled the master of the schooner to come on board. This signal having been obeyed and the master having explained his identification of the ground and exhibited his permit, the Russian officers informed him that his identification erred by one nautical mile, and that he must be treated as a poacher. All attempts to dispute this ruling proved futile, as did also the master's repeated requests to be allowed to land fishing implements at the other two stations for which they were destined. The Russians required the master to put up 250 roubles as security, and on his refusal to do so, he and three others of the schooner's officers were taken ashore under escort and imprisoned. Thereafter the schooner is said to have been stripped of all her valuables, which were sold then and there, and the prisoners, having been released, were put on board their vessel and ordered to accompany the warship to Vladivostok. Arriving at Nicolaïvsk, the Russian officers made a change of programme, for they ordered all the crew of the *Miye Maru*, with the exception of five men, to leave the ship at once and to find their way home as best they could. Here a sharp dispute seems to have occurred. The crew refused to leave the *Miye Maru* as long as the Japanese flag was flying over her and the Russians hesitated to lower the flag. Finally a party of bluejackets under arms were brought from the Russian ship and the Japanese were forced to land at the point of the bayonet. Here the *Asahi Shinbun's* account becomes unintelligible, but we learn from a Russian official report that while the Japanese crew were being escorted through Nicolaïvsk, they disobeyed an order not to walk on the *trottoir*, and when the escort attempted to enforce the order, the Japanese picked up stones and used them with such effect that the skull of the officer commanding the escort was fractured. Nicolaïvsk being under martial law the offenders were immediately tried by court martial and six of them were condemned to death. These

six men appear to be still detained in prison at Nicolaïvsk, but the rest of the crew of the *Miye Maru* were taken to Vladivostok.

It will be seen from the above that the affair is very unfortunate. The action of the Russian ship cannot but be considered harsh if it be true that the Japanese were able to show a proper permit, and if there was credible evidence that the *Miye Maru's* position erred by only one mile. As to the fracas at Nicolaïvsk, it is impossible to form a definite opinion without fuller details, but if the Japanese story be at all credible, the treatment extended to the crew of the *Miye Maru* would appear to have been unduly harsh. Here too, however, judgment must be reserved, and whatever the facts of the incident may be, there is no reason to apprehend that it will not receive fair and friendly treatment at Russia's hands.

Sunday, August 2.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* it is stated that the Foreign Office in Tokyo having telegraphed to the office of the Shimada Company in Nicolaïvsk for information about the *Miye Maru* affair, received an answer which reflects very seriously upon the Russian side of the question. It appears that according to Russian regulations no criminals or suspected criminals are permitted to walk upon the *trottoirs*. In Nicolaïvsk, however, not only are the roads very bad, but also owing to a recent fall of rain they were reduced to a sea of mud at the time of the passing of the *Miye Maru's* crew, and anyone keeping the road must have sunk over the ankles. In these circumstances some of the Japanese sailors innocently attempted to march along the sidewalk, which manoeuvre the Russian escort prevented by free recourse to the butts of their rifles. The Japanese, ignorant of the cause of this roughness and being unable in the absence of an interpreter to communicate intelligibly with the Russians, had recourse to stones. A fracas ensued with the result that one of the Japanese and one of the Russians were injured. A court martial was then held with the result already known. If these facts be authenticated, we have no doubt whatever that the men will be released. There was nothing to justify their treatment as criminals, and if such special regulations exist, the butt of a rifle is not the proper way to make them intelligible. Above all, the offence was insignificant. That six men should be condemned to death for such doings outrages every sense of proportion between crime and punishment.

A later telegram says that the Russian Government has agreed to remit the death penalty, but insists that the two questions shall be kept separate, namely, the legality of the ship's seizure and the act of violence committed by her crew. The Japanese Government is naturally unwilling to make this differentiation inasmuch as the treatment to which the crew were entitled depends directly on the nature of their offence and ultimately on the legality of their vessel's seizure.

Wednesday, August 5.

On the 3rd inst. the crew of the *Miye Maru*—less of course the six men condemned to death—arrived at Vladivostok. One of their number had died of sickness on the way from Nicolaïvsk so that only 30 remained. The men condemned to death are receiving all possible attention from the office of the Shimada Company in Nicolaïvsk and are reported to be behaving with much intrepidity. These attentions on the part of the Shimada

Company are necessitated by the fact that some of the Japanese were wounded in the fracas. Nobody doubts that the Appeal Court in St. Petersburg, to which this case has been carried, will pronounce a just judgment. It was of course contrary to all reason or right that the court-martial at Nicolaïvsk should condemn six men to the death penalty for such a paltry offence as throwing stones. Even a drum-head court-martial convened to try mutineers in the face of an enemy would hesitate to pass such a sentence. Very likely the Japanese deserve some punishment for their turbulence, but it would be quite monstrous to put them to death for such a peccadillo. The Russian authorities may be trusted to see this as clearly as anybody could see it, and therefore this particular affair will certainly be satisfactorily settled. But Japanese newspapers wisely suggest that the occasion should be seized by Japan for entering the Union concluded some time ago between Russia, America and England for the protection of seals and sea-otters in northern waters. Japan, since she came into possession of the southern part of Saghalien and its adjacent islands, has acquired a direct interest in this question of pelagic game preservation, and it would be distinctly to her advantage to unite with the above three Powers for the purpose of preventing the extermination of valuable animals.

In this context the *Hochi Shinbun* calls attention to the case of the *Kompira Maru*, a schooner of 52 tons, which was boarded by the Russian cruiser *Silka* last year and had 15 stand of small arms confiscated. In the document given at the time by the Commander of the *Silka* to the Master of the *Kompira Maru*, the place where the incident occurred was described as 17 miles from the Siberian shore, and it was frankly stated that the confiscation of the rifles was not on account of any offence actually committed, but was purely a preventive measure, taken in view of the fact that if the arms were left in the schooner's possession they might possibly be used for some illegal purposes at some future date. The *Kompira Maru* was perfectly within her right in carrying these small arms. Indeed her action was in compliance with the requirements of Japanese law, as without such equipment she would not have been eligible for bounty. This procedure on the part of the *Silka* has been under discussion ever since, as have also been the affairs of the schooners *Taiyo Maru* and *Daijuku Maru* which were confiscated by the Russians.

Of course there is not the slightest symptom of impatience or resentment on the part of the Japanese in connexion with any of these matters, especially in the case of the *Miye Maru*. The *Jiji Shimpō* doubtless interprets public opinion quite justly when it says that such petty incidents are to be regarded as mere accidents, quite incapable of affecting the general situation between two nations which have learned to regard each other with respect and genuine affection.

#### THE CLEARING HOUSES.

The much talked of conference of representatives of the five Clearing Houses of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kobe took place in the Bankers' Assembly Hall Nihonbashi, Tokyo on the 3rd inst. There were 25 representatives present, and Mr. Toyokawa Ryohei of the Mitsu Bishi Bank acted as chairman. The views formulated by each Clearing House were read in order, and were found so nearly unanimous that it



was decided to take the Tokyo document for basis of discussion, and to amend it if necessary in accordance with the opinions of the majority. This Tokyo *pronouncement* consists of 7 articles, which have already been translated in these columns. The gist of them may be here repeated, namely, that all new enterprises or extension of existing enterprises requiring recourse to loans shall be abandoned; that enterprises already sanctioned by the Diet shall be prosecuted with funds obtained by economising administrative expenses; that all contemplated loans shall be desisted from; that, without recourse to increased taxation, a sum of 50 million *yen* at least shall be devoted annually to the redemption of the National Debt; that the process of the yearly redemptions shall be by lot, except in cases where conversion can be effected on advantageous terms; and that, finally, a finance supervisory committee shall be organised, consisting of the Chief of the Bureau of Audit, members of both Houses of the Diet and representatives of the business men.

The above document was discussed, clause by clause, and accepted by the meeting with some petty amendments of phraseology, and with one important change, namely, that the sum appropriated annually for redemption of the National Debt shall not be less than 60 million *yen*. The Osaka Clearing House advocated 70 millions, and 60 millions was chosen as a compromise between the Osaka and the Tokyo figures.

The Osaka delegates presented also a proposal with reference to amending the time for payment of taxes. The delegates decided to hold another meeting on the 4th inst.

The second meeting of representatives of the Clearing Houses took place in Tokyo on the 4th inst. The first business on the programme was to discuss a bill presented by Osaka for changing the time for paying the last instalment of the *saké* tax from March to April. This change was recommended on the ground that money is generally tight in March and that the brewing of new *saké* is only just completed during that month, so that the immediate collection of the tax is a hardship. The meeting approved this proposal without dissent. It was next decided that the resolutions adopted on the preceding day with regard to the adjustment of the national finances should be embodied in a representation to the Government, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of drawing up the document.

The representatives of the five Clearing Houses now assembled in Tokyo held their third meeting on the 5th inst., and unanimously adopted for presentation to the Government a memorial embodying the seven recommendations which have already been detailed in these columns. It will be remembered that the duty of preparing this memorial had been entrusted to the members of the Tokyo Clearing Houses, who do not appear to have made any alteration but merely to have added a preface of a somewhat academical character.

The meeting then took up the proposal made by the Osaka Clearing House as to changing the period for collecting the tax on *saké*. This proposed change is based on the fact that under the present system exceptionally large sums are drawn from circulation in the months of February and March on account of taxes, and stringency is thus invariably produced in the money market. The tax on *saké* is prominent amongst the

collections, and there is in the case of this staple a special consideration, namely, that the dealers lay in their stocks of new *saké* just at that time, and that they are consequently obliged to pay a heavy sum on account of taxation before they have recouped their outlay by sales. The memorialists admit that to defer the period of collection until April would be somewhat inconvenient for the Government, since the fiscal year ends in March, but the embarrassment on that score would be felt only on the first occasion. The meeting unanimously adopted this memorial and instructed the chairman to arrange for its submission to the Government.

If we may judge from the almost identical utterances of leading Tokyo journals, the Government is disposed to adopt a somewhat critical attitude towards the resolutions of the Clearing-Houses with reference to financial adjustment. The special point of criticism is that the representatives of the Clearing Houses seem to advocate nothing less than redemption of the entire national debt. That, however, is an unreasonable project. Every country in the world has a national debt, just as every merchant or manufacturer works with more than his own individual capital. The only question to be considered is whether equilibrium exists between the amount of the debt and the country's capacity to bear it. In Japan's case her liabilities were suddenly and largely increased during the years 1904 and 1905, and she was required to swallow at short notice a bigger volume of obligations than she could conveniently digest. That is the sole reason of her present embarrassment, and it is only a temporarily effective reason. If she gets rid of the undigested surplus, she can easily carry the remainder without any trouble. What are the dimensions of the surplus? The estimate framed by the authorities is about 1000 million *yen*; namely from 3 to 4 hundred millions of domestic debt, 500 millions of foreign debt in London and 100 millions in Paris. Were this reduction effected, everything would move smoothly and satisfactorily.

#### OFFICIAL SECRECY.

We observe that the *Japan Times* devotes a tolerably long leading article to refuting the *Japan Gazette's* charges of secrecy on the part of Japanese officials in Korea, and to rebutting its indictment of the *Japan Times*, the *Seoul Press* and the *Japan Mail* as aiding and abetting that secrecy, and thus proving false to the noble traditions of the Fourth Estate as well as sinning again various other splendid ideals. There are not many people, we imagine—at least not many sane people—who take the *Japan Gazette* seriously. They are mildly amused by it no doubt, for there is something decidedly comic in the spectacle of an editor who habitually mistakes a molehill for a mountain and confounds sesquipedalian silliness with common sense. In this particular instance the quaint feature is that the *Japan Gazette* does not even know whether any secrecy has been, or is being, practised. The whole question relates to the campaign against the insurgents in Korea. The leading events of that campaign are briefly described in published official reports, but nothing is stated as to the losses, if any, on the Japanese side, and because of that solitary omission the *Yokohama* journal fills the air with fulminations about "a conspiracy against the liberties of the people and the press" and about other

stupendous catastrophes. How does the *Japan Gazette* know that secrecy is practised? What scintilla of information does it possess upon the subject? Not the most infinitesimally small. It may be that at rare intervals a Japanese soldier is wounded or even killed. The thing is possible. But if so, what then? Is it beyond the scope of the *Japan Gazette's* intelligence to comprehend or of its information to know that such incidents ought to be shrouded in the most inviolable silence, because humanity demands that everything calculated to impart confidence to the unhappy and misguided insurgents should be carefully concealed from them? We say most emphatically that there cannot be too much secrecy in such matters, and that to talk of the dignity of the Fourth Estate or of the liberties of the people and the press, when the other side of the account shows such items as the restoration of peace to a much harassed nation and the saving of the lives of hundreds of men, women and children, is more worthy of Stigginses and Pecksniffs than of discerning men. The joke of the thing, too, is that the *Japan Gazette*, while lashing itself into a fine frenzy about a purely hypothetical state of affairs, loses sight altogether of its own responsibility as a member of the Fourth Estate. Why should it gird against other journals for not making disclosures which it does not itself take any steps to make? It in the Korean Peninsula things are happening which warrant the *Gazette's* tirades, why does it not despatch a reporter on its own account to pierce the heinous veil of secrecy and set the wires flashing in the interests of the grand Fourth Estate and the splendid liberties of the people and the press. It is all flim-flam—to use a vulgar expression. Nothing is wanting except a cap and bells to punctuate the *Japan Gazette's* platitudes.

#### THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

The *Shanghai Mercury* has again received from London telegrams embodying the gist of articles published by several English leading journals with regard to the Fakumen Railway. Not one of the journals quoted pauses to consider that the very Syndicate in whose financial interest this campaign is carried on itself obtained from China in 1907 a limiting engagement precisely analogous to that which is now made the subject of such keen attack. The fact is that the sentimental cry of the open door and equal opportunities has been exploited with much adroitness by the representatives of the Anglo-Chinese Corporation, who naturally play their hand for all that it is worth. It is quite plain that the newspapers quoted by the *Shanghai Mercury's* correspondent, namely the *Economist*, the *Financial Times*, the *Standard* and the *Daily News*, have not troubled themselves to consider the practical issues of this case but have allowed themselves to be carried away by emotional talk about equality of opportunity and sovereign rights. It is easy to conjure with such stock in trade, but one thing may be asserted with absolute confidence, namely, that were the most moral of all the European Powers placed in the same position as that occupied by Japan in Manchuria, it would treat with ridicule the idea of agreeing to a violation of treaty so flagrant as the building of the Fakumen Railway would be. On the other hand, as we have before stated, Japan in the face of all this outcry may be wise to consider whether some concession is not possible. Arbitration seems the only feasible alternative to insisting upon the strict enforcement of treaty rights.

## MANCHURIA.

The steamer *Sarushima Maru*, which has been engaged searching for the ships sunk in the operations at Port Arthur, is reported to have located the *Yashima* at a point 40 nautical leagues from the entrance to Port Arthur, and the *Sebastopol* at a point 30 leagues distant from Liaotsh-shan. She has also found the place approximately where the *Takasago* sank. But whether it will be worth while to attempt to raise these vessels remains to be determined. We hear nothing, however, as to the second battleship which Japan lost on that disastrous day, namely the *Hatsuse*. It was subsequently related by Russian officers that the sinking of the *Yashima* and the *Hatsuse* was the result of observations made by the garrison of Port Arthur. The Japanese vessels, in their daily cruises in the vicinity of the beleaguered fortress, were seen to constantly traverse the same ground, and the Russians very cleverly laid a field of mines across the course which they expected the ships to take on their next cruise.

News from Harbin is to the effect that a Russian syndicate has been formed to monopolise the flour milling industry in that region, and that the Russo-Chinese-Bank is to give assistance to the extent of 5 million *yen*. It is of course expected that the enterprise will prove profitable, but our readers will remember that in one of his able reports Mr. Sutor, Commissioner in the East for the Government of New South Wales, speaks rather disparagingly of the quality of the flour produced at the Harbin mills. It was quite good enough to make bread for troops on campaign, but whether it can compete with American flour, is another question.

Viceroy Hsu is stated to be getting two steamers *via* Yinkow for the purposes of carrier business on the Sungari River. The vessels have to be carried overland from Newchwang, and his Excellency has applied to the South Manchuria Railway authorities for a rebate of fare. The reply, however, has been that although the Railway is prepared to carry all warlike material at half cost, it cannot undertake to extend that indulgence to steamers intended for the ordinary carrying trade on an inland river.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Changchun saying that the Chinese Government, recognising the fruitlessness of continuing to discuss the Chientao problem, has decided to organise full administrative machinery for the so-called Middle Island. With that object the whole region will be divided into two districts, each having its own administrative officials and its own military force. This, if it be true, is undoubtedly taking the bull by the horns. We do not suppose that Japan, who is acting solely as Korea's representative in this matter, is imperatively desirous of obtaining official recognition as to Korea's right of possession in Chientao. The main point is that Koreans must enjoy perfect liberty of settlement in that district and must be able to count on security of life and property.

## CHIENTAO.

It is of course always possible and even probable that so long as the present dual administration exists in Chientao complications may arise of an unforeseen character. The recent veto upon the exportation of grain from Chientao is a case in point. North-western Korea has long drawn its supplies of grain from Chientao, and this has become more necessary than ever of late owing to the increase of the population of Hamyongdo.

The Chinese authorities, in assuming and exercising the right to issue orders affecting the whole population of Chientao, Korean as well as Chinese, have given a practical demonstration of their resolve to ignore Korea's claims altogether. Their excuse is understood to be that although the harvest last year was normal and consequently no scarcity is to be apprehended on that score, the increasing inflow of immigrants and the developing wants of the former inhabitants have produced a sharp appreciation of price, which threatens to assume serious dimensions unless some measure be adopted to check it. Korea could of course retaliate by forbidding the export of salt from Hamyongdo whence the people of Chientao derive their principal supply of that necessary. This would probably be a very effective measure, for owing to the exhaustion of the supply of firewood in north-eastern Korea the process of manufacturing salt has become much more expensive than it used to be, and already the Chientao folks are somewhat embarrassed on that account. But a retaliatory measure of that kind would be to meet violence with violence, and the Koreans, acting under Japanese advice, are unwilling to take that step. Meanwhile a protest was duly formulated by Colonel Saito on the 20th of July, but it does not yet seem to have produced any effects. Until the question of administration is finally settled between China and Korea, the Chinese, if they have any desire to show moderation, should not attempt to enforce their authority in such matters over the Korean settlers in Chientao, whatever they may do with regard to their own people.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo*, the Chinese Government is thinking of referring the Chientao question to the Hague Tribunal, and with that idea in view is about to take the practical steps described in our last issue, namely, to divide Chientao into two administrative districts, organising the necessary offices for that purpose, posting suitable military forces and establishing a place where complaints may be preferred. If Japan objects to this arrangement, China will then propose reference to the Hague Tribunal.

## THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY.

The Tokyo Municipality seems to be a good deal perplexed to make the frayed ends of its finances meet. The papers of the Metropolis state that the City's normal expenditures amount to 2,400,000 *yen* yearly, in addition to which it has to pay one million for interest and sinking fund of its foreign debt. Finally it is pledged to find 10 millions on account of the great Exhibition. In these circumstances it recently levied a new tax upon sales of lands, houses, and boats, but this source of revenue does not promise to give more than 200,000 annually. A project was then discussed for increasing the rent of the buildings owned by the City and for augmenting the water rate. But owing to the very depressed state of the times a large number of the above buildings are lying vacant. Any attempt to increase the rent would therefore have the effect of driving out more tenants, and this would re-act upon the revenue derived from the waterworks since it would reduce the number of users of water. Recourse to additional taxes upon electric lighting and gas was talked of, and it was hoped that a substantial revenue would be obtained from the Tokyo Railway. But those interested in electric lighting and gas

have objected so strenuously to any increase of imposts that the idea has had to be abandoned, and as for the Tokyo Railway, the revenue accruing from it has diminished by 200,000 *yen* instead of increasing. Apparently therefore the Municipality are in a very tight place.

The question of the election of the Mayor of Tokyo presents one somewhat complicated feature. The opponents of Mr. Ozaki do not desire to oust him from the mayoralty at once. What they seek to do is to induce him to withdraw his resignation and to serve for the remainder of his six-year period, which will expire next June. The idea of these Aldermen is that they will then elect Baron Senge to succeed Mr. Ozaki. But Mr. Ozaki's friends insist that he shall not withdraw his resignation, and that he should challenge the issue of the election whatever it may be. If elected now, he will be entitled to serve for a further period of six years. Strenuous efforts are being made to break down the opposition of the Senge Party, and apparently these efforts will be successful.

## THE EASTERN COLONIZATION COMPANY.

Public opinion seems to be assured that Lieut.-General Baron Usagawa will be the President of the Eastern Colonization Company. He has had considerable experience in Korea, is believed to be possessed of great organising ability and is a *persona grata* with the Koreans, as his forefather is said to have been a native of Kudara, naturalized in Japan. The Baron has been interviewed by a member of the *Asahi's* staff. He says that he has not yet had any official intimation as to his appointment, but he will accept the office if he is asked to do so. The trouble, he points out, is that whenever a Japanese enterprise in Korea is spoken of, the Koreans immediately conclude that something essentially disadvantageous to themselves is on the tapis. This is one of the main causes of the present disturbance in the Peninsula, and it must be the first object of the Colonization Company to remove such a false impression. For that purpose the Company will afford assistance of every reasonable kind to Korean agriculturalists, supplying them with seed, with plants and with instruction, and will also engage in works of reclamation and afforestation such as shall be manifestly for the benefit of Korea. It follows that with this programme the Company must not look for any large gains at the outset. It must be actuated rather by the spirit of the peasant who is content to receive for his daily work a ball of rice and a dried plum. When one speaks of a capital of 10 million *yen*, the idea of a very big enterprise is suggested, but it is to be observed that only one fourth of that amount will be paid up and that the Company will receive from the Government comparatively small assistance, namely, a grant of 300,000 *yen* for 8 years. Economy and patience must therefore be the order of the day, and the Company must look to a distant future for the reward of its labours.

Mr. Frederic S. Isham, the American novelist, author of "The Lady of the Mount," "The Strollers," "Under the Rose," etc., is at the Oriental Palace Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Isham came to the East, via Siberia, and have been two months in China and the Philippines. The novelist has not decided how long he will remain in Japan; when he does leave, he will probably go to Australia, where his last novel, "The Lady of the Mount" has been well received.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, July 31.

It has been finally announced that the fifth installment of the First War Loan will be repaid by the system of lots in October next. The amount of this installment will be 20 million *yen*; the lots will be drawn on the 1st of October; the money will be repaid on the 15th of that month, and two months' interest will be deducted as the period of legal maturity is the 15th of December. Tokyo newspapers state that the Governor of the Bank of Japan and the Heads of Bureau in the Finance Department were all in favour of continuing the discount system, but Marquis Katsura put down his foot, and declared that lots must be employed and that he would take upon his own shoulders the responsibility of the whole change. Doubtless the Governor of the Bank of Japan and the Heads of Bureau in the Department of Finance base their approval of the discount system on the fact that folks who have need of money are reached thus, whereas the method of lots brings money into the hands of people who might prefer to leave it as originally invested. That argument is indisputable as far as it goes, but, on the other hand, the Treasury is now faced by the consideration that if the discount system be continued and if it produces only a few hundred applicants, as was the case on the last occasion, the whole remaining sum, namely 43 million *yen*, will have to be returned at the end of December, and considerable financial disturbance might thus be caused. We observe that in an interview between a member of the *Asahi's* staff and Mr. Mizumachi, Vice-Minister of Finance, the latter spoke of the method of redemption by lot as the normal plan and described as exceptional the device of purchasing in the open market. We sincerely hope that this foreshadows reversion to the former system in all future payments. The present case is of small moment, for as between the discount system and the lottery system there is very little to choose: each is alike powerless to influence the market price of the bonds. But when it comes to the Government buying its own securities at the cheapest possible price in the open market, on the one hand, and redeeming them at par by lot, on the other, there is, as the Japanese themselves would put it, the difference between mud and clouds. We need hardly say that the Cabinet's opponents condemn its action at this juncture on the ground that the change to lots affects only one installment of the Loan and is therefore comparatively powerless to win popularity. We have not the slightest doubt, however, that had the Government persisted in maintaining the discount system in this final instance, these very critics would have denounced it for indifference to popular sentiment and for following the example of the last Cabinet.

Settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was a very simple matter. The total number of shares dealt in was only 38,040 as against 46,000 in June; their aggregate price being 1,660,700 *yen*, and their average price 43,659. So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, the decision of the Cabinet about re-payment by lot is said to have produced an excellent effect since it shows that the Government is determined as far as possible to act in accordance with public sentiment. It remains to be seen whether this feeling will exercise any buoyant effect upon the market. There is certainly ample

room for improvement seeing that the number of shares dealt in on final settlement last month was only about one third of the transactions recorded in a single day during the period of the boom.

Saturday, August 1.

The heads of the principal banks do not attach any great importance to the Government's change from the method of discounts to that of lots in redeeming the remaining portion of the First War Loan. They appear to think that had the lots system been adopted from the outset, a very considerable effect would have been exercised, but at this time of day, the change matters comparatively little. As usual, Mr. Sonoda, President of the Fifteenth Bank, goes to the root of the affair. He says that between discounts and lots there is very little to choose. Incomparably more important is it that the Government should strictly discharge its obligations as a borrower. When an exchequer bill is issued with a declaration on its face that it represents 100 *yen* lent to the Treasury, the holder of the bill ought to be able to feel assured that he possesses an infallible security for the re-payment of that sum at some future date. So long as the Government redeemed a portion of these bills at fixed intervals by lot, the lender had nothing to complain of. But so soon as the Government abandoned the lot system and went into the market to purchase its own I. O. Us. at the cheapest price possible, it virtually disavowed all obligation to pay back in full the money it had borrowed, and the inevitable result was that the loan bonds, ceasing to be valid security, tumbled down to any price that people were willing to pay for them. The gain to the Treasury was a mere bagatelle, whereas its loss of credit was incalculable, and the effect upon all Japan's national securities was disastrous. To the same category of unwise finance belonged the Treasury's recent proposal to rewrite exchequer bills at a rate of interest which amounted to over 8 per cent. Such finance was simply ruinous, and it did more harm than anything which had happened within the past two years.

The Committee of experts to which the banks of Japan entrusted the duty of considering the question of financial adjustment has presented its report after much deliberation. The document formulates seven decisions. First, that all public works depending on loans shall be discontinued. This refers to works already contemplated. Secondly, that no loans shall be raised in the future for any increase of old enterprises or undertaking of new. Thirdly, that all enterprises which have received the approval of the Diet shall be financed with the proceeds of administrative economies. Fourthly, that all domestic loans not yet issued shall be abandoned. Fifthly, that so far as is possible without recourse to increased taxation, the sum devoted to the redemption of national debts shall be augmented, that such sum shall not fall short of 50 million *yen* annually, and that it shall be paid in ready money not by the method of re-writing. Sixthly, that all future redemptions of national debts shall be effected by lots at the period of maturity, except in such cases as the conversion of a debt may be possible on advantageous terms. And, seventhly, that a committee shall be appointed to supervise the Government's adjustment of the national debts, such committee to comprise the Chief of the Audit Bureau, and members selected from the two Houses of the Diet and from business

men in general. It will be observed that the above recommendations seem to err on the side of repetition, but we imagine that form has been sacrificed to explicitness. It is certain that if such a programme could be carried out, the effect upon the national credit would be immense. Notable also is the fact that the committee makes no direct allusion to cutting down unproductive expenditures.

Japanese newspapers speak with much satisfaction of the renewed activity in the silk market. After long months of waiting signs of returning prosperity are beginning to be visible in Yokohama.

Reports from Formosa indicate that the advance of the Aiyu lines in the Shinshiku district has brought into Japanese possession extensive camphor fields. One has been already worked but still possesses large resources. The other is altogether virgin, and is said to be exceedingly rich, many of the trees having a circumference of 20 ft. or upwards.

The section of the Central West Railway between Nakatsu and Sakashita, a distance of six miles, was opened to traffic on the 1st inst. So far as distance is concerned, the line is insignificant, but as it runs through the celebrated valley of the Kiso River and as it crosses an iron bridge thrown over that turbulent stream, the enterprise attracts much attention. The region tapped by this line is proverbially rich in granite.

On the 31st ultimo the ratifications were exchanged in Tokyo of a Convention between the Netherlands and Japan for posting a Japanese Consul in Batavia.

Sunday, August 2.

Again the Customs returns show an excess of imports. The figures for the ten days ended the 31st ultimo are as follow:—

	Last ten days of July.	Totals since Jan. 1st.	Differences
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Exports .....	12,065,000	204,657,000	30,788,000
Imports .....	13,111,000	238,364,000	16,519,000
Excess of Imports .....	1,046,000	84,307,000	

In the line of Exports there was an increase of 9 per cent. in raw silk, cotton yarns, habutaye, and tea; while on the side of Imports there was an increase of 7 per cent. in sugar, rice and kerosene.

Our readers doubtless remember that some time ago a union was effected between the S.S. Companies in the Yangtze valley, Japanese and foreign. This concord was disturbed however by the apparition of a Chinese Company, the Lih Shing, which arranged to put seven steamers on the river between Shanghai and Hanchow from the 1st of August. Competitive rates at once began to be charged in anticipation of this event and heavy losses resulted. Finally, however, a compact was made for buying off the Chinese Company in consideration of a payment of 500 dollars monthly and some minor compensation. This compact is to remain in operation until the opening of the railway, which is expected to take place about a year hence and which will certainly not improve the situation for the steamship companies.

In accordance with the result of representations recently made to the Government by the Agricultural and Industrial Banks throughout the Empire, it has been decided that the Treasury will take up two million *yen* worth of debentures of the Hypothec Bank, which latter will place the money at the disposal of the Agricultural and Indus-



trial Banks. The debentures are to be taken at their face value, 1,000 *yen*, and they will carry interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. The period of redemption is to be 10 years. The Treasury has also agreed to lend half a million *yen* to the Colonization Bank of Hokkaido at an interest of 7½ per cent., the other conditions being identical with those for the debentures of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a paragraph saying that the Prime Minister has intimated to the Tokyo Railway Company that a change of morals must precede an application for a change of fares. This somewhat enigmatical utterance is alleged to be causing perplexity. At the recent meeting of the principal shareholders and the directors it appears to have been decided that Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Kondo Rempei should undertake to supervise the affairs of the Company, and that so soon as things were thus brought into complete order the directors should resign of their own free will. Possibly it is for the result of this supervision and for the subsequent resignation that Marquis Katsura is disposed to wait. Our contemporary adds that Baron Shibusawa no longer holds any shares in the Company, but that in consideration of his former relations with it he has consented to discharge the duties of supervisor in conjunction with Mr. Kondo. We give this rumour for what it may be worth.

Monday, August 3.

The *Hochi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous politician as saying that the Katsura Cabinet is not at all likely to run the risk of alienating popular favour by agreeing to a rise of fares for the Tokyo Railway. On the other hand, we (*Japan Mail*) venture to doubt whether Marquis Katsura is likely to curry the applause of the lower classes by means of a manifest injustice. He will judge the question of the Tokyo Railway on its own merits quite apart from what the roughs of the City may think.

In connexion with this, Mr. Amenomiya is quoted as nominally adhering to the uniform fare for which he is primarily responsible, but as insisting that an additional *sen* should be charged for every change of cars. How that would be a uniform fare we do not quite see, but we merely quote. Mr. Amenomiya points out that when he proposed the uniform fare, a mile of railway cost only 15,000 *yen* to build, whereas it now costs 30,000 *yen* or 60,000 for the double line. Therefore it is impossible to maintain the old rate consistently with a reasonable profit. What must be done is to charge a *sen* extra for every change of cars, and further to modify the agreement with the City. Under the present agreement the City receives one third of all the profits above 7 per cent., but Mr. Amenomiya would make the City's participation begin after 10 per cent., and be represented then by one half, not one third. He also suggests that the double line of over-head wires be converted into a single line and that water-power be substituted for steam as a generator of electricity.

The 3rd instant was the day fixed for the representatives of the Clearing Houses and their associated banks throughout the Empire to carry to Tokyo the decisions arrived at by those bodies with regard to financial adjustment. We have already reproduced the views of Tokyo and Yokohama. Those of Kyoto are now published and are found to be practically

identical with the recommendations of Tokyo and Yokohama. A meeting will be held in Tokyo to collate the whole, and the result will doubtless be known in a few days.

Tuesday, August 4.

There is a serious dispute between the five great Fire Insurance companies of Japan and the Warehousing Companies. It is a question of rates. The Insurance Companies insist upon raising from 6 *mo* to 1 *rin* (an increase of 4 *mo*) the rate paid by the Warehousing Companies, and as the latter's policies aggregate more than 100 million *yen* annually, this increase of rates becomes a very serious question. The Insurance Companies claim, however, that nothing less can be remunerative, and it appears probable that the Warehouse Companies will have recourse to foreign Insurance Agencies, who are said to be ready to undertake the work at a smaller charge. There is also a report that the Warehouse Companies are not unlikely to become their own insurers. At all events this is another illustration of the advantages that the business world of Japan derives from the presence of foreign merchants.

The affairs of the Imperial Commercial Bank are said to be creating much anxiety. It will be remembered that a committee was appointed some time ago to investigate the condition of this Bank, and that by writing off a loss of 2,700,000 *yen* the possibility of completely adjusting the Bank's affairs was anticipated. But when the Committee came to examine the books—and it seems to have had considerable difficulty in getting access to them—it found that the Bank was including among its assets a sum of over 6 million *yen* lent on the security of shares. This discovery seems to have caused something like consternation, and it is thought that a considerable time will be needed before anything like a satisfactory report can be submitted to the shareholders. Meanwhile the Bank's shares—*yen* 35.00 paid up—are quoted at less than *yen* 15 in the open market.

According to present appearances Mr. Ozaki Yukio will be re-elected Mayor of Tokyo, but there is no knowing that things may not assume a different complexion tomorrow.

Wednesday, August 5.

Tokyo newspapers publish the text of the resolutions adopted by the five Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka with regard to inviting American men of business to visit Japan. The choice of time is left to the invited, but the inviters suggest that some date between the 20th of October and the end of November would be most suitable. Yokohama is to be the port of debarkation and the visitors will be received there by delegates from the five Chambers of Commerce. The detailed programme to be pursued after the arrival of the visitors remains still to be decided, but that they will be treated with the utmost hospitality goes without saying. We observe that they are to receive presents illustrating the manufactures and productions of the various places visited.

On the 4th inst. the chief promoters of the Oigawa water power electricity scheme invited the editors of the principal newspapers of Tokyo to an entertainment and made them acquainted with the details of the scheme. Thus far 70,000 shares have been subscribed in Japan, and it is desired to raise the number to 90,000 at least.

Hitherto subscriptions have not been invited from the general public, but we interpret this incident as suggesting that such a course is now contemplated.

Thursday, August 6.

The *Jiji Shimpō* does not think that a satisfactory scheme of adjustment can possibly be elaborated by the 10th inst. when a general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Commercial Bank is to be held. The question at issue, so far as we can see is, whether certain sums shall be written off as losses or whether they shall be entered as possible assets. It is believed in well-informed circles that if a resolute scheme of adjustment be adopted, the Bank has a most hopeful future, but unquestionably heroic measures are necessary at this juncture.

It is expected, according to Tokyo newspapers, that the money market will gradually become easier during the next 3 or 4 months. There is certainly plenty of room for improvement in this respect, for the rate of interest in the open market is now ruling at nearly 10 per cent.

#### THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

We do not know how far the *Novoe Vremya* may be taken as expressing public opinion in Russia. It is at all events the organ of the Chauvinist Party, and it may be interpreted as setting forth their views. Nothing could well be plainer than its language about the Amur Railway, as quoted in an article which the *Jiji Shimpō* translates. Russian statesmen have been assiduously telling the world that the Amur Railway is purely an instrument of colonization, but the *Novoe Vremya* alleges with almost brutal frankness that Russia is not sinking 300 million *roubles* of capital and saddling herself with maintenance outlays of 20 millions a year merely to facilitate colonization. She is undertaking this great work for the sake of her military prestige in Eastern Asia, and when the Railway is finished, the Japanese will no longer be able to lord it in Korea; the Chinese will have to change their countenance in Harbin, and the Americans and Japanese must cease to meddle with Mongolia. In short the Railway is to be a potent instrument for establishing Russia's over-lordship in Central and Eastern Asia. The *Novoe Vremya* goes on to insist that not a single Chinese or Japanese labourer must be employed upon the line, since to give them work there would be simply to facilitate the coming of spies. There is more in the same strain, and such writing is much to be regretted, for the Russians can hardly expect the Japanese not to take them at their own estimate of themselves. We do not for our own part see that the building of the Amur Railway will add so very much to the strength of Russia's military position in the East, for although it will greatly facilitate land operations, it can not correct the effacement under which she still suffers at sea.

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 1.

The 31st ultimo saw considerable activity on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Owing to the Treasury's announcement with regard to the repayment of the next installment of the War Loan by lot, which announcement is taken as indicating the Government's general policy, a feeling of buoyancy asserted itself and this, supplemented by the fine

weather, led to a general rise of prices. At the closing quotations for September delivery, the various shares yield the following returns to investors:—Tanko, 8.47; Tokyo Railway, 6.09; Yusen K., 7.52; Tokyo Gas, 8.02; Fuji Gas, 10.65; Kanegafuchi Spinning, 9.12; Beer, 9.77; Sugar, 10.63; Stock Exchange, 4.43. On the other hand, the banks' rate of interest is 9.30.

#### Monday, August 3.

The buoyant feeling manifested on the 31st ultimo was somewhat checked on the 1st instant by the fact that once again the result of the foreign trade for the 10 days ended July 31st showed an unfavourable balance. Nevertheless prices moved up a little and, on the whole, the general feeling was firm.

#### Tuesday, August 4.

Monday was another day of depression on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. People seem to be alarmed about the action of the American Railway Companies, and its possible effect on Japanese trade, especially the maritime carrying business. Hence the shares of the Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha tumbled down 2 points and 3 points respectively, and all other shares were dragged downwards in their wake. Apparently there is another period of debacle in sight. Holders are selling and buyers are abstaining.

#### Wednesday, August 5.

The market opened dull on Tuesday. There was no ostensible reason for depression, the action of the American Railways having exhausted its evil effect the previous day. But buyers had received so many blows that they hesitated to incur new risks, and the forenoon session closed flat. In the afternoon, however, a rumour was circulated that the Bank of Japan was about to lower its daily rate of interest by 2 *rin*, and this infused some vigour into the situation. Prices rose appreciably, but did not in any case reach the level at which they had stood on Saturday. On the whole it would seem that the rumour about the Bank was regarded as premature.

#### Thursday, August 6.

The 5th instant was an exceedingly dull day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The rumour of a lowering of rate by the Bank of Japan was found to be untrue, and no other incentive offering, buyers desisted almost entirely. August is always a depressed month and there will evidently be no exception to that rule this year.

#### Friday, August 7.

Thursday was an absolutely dead day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. There were practically no transactions. It was what the Japanese call a "dog-day market." Quotations either remained without change, or varied within petty fractional limits. We append the figures for October delivery:—

	Aug. 5th.	Aug. 6th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	82.90	—	—
Tokyo Railway .....	57.60	57.60	—
Kei-Hin Railway .....	—	—	—
Yusen Kaisha .....	78.75	78.65	— .10
Toyo Kisen .....	29.20	29.90	+ .70
Tokyo Gas .....	—	—	—
Tokyo Dento .....	—	65.00	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	84.50	84.65	+ .15
Tokyo Spinning .....	32.80	32.80	—
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	87.45	87.10	— .35
Beer .....	76.90	—	—
Sugar .....	72.25	72.60	+ .35
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	111.60	111.55	— .05

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The American-Japanese Convention for the Protection of Trademarks and Patents was duly examined and approved by the Privy Council on the 30th ultimo and now awaits Imperial sanction. It will doubtless be published in a few days. Meanwhile rumour says that it provides full mutual protection for the trade-marks, patents, designs and copyrights of the subjects and citizens of the high contracting Parties. With regard to Korea, the United States Government agrees that complaints of infringement preferred by American citizens shall be adjudicated by Japanese tribunals.

All the Tokyo newspapers publish intelligence that the Dakota Authorities recently decided to deny residential privileges to Japanese subjects. In consequence of this decision orders were issued that all Japanese residing with the territory must withdraw by the 10th of July. Naturally this at once provoked a vehement protest from Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, and the United States Government issued instructions for postponing the operation of the order. Meanwhile Mr. Matsubara, Japanese Consul in Chicago, has been commissioned to investigate the matter locally, and he set out for that purpose on the 31st of July. It is a singular incident, for as the Treaty between Japan and America distinctly confers residential privileges for either nationals within the territories of the other, the Dakota Authorities are obviously incompetent to enforce any such veto as the above.

In the year 1905 the number of Indian students in Tokyo totalled as much as from 70 to 80, but they now aggregate less than one half of that figure. Three reasons are assigned for this falling off. The first is that owing to lack of accommodation the students find great difficulty in obtaining access to the technical schools where they are specially desirous of conducting their studies. Nearly all that come to Japan do so, not for purposes of general education, but to develop some practical speciality. The second reason is that Japanese factories do not open their doors very liberally to foreign visitors. So it is journalistically reported, at all events. The third reason, which we believe to be the real one, is the language difficulty. These Indian students are generally pretty well versed in English before they come to Japan, but in order to conduct their studies profitably at Japanese technical schools, they must of necessity study the Japanese language, and although they show great quickness in acquiring it, everybody who has made the attempt knows what an arduous task it involves. We cannot wonder that the Indian students are discouraged.

A centre of depression is reported to be moving up in a northwesterly direction from the Riukiu Islands, and the Kyushu district has been warned. The 8th inst. will be the *doyo-aki* or break-up of the dog-days. In other words, the autumn is supposed to set in from that date. On the whole the weather this season has been very regular. The anxious time will come at the close of this month when the rice is flowering.

The centre of depression which declared itself in the neighbourhood of the Riukiu Archipelago on the 4th inst., was then heading to the northwest, a course which would have carried it to the Continent. But it subsequently changed its direction to the north and thereafter to the northeast, so that it

seems likely to strike the west part of Japan, including portions of Kyushu and of Shikoku. There is also a small centre of depression off Kadzusa.

#### HANARI YAMA.

##### THE LONELY MOUNTAIN.

She stands alone upon the crowded plain  
Silent, impassive, all her forests shorn,  
A nun apart from the caressing hills.  
Yet legend says that in that calm form lurks  
A fire, which like a mighty passion nursed  
Throughout long years will break to life at length.  
Around her feet are winding flower-edged lanes,  
Where summer lovers whisper tender vows,  
And raspberries grow thick which children pluck  
And with still empty baskets scramble home.  
Climb up that straight unlovely breast of hers,  
And reach the summit where 'neath treacherous grass,  
A crater seethed in far-forgotten times,  
Towards the West, like some chained Titan, sprawls  
Purple Asama who in helpless rage  
Growls at himself and all the trembling world.  
And to the South there gleam the far blue heights  
Enchanted mountains of a land of dreams.  
And all across the plains are clustering hills  
Where unheard cuckoos call to spirit loves  
And nightingales trill songs to unseen flowers.  
O wondrous world of distant mountain tops!  
A world of spacious visions, lofty thoughts;  
A world of clouds, blue mornings and of God.  
But yet how many souls there are who stand  
Hanari-like upon the crowded plain.

M.K.

#### THE PROFITS OF RACE CLUBS.

The Kwansai Bahitsu Kairyo Kaisha (The Kwansai Horse Improvement Company) held its half-yearly meeting on July 30th at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, when the following accounts were submitted and adopted:—

	yen
Net Profit .....	34,729.000
Placed to Legal Reserve .....	2,000.000
Placed to Special Reserve .....	2,000.000
Placed to Reserve for the establishment of a Stud .....	250.000
Bounty for the Improvement of Horses .....	250.000
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. annum .....	30,000.000
Carried forward .....	229.003

The Naruo Bahitsu Kairyo Kaisha (the Naruo Horse Improvement Company) held its half-yearly general meeting on July at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, when the following account were adopted:—

	yen
Net Profit .....	32,086.100
Placed to Legal Reserve .....	1,700.000
Placed to Special Reserve .....	1,700.000
Establishment Expenditure .....	998.880
Placed to Reserve for the purchase of Lands and Buildings .....	1,500.000
Placed to Reserve for the establishment of a Stud .....	500.000
Bounty for the improvement of horses .....	500.000
Placed to Reserve for the repayment of Loans .....	10,000.000
Bonuses to officials .....	1,600.000
Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum .....	12,500.000
Carried Forward .....	1,087.120

—Kobe Herald.

An ordinary conference of the Cabinet was held at 9 a.m. on Aug. 4th. Baron Goto, Minister for Communications, was absent in consequence of illness.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Forewarners*, by GIOVANNI CENA, translated from the Italian by OLIVIA AGRESTI ROSSETTI. London, George Bell and Sons.

FROM the physical hardships of a babyhood and a youth passed in sordid penury, or from the struggle for existence amid sorrows and trials to which the bravest often succumb, there are born many unbalanced minds, morbidly sensitive and incapable of viewing anything with wholesome eyes. The world knows little about the moral state of these unhappy beings. The conditions of their life incapacitate them for telling their own stories intelligently. They do not write biographies of themselves. If they had the talent to do so, they would not be the waifs and strays that they are. Yet, as they are the materials out of which anarchists, nihilists, socialists and all the distraught denizens of the submerged classes are constructed, it would be infinitely valuable to the administrator and the reformer could he obtain a photograph of their outlook upon life. Probably Giovanni Cena entertained the project of producing such a photograph when he sat down to write "*The Forewarners*." And certainly he has succeeded in drawing a picture of infinite sadness. One seems to be listening to the notes of over-strung harps struck by trembling hands, and to a libretto which deals only with pathetic and dramatic motives. It may be so, in fact, for he himself cannot but have felt what he writes, and that others have felt similarly we know from the works of such men as Ibsen, Bakunin, Tolstoi, and their fellows. But are there even in the most sombre stratum of society many men to whom every incident of life and every adjunct of existence presents itself in such disturbed proportions and amid such a mist of tears? Probably few lives have been without moments when even the joyous warbling of birds and the bright glint of the sunshine have inflicted or suggested intolerable pain. But to how very few has this distraught condition been perpetual? Stanga, as Cena portrays him, is not a type; he is rather a freak. He speaks from the verge of the grave, his intention—defeated by accident—being to die for the sake of bringing his memorial to public notice, just as the *samurai* of old Japan, and occasionally some of their modern successors, killed themselves to give weight to their last testament. A memorialist writing in the shadow of the tomb—could he be other than dejected and distraught? Nevertheless, while Stanga's memorial is essentially a threnody, it also depicts a deeply interesting phase of Italian life which probably exists more or less as Cena describes it, though largely free from the pall of melancholy despair in which he wraps it. That is doubtless the thought which induced Mrs. Humphry Ward to say of "*The Forewarners*":—"In this little book we have at last a voice from this unknown world—the world of the Italian working class—a voice of singular sincerity, expressing an intimate and first-hand knowledge." Mrs. Humphry Ward is confident. She vouches for the sincerity and the truth of the picture. But would her voice have been equally assured had she been writing a criticism instead of a preface? It is for the individual reader to judge. For our own part, while accepting the incidents as historical, we are inclined to regard the tone as morbid and fanciful. At all events the book is intensely interesting.

*The Orchard Close*; by ALICE and CLAUDE ASKEW. London, "George Bell and Company.

As to the style in which this book is written, a few extracts will be more convincing than any analysis:—

He bent his head down and kissed her lips, shivering himself with a fine ecstasy.

The very swish of Lady Cecilia's short skirts as she settled herself on the sofa conveyed a warning to the woman who had studied her sex carefully in the Simla text-book.

The three women drank diluted hot water out of delicate Sèvres cups and discussed the latest novel, the latest play.

Joy noticed the beauty of her hips; the lithe exquisite grace of her whole form; the superb air of abandonment.

How well he recollected the soft fashion Vanessa had of trailing her skirts, the way she held her long, slender body and the thick waves of her ebony hair framing her low brow.

Our readers will be prepared to hear that the main elements of the plot consist of love, jealousy and sordid intrigue; perhaps a wise choice of material, for it does not elude the manipulation of the fair authoresses. They do not attempt to swim out of their depth, and they are perfectly frank about their identity, for to a woman only is it given to discourse of chiffons as they discourse. But we are not to be understood as depreciating the book. It is a well told story, and, though showing no remarkable originality of plot or description, it holds the reader's interest throughout. There are some pathetic scenes and some dramatic, so that, on the whole, the "*Orchard Close*" can not be denied a place among works which will have their vogue, though innocent of any claim to immortality.

*The Moth and the Flame*, by ALICE MAUD MEADOWS; John Milne's Colonial Series, London.

A WOMAN of compelling beauty with exceedingly small prudery is the central figure of Miss Meadows' interesting romance. She is loved passionately by two men—which involves an abundant accompaniment of very whole-hearted kissing and embracing—and she returns the love of one, who, however, is not rich enough to marry her, whereas she is comparatively indifferent to the other though she consents to marry him for his wealth. Of the former's affection she has wearied, but her coldness only inflames his ardour, and he declines to be thrust out of her life. The tragedy is built upon these foundations and is carried through all its stages, with much skill, to a denouement as shocking as it is dramatic. Cora Westwood and Jose Navaro's characters are cleverly drawn. If there be any criticism it is that the catastrophe of their lives casts its shadow too much into the foreground. Cora shares the stage in only a little greater prominence than Margret Lumley, whose jealousy is almost too passionate to be consistent with sanity though she is depicted so as to retain the reader's sympathy even in her moments of least self-restraint. Miss Meadows is already known to the public as the authoress of "*A million of Money*," "*I Charge You Both*" and "*Cut by Society*." This new work of hers will certainly enhance her reputation.

*The Angel and the Author and Others*, by JEROME K. JEROME. London, T. Fisher Unwin.

SOME pages of Jerome Jerome's work remind us of Artemus Ward; some have a more vivid likeness to Mark Twain; some savour a little of Max Adeler; and some are almost exact replicas of Thackeray. Possibly this last resemblance has not occurred

to all Mr. Jerome's readers. We invite them, in that case, to peruse the following extract:—

I do not believe in the "Darby and Joan" of the song. They belong to song-land. To accept them I need a piano, a sympathetic contralto voice, a firelight effect, and that sentimental mood in myself, the foundation of which is a good dinner well digested. But there are Darbys and Joans of real flesh and blood to be met with—God bless them, and send more for our example—wholesome living men and women, brave, struggling, souls with commonsense. Ah, yes! they have quarrelled; had their dark house of bitterness, of hate, when he wished to heaven he had never met her, and told her so. How could he have guessed those sweet lips could utter such cruel words: those tender eyes, he loved to kiss, flash with scorn and anger?

And she, had she known what lay behind; those days when he knelt before her, swore that his only dream was to save her from all pain. Passion lies dead; it is a flame that burns out quickly. The most beautiful face in the world grows indifferent to us when we have sat opposite it every morning at breakfast, every evening at supper, for a brief year or two. Passion is the seed. Love grows from it, a tender sapling, beautiful to look upon, but wondrous frail, easily broken, easily trampled on during those first years of wedded life. Only by much nursing, by long caring-for, watered with tears, shall it grow into a sturdy tree, defiant of the winds, beneath which Darby and Joan shall sit sheltered in old age.

But Mr. Jerome never wears cap and bells merely to provoke laughter—at least not in the pages of "*The Angel and the Author and Others*," whatever he may have done in "*Three Men on the Bummel*." Indeed to us the two books are not comparable. The one is mere humour, seldom rising to the level of wit and hardly ever showing indications of a serious purpose; the other is a satire of the ways of the 20th century; keen, penetrating and redolent of deep thought. It should do much good, for it holds up to comical view many of the fads and follies of the day, and by the time we have done looking at them in Mr. Jerome's company, we want to see them obliterated altogether. Take Mrs. Wilkins, for example, on Sandowism and appendicitis:—

"There was a gent in Middle Temple Lane," said Mrs. Wilkins, "as I used to do for. It's my belief as 'e killed 'imself worrying twenty-four hours a day over what 'e called 'is 'ygiene. Leastways 'e's dead and buried now, which must be a comfort to 'imself, feeling as at last 'e's out of danger. All 'is time 'e spent taking care of 'imself—didn't seem to 'ave a leisure moment in which to live. For 'alf an hour every morning 'e'd lie on 'is back on the floor, which is a draughty place, I always 'old, at the best of times, with nothing on but 'is pyjamas, waving 'is arms and legs about, and twisting 'imself into shapes unnatural to a Christian. Then 'e found out that everything 'e'd been doing on 'is back was just all wrong, so 'e turned over and did tricks on 'is stomach—begging your pardon for using the word—that you'd 'ave thought more fit and proper to a worm than to a man. Then all that was discovered to be a mistake. There don't seem nothing certain in these matters. That's the awkward part of it, so it seems to me. 'E got 'imself a machine, by means of which 'e'd ang 'imself up to the wall, and behave for all the world like a beetle with a pin stuck through 'im, poor thing. It used to give me the shudders to catch sight of 'im through the 'alf-open door. For that was part of the game: you 'ad to 'ave a current of air through the room, the result of which was that for six months out of the year 'e'd be coughing and blowing 'is nose from morning to night. It was the new treatment, so 'e'd explain to me. You got yourself accustomed to draughts so that they didn't 'urt you, and if you died in the process that only proved that you never ought to 'ave been born.

"Then there came in this new Japanese business, and 'e'd 'ire a little smiling 'eathen to chuck 'im about 'is room for 'alf an hour every morning after breakfast. It got on my nerves after a while 'earing 'im being bumped on the floor every minute, or flung with 'is 'ead into the fire-place. But 'e always said it was doing 'im good. 'E'd argue that it freshened up 'is liver. It was 'is liver that 'e seemed to live for—didn't appear to 'ave any other interest in life. It was the same with 'is food. One year it would be nothing but meat, and next door to raw at that. One of them medical papers 'ad suddenly discovered that we were intended to be a sort of wild beast. The wonder to me is that 'e didn't go out 'unting chickens with a club, and bring 'em 'ome



and eat 'em on the mat without any further fuss. For drink it would be boiling water that burnt my fingers merely 'andling the glass. Then some other crank came out with the information that every other crank was wrong—which, taken by itself, sounds natural enough—that meat was fatal to the human system. Upon that 'e becomes all at once a raging, tearing vegetarian, and trouble enough I 'ad learning twenty different ways of cooking beans, which didn't make, so far as I could ever see, the slightest difference—beans they were, and beans they tasted like, whether you called them *engout il la maison*, or *cuteis à la Pompadour*. But it seemed to please 'im.

"On this subject of health we are much too ready to follow advice," I agreed. "A cousin of mine, Mrs. Wilkins, had a wife who suffered occasionally from headaches. No medicine relieved her of them—not altogether. And one day by chance she met a friend who said: 'Come straight with me to Dr. Blank,' who happened to be a specialist famous for having invented a new disease that nobody until the year before had ever heard of. She accompanied her friend to Dr. Blank, and in less than ten minutes he had persuaded her that she had got this new disease, and got it badly; and that her only chance was to let him cut her open and have it out. She was a tolerably healthy woman, with the exception of these occasional headaches, but from what that specialist said it was doubtful whether she would get home alive, unless she let him operate on her then and there, and her friend, who appeared delighted, urged her not to commit suicide, as it were by missing her turn.

"The result was she consented, and afterwards went home in a four-wheeled cab, and put herself to bed. Her husband, when he returned in the evening and was told, was furious. He said it was all humbug, and by this time she was ready to agree with him. He put on his hat, and started to go to that specialist a bit of his mind. The specialist was out, and he had to bottle up his rage until the morning. By then, his wife now really ill for the first time in her life, his indignation had reached boiling point. He was at that specialist's door at half-past nine o'clock. At half-past eleven he came back, also in a four-wheeled cab, and day and night nurses for both of them were wired for. He also, it appeared, had arrived at that specialist's door only just in time."

These selections are fairly typical. The book is delightful. One reads it with avidity from cover to cover, and hopes that the Author is only on the threshold of production.

*Milly and Olly*, by MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.  
London. T. Fisher Unwin.

MRS. WARD calls this "a story for children," and says that it was written twenty-seven years ago. We do not interpret her to mean that the book is now re-published, for had it been given to the world twenty-seven years ago, it would have made itself remembered. A story of children it certainly is, but not a story for children, if by the latter term we are to understand a tale fit to entertain little ears only. "Milly and Olly" is a description of a holiday passed among the mountains by two children and their parents, and from first to last there is not a single lapse into pen-painting nor a moment's departure from the natural and the simple. One lives with the children, visits in their company mountains and vales trodden by their little feet, and seems to hear the sound of their baby voices. That is a pleasure for the grown-up, and perhaps a still greater pleasure for the aged.

*Shooting in China*, by T. R. JERNIGAN;  
Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai.

THIS is a handsome volume of 305 pages by the distinguished author of "China in Law and Commerce." It contains 12 illustrations, all of the greatest interest. Mr. Jernigan has a refreshingly straightforward style. He lays himself out to supply information, and since he has supplemented his own very large stock by wide research and careful observation in the subjects to which this volume is devoted, the book is veritably exhaustive. It seems to tell everything that

a foreign sportsman in China needs to know. Even the language and the currency are lucidly discussed, though truly there is not much to choose between them in point of perplexity. Two chapters are devoted to accurate descriptions of the small and big game of China, and if the house-boat, the gun and the dog are discussed—most useful advice as to costume being appended—so also are Chinese sportsmen and weapons, and to anyone familiar with the history of field-sport as practised in Japan in ancient and mediæval days, it will not be surprising to learn that as far back as the 13th century the Emperors of the Yuan dynasty of Mongols had their parks and preserves when they used to hunt every winter in company with their nobles. *Quantum mutati ab illis* may be applied to their modern representatives, who will not feel proud if they read Mr. Jernigan's pages. The author further takes us with him into the Yangtze, the Chientang and the Ningpo Lakes, and lest any one should imagine that China of to-day no longer offers inducements to sportsmen, we quote Mr. Jernigan's statement of the best authenticated mixed bags since 1900:—

At Kashing, 70 miles W. of Shanghai, for one gun in 9 days, 96 pheasants, 11 woodcock, 5 hare and 9 partridges.

At Wuhu, 2 guns, 21 1/2 days' shooting, 1316 head, made up of 889 pheasants, 27 deer, 254 teal, 24 duck, 26 woodcock, 32 hares, 18 partridges, 9 geese, 32 snipes, 1 bittern, 2 foxes, 1 wild cat, 1 ground hog.

Hangchow district, 3 guns, 3 days' shooting, 150 head, made up of 39 pheasants, 27 partridges, 50 woodcock, 9 hares, 1 goose, 10 teal, 4 snipes, 10 quail.

On the Tsien-Tang river, near Hangchow, in 1903, 5 guns, 14 days' shooting, 640 head of a very mixed nature, 334 pheasants, 115 partridges, 86 quail, 29 snipes, 15 woodcock, 11 hares, 2 deer, 1 goose, 3 duck, 8 teal, 26 pigeon, 1 plover, 2 foxes, 1 corn-crake, 1 civet cat, 1 wild cat, 1 coon dog.

The Author devotes a chapter to discussing some special Chinese customs which are distinctly quaint from an Occidental point of view, though doubtless to a Chinaman there are a thousand similar oddities in Western ways. We cannot doubt that Mr. Jernigan's work will monopolise the field, so far as sport in China is concerned, for many a year to come. It concludes with extracts from the diary of Mr. H. T. Wade, who made his first shooting trip from Shanghai in 1866.

*Social Psychology*. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.  
New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908.

PROFESSOR ROSS fills the chair of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and has already written several books upon subjects that are closely akin to that which he has given to this last one; and yet he claims by imputation that this is "the pioneer treatise professing to deal systematically with the subject of social psychology." That is hardly ingenious, for it cannot be held technically that a book which is simply a compilation of more or less strange events, personal or communal, that have been recorded by others, no matter how incisive may be the running comments upon them, or how fresh and strong the warp which binds them together, is in reality anything like a pioneer. Indeed, we are quite unable to see what there is in this book that is new. Nevertheless it is interesting and remarkably useful, if for no other reason than that it gives us, in a most convenient form a lot of curious bits of information that often cause the waste of a good deal of time when we wish to track them back to their authoritative source. We begin with those in the second chapter, "Suggestibility," where the story is told of the professor of chemistry who tricked his audience with distilled water which he said was "a chemical with a strong and peculiar odor," and by the end of a minute had three-fourths of the people in the room declaring they detected the "peculiar odor," and we find others culled from scientific works, magazines, popular

books, essays, and the like; Shakespeare is drawn upon, and so are a hundred so-called standard works, while even the uncertain newspaper does duty. The volume is designed, manifestly, for use as a text-book, for at the end of each chapter we find a summary and an outline of questions for exercises, which are supposed to be written by the student.

It often happens that an author, in his Preface, gives us a clear clue to his motive and method, and we find something of these in the present case, although, except in name, we hesitate about concurring in Mr. Ross' statement that he is launching a new vessel upon the sea of literature. Later, he tries to define "Social Psychology" as a study of psychic planes and currents that come into existence among men in consequence of their associations. Is not this precisely what all teachers and lecturers have been claiming for many years? Is there anything new in the statement "No two persons have just the same endowment?" It is rather rude to say this is trite; but the declaration is truthful, and, we are sorry to admit it, yet the major part of the contents of this volume, whether citation or conclusion, is open to the same charge. The marginal subtitles indicate clearly what the author aims at in his demonstration, and these do not give us much that is new, although they will be found extremely useful by students. The table of contents, too, is lacking altogether in novel features; but it is most conveniently arranged. It is very probable that careful readers who are in the habit of making notes in their commonplace books, or who jot down interesting items on cards for future reference, will be grateful to Mr. Ross for his assistance. By way of example in this direction; it is likely that a good many people will be glad to make note of the story which tells us why a bottle of wine is usually broken on the bow of a ship at the time of launching: "Our pagan ancestors, when they launched a ship, bound a captive to the rollers to propitiate the god of the sea. The bottle of wine broken on the ship's prow to day is our way of 'reddening the keel' of a vessel to be launched and insuring her good luck. The old form is kept, but what a change in the spirit!" If, then, there are several hundred of just such suggestions, surely it would be ungracious to say that the book has been written for naught. Teachers of psychology will quickly decide for themselves as to the merits of the volume as a textbook to be used in their classrooms, still we are very strongly of the opinion that all these will concur in a vote of thanks to Mr. Ross for the trouble he has taken to put his material into such a conveniently accessible shape.

#### YACHTING.

The weather for yachtsmen on Saturday afternoon while not altogether satisfactory was on the whole fairly good.

The big boats started on a cruising race to Uraga, only four going out, and they crossed the line as follows: *Nanivva* 1.15.20, *Wanderer* 1.15.20, *Rieter* 1.15.15, *Aborigine* 1.15.42. When they went out of sight *Rieter* seemed to be in the lead with *Nanivva* not far off. The race resulted in a win for *Nanivva*.

Six 22-raters raced over the Tachibana course, *Sunbeam* having at one time a good lead but being overhauled and passed by *Pele* about halfway between Tachibana and the Mandarin Bluff marks. *Elsa*, which was in a good position, burst her peak halliards, and had to return when close to the latter mark. Times:—

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	2.15.30	4.07.20
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.30	Retd.
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.15.50	4.04.20
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.23	4.11.10
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.33	4.13.30
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.33	4.06.46

Nine Larks raced, four of which were disqualified presumably for not casting off from their moorings in time, and one returned. Of the others No. 11 finished at 4.13.43 and No. 12 at 4.17.52.

# MF. MATSUMOTO KUMPEI ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

As Mr. Matsumoto's views on universal suffrage have lately been discussed by certain Japanese newspapers, I have taken the trouble to make a literal translation of an open letter addressed by him to the members of the House of Representatives in the fall of 1906. This letter is well worth preserving not only for its eloquence but as tending to show how far the spirit of democracy prevails among a small circle of Japanese politicians. Mr. Matsumoto is not likely to attract many followers for some years to come. He lost his seat at the last Election. The magazine which was regarded as his organ the *Dai Nihon* has ceased to appear. One or two other enterprises which he started have failed to realize his expectations. He was partly educated in America, and he seems to labour under the impression that Japan is ready for the adoption of democratic institutions such as exist in America. Some people say that Mr. Matsumoto is half a century ahead of the times in which his lot is cast. This may be so. Anyhow he is in earnest. He has a good command of language and is fearless in his exposure of the weaknesses, the corruption and the inefficiency of the present form of government in this country. Here is a translation of the letter which attracted considerable attention at the time of its appearance, the purport of which only was then given in these columns:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Memphis, the famous Capital of ancient Egypt, lies buried many feet beneath the earth. Thebes, once so opulent and magnificent, is now covered by the sand of the desert. But the pyramids remain as firm and immovable as ever. Five thousand years of wind and rain have beaten against them in vain. There, by the side of Egypt's great river they rear their lofty heads to the sky, constituting an abiding monument, and an adequate proof, of the greatness of the civilisation of ancient Egypt. To what do these gigantic structures owe their marvellous stability? To nothing but the breadth and firmness of their foundations.

It is the same with all human institutions and structures. They are all subject to one fundamental physical law. There are many influences which contribute to the rise and fall of nations and empires. There are laws that determine their destiny from which there is no escape, but it is true to say that in all things connected with man where the base on which a structure rests is narrow, weak and lacking in depth, rapid destruction is sure to be its fate.

Monarchy declined and gave place to an Oligarchy of Princes; and this again, waxing weak, was replaced by Aristocracy; which in its turn had to make way for Democracy. This was brought about by the working of natural forces (which caused the fittest to survive)\*. A civilisation which centres in an aristocracy is not equal to a civilisation that makes a whole nation its foundation. The time comes when armies composed of hereditary warriors belonging to a special class have to bow the knee to armies composed of ordinary citizens (militia men). This principle can be applied to all the political systems that the world has known. How was it that the Greek Democracy which was evolved in an age of great enlightenment in less than two centuries fell to pieces? How was it that the Great Roman Republic, whose armies brought the whole known world under its dominion, after a life of only 300 years perished (ignominiously), a victim to corruption and decrepitude? Those who have read Montesquieu's history of the greatness and the decline of Rome (*Les causes de la Grandeur des Romains et de leur Décadence*) will understand thoroughly what were the sources of her prosperity and her decline, of her gains and her losses, without waiting for my explanation. They will perceive on how slender, superficial and insecure a basis the Roman democracy was erected.

We do not need to be told by learned men that England's strength and wealth to-day are largely

\* The clauses in brackets are not in the original.

owing to her democratic government. The reason why after hundreds of years this form of government ever shows signs of new life, still goes on adding to the country's strength and wealth and developing its civilisation, must be clear to everybody without demonstration.

The Russo-Japan war in a number of significant ways revealed some strange contrasts. One peculiar characteristic of the late war which has attracted the attention of the whole world is the fact that it was a war between a very old and big despotically ruled country and a country that has only recently adopted democracy. As in the war between Persia and Greece, so in the Russo-Japanese war the comparative merits and advantages of democracy and absolutism were tested and determined; the result being that Japan showed to the whole world in the clearest and most dazzling manner the great superiority of democracy. When we come to consider the matter, we perceive that there are a great many *post-bellum* measures that need to be carried out to day, but there is not one that is greater or more urgent than the reform and extension of our parliamentary system in a fundamental manner by granting universal suffrage to the nation. The present is a most suitable time for you gentlemen to exert yourselves to the utmost to render our democracy stable to all time by making its basis as broad as the nation itself. Thus can you erect a political pyramid that nothing can destroy. Though no long time has elapsed since parliamentary government was first established in this country, during the ten odd years that it has been in existence, thanks to the development of intelligence and integrity among our people, it may be said that its working has been such as to leave nothing to regret. But the power to vote for members of the Diet, which forms the basis of our democratic form of government, is still only granted to a very small number of people. Though bearing the name of "popular government," our political system is in fact nothing more than a form of aristocracy. The majority of our people are not allowed to enjoy the privilege of participating in the government of the country. Only a small minority is favoured by our system of government. The future of a democracy erected on such a weak foundation, with nothing but one class of citizens as its basis, cannot but be regarded with grave anxiety. If the day should come when it is assailed by stormy winds and violent rain, such a political structure could hardly avoid a sudden and thorough collapse. Unless it is decided to make the whole nation the basis of our democracy there is no knowing what its destiny may be (its fate will be sealed.)

Ancient Rome when her far-famed wealth and power were at their height had conferred the franchise on one fourth of the whole nation. But Athens when at the zenith of her greatness had only given it to one twentieth part of her population. Montesquieu, in discussing the comparative greatness of the two countries, says that Rome's power and wealth compared to those of Greece were in the proportion of 20 to 4; that is, Rome was five times as prosperous as Greece. In this, indeed, lay the cause of the rapidity of the decline and fall of Greece as compared with Rome. Still even the foundation of the Roman Constitution was extremely narrow and quite inadequate to form the basis of a Republic whose dominion extended to the four quarters of the globe. Perceiving that owing to this Roman democracy was threatened with destruction Julius Caesar proposed to give new life to the dying State by conferring the Roman citizens' right to elect representatives—a right which formed the basis of the Roman system of government—on all the subjects of the Empire. But, alas! this projected reform was opposed in every way possible by a set of narrow minded, timid conservatives, who, misunderstanding the spirit of the times, regarded the measure as calculated to undermine and overthrow the Roman Constitution. And so it happened that the great political reform movement met with the same fate as Julius Caesar himself. And this subsequently caused the death of Roman democracy. It has been plainly shown by history, ancient and modern, that the conferring of political power on all subjects

has the effect of increasing the strength of States to an enormous degree. Though there have been cases of nations displaying a large amount of energy without possessing much political power, the wealth, strength and glory of such nations has had nothing permanent about them, their existence being as brief as that of the convolvulus which blooms in the morning and fades before night. This is very clearly illustrated by the history of the most enlightened, powerful and wealthy modern states.

Unless political power is given to a whole nation by the establishment of universal suffrage, it is quite impossible to develop civilisation, wealth and strength as they ought to be developed. It is not necessary that I should enlarge much here on the general benefits which accompany the political power which universal suffrage confers, because I believe that the question of broadening the basis of democracy so that it shall include the whole nation is not a mere academic question over which men can dispute. It is a practical question, for in this lies the secret of national strength and national wealth. When a State has universal suffrage it is established on a thoroughly stable foundation. Then alone can we be sure that we are pursuing the proper course for the preservation of a great nation from destruction. In this lies the real significance of popular government, and on the attainment of this the new spirit of the Meiji era is bent.

While this is so, at present the franchise, which constitutes the basis of our parliamentary government, is limited to one small class of people, and the majority of the subjects of the empire are not allowed to participate in the enjoyment of this political privilege in any way whatever. Yet when there comes a crisis, according to the law of the land, the Government can force the whole nation to sacrifice itself in the defence of the empire and the throne. If I may be allowed to make use of the words of Montesquieu, I should say that the majority of our people are still unable to free themselves from the state of slavery in which they lived in feudal times. Though in the industrial, commercial and financial worlds the system of slavery has been entirely abolished as inhuman (人道ノ敵トシテ), political slavery exists openly in full strength to-day. Is it not one of the saddest of spectacles to see men trying to uphold this detestable system?

Even though the majority of our people are backward in demanding the privilege of voting, and are content to remain in a state of slavery because they are too ignorant to know even what political power means, how can we who know to a certain extent what humanity implies, who recognize that justice is the only sure guarantee of the existence of states bring ourselves to refuse to grant them the franchise?

Looking back over the 2,600 years of our history, never has there been a time when our country was in a more flourishing state than she is now; never have loyalty to the throne and love of country displayed themselves more conspicuously than they did in the late war. When that war broke out the country seemed to be on the verge of ruin, but the whole nation resolved to sacrifice itself to the last man rather than suffer defeat, and so we were able to pour troops by the myriad into the neighbouring continent—troops that nothing could daunt, who went through fire and water, who cared not a straw for frost or snow, who courted death for the sake of king and country, and thus it happened that we were able to win a glorious victory. And yet the State is reluctant to grant political power to the majority of these brave and loyal patriots. Can anything more heartless be imagined than the refusal to allow men who have defended their native land by facing death on the battlefield to have a voice in government affairs? If it be maintained that the franchise is not granted to the majority of His Majesty's subjects because to give political power to ignorant and wicked people would constitute a danger to the State, what is this but ignoring the existence of a large number of men who by the burning patriotism they have displayed, by their eagerness to die for their sovereign and their kinsmen, have won for themselves the implicit confidence

of the whole nation? (These men at any rate are neither ignorant nor wicked).

If the mere devotion of a portion of their wealth to the service of the State (in the form of taxes) by property holders (and nothing else) is deemed a sufficient reason (qualification) for receiving special political rights, what is this but overlooking the fact that there is nothing so valuable to a State as a readiness on the part of subjects to sacrifice their lives for their sovereign and their country? If there existed a State that attached great weight to property and little weight to the sacrifice of life in the country's cause, that State could not hold together for a single day.

The question of granting political power to the whole nation by establishing universal suffrage is among necessary political reforms one of the most urgent, and it is impossible to discover any reason for not taking this step, regard the matter from what point of view we may, either theoretically or practically. Does not the position you gentlemen occupy make it obligatory on you to take the lead in pressing reforms on your fellow-countrymen? If you refuse to respond to this reasonable demand made on you by the nation, if you object to carry out this political reform, then you are no true representatives of the people and I fear very much that the unanswered voice of the people will seal your fate—that it will prove to be your death-knell.

I am, Respectfully yours,

MATSUMOTO KUMPEI.

The style of the original, though somewhat high flown, as the translation indicates, is full of verve and beauty. The subject could hardly have been presented in a more attractive way and the occasion chosen for bringing it forward was most suitable. The proposal produced little effect on the men to whom it was addressed, as might have been expected. But fifty years hence publicists who take the trouble to go back over the history of political development in this country may be very interested to find a copy of Mr. Matsumoto's earnest appeal to his fellow-countryman in favour of universal suffrage in the thirty-ninth year of Meiji. Posthumous notoriety Mr. Matsumoto is sure to obtain.

W.D.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN NAVIES.

In the first part of the *Naval Annual* the editor, Mr. T. A. Brassey, deals with the British Navy and writes the chapter on Comparative Strength and Comparative Tables, while for the chapter on Foreign Navies both the editor and Mr. Leyland are jointly responsible. Writing on New Construction Mr. Brassey says fewer ships than usual have been completed during the year under review, labour disputes delaying the work on contract-built ships. The only important vessels completed were the armoured cruisers *Minotaur* and *Shannon*. The battleships *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson* were among those delayed in completion; three battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, three armoured cruisers of the *Invincible* class and the armoured cruiser *Defence* have been launched; and three battleships have been laid down. We may note here that the armament of the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*, of which Lord Brassey speaks so favourably in his introduction to the *Annual*, (already noticed) is four 12-in. and ten 9.2-in. guns; and their estimated speed 18 knots. They are of 16,500 tons displacement. The *Dreadnought* underwent extensive trials for the purpose of experimenting with different propellers, and in her more recent tests attained a maximum speed of 20.7 knots with 26,400 I.H.P., as against 21.8 knots with 27,500 horsepower on her original trials. An objection to the *Dreadnoughts* for operations in the North Sea is their great draught, which is well over 30 feet when in seagoing trim, and should one of them be injured on one side to such an extent as to give her several degrees of heel the draught would be greatly increased. How many ports or docks could she enter in her injured condition? Of the three improved *Dreadnoughts* (*Bellerophon*, *Temeraire* and *Sperb*) launched, the chief details procurable have already been published, but it may be noted on the authority of the *Annual* that they are 700 tons bigger than their

original, of 20.75 knots estimated speed, with similar armament, and turbine engines, the guns so disposed, however, that the centre turret instead of being on the upper deck will be raised to the same level as the fore-castle turret, thus obtaining for its pieces a greater arc of fire aft. Also 4 in. guns have been substituted for 12-pdrs. in the anti-torpedo boat armament. We may add that the *Temeraire* and *Bellerophon* will probably run their trials in September and October. The three battleships laid down are the *St. Vincent*, *Collingwood* and *Vanguard* (1,250 tons larger than the *Dreadnought*) of 21 knots estimated speed.

Coming to cruisers, the progress made with the *Minotaur* class is described, and, as in last year's volume, they are compared with other British and foreign ships, with the result that Mr. Brassey declares they will certainly be better able to fight their guns in a seaway than the *Duke of Edinburgh* or *Black Prince*. The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Kurama*, he says, each carry four 12-in. guns in addition to a good secondary battery but their speed is 1 to 2 knots less than that of the British *Minotaur*s. He adds: "The Japanese sacrifice speed to offensive power, which is after all the most important quality in a ship of war, though the tendency in our own and other navies seems to be to rather exaggerate the value of speed." He repeats his unfavourable criticism of the *Invincible* class, the latest launched of which, the *Inflexible*, is undergoing her trials this month. This class, he says, are far too large and too costly for the ordinary duties of cruisers. From a recent speech by the First Lord it appears reasonable to conclude that the intention is to utilise them as battleships. It may be recalled that the *Indomitable* maintained 28 knots for five hours on the Clyde while running her full power trials—at several stretches, it is said, touching 29 knots. The *Boadicea*, which Mr. Brassey says can be best described as a "scout" (though according to the *Naval League Journal*, naval men are asking: "What really is the role of this type of ship?") has been launched. She is of 3,300 tons and is to have a speed of 25 knots. Ships of the *Boadicea* type, whether called third-class cruisers or "scouts," are very costly in comparison with their fighting qualities. The *Boadicea* will, it is said, carry three 4 in. guns and cost £333,067. These remarks apply equally to the *Swift*, launched last year, of 1,800 tons, carrying four 4 in. guns, with an estimated speed of 36 knots.

Among new ocean-going destroyers the *Tartar* is specially mentioned in connexion with the remarkable speed that she attained. Four of this class were completed during the year, and on six hours run, they made the following: *Cossack* 33.1, *Glurka* 33.91, *Mohawak* 34.25, and *Tartar* 35.36. Eight other vessels of this class are under construction and all will burn liquid fuel. It is added that vessels of this type are in fact destroyers of destroyers and should more properly be classed as torpedo gunboats. Ten torpedo boats of the coastal destroyer type (240-250 tons) have been completed or are completing and 22 others will be completed in 1908-9.

Nine submarines have been completed by Vickers; twelve of the large (C) type will be completed by this firm in 1908-9; one of a new design is to be laid down, and four (C 17 to 20) are building at Chatham; these are of 313 tons and are to have a surface speed of 13 knots.

We pass over the lists of ships struck off or to be discarded and the references to the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*, and note under the heading of torpedo improvements that by heating the air used for propulsion, speed has been much increased. *Engineering* published a table some months ago showing the speeds obtained by the latest Whitehead torpedo:

Yards.	With Cold Air.	With Hot Air.
At 1,000.....	35	43
.. 1,500.....	30	40
.. 2,000.....	28½	38
.. 3,000.....	23¼	32
.. 4,000.....	18-20	28

A further improvement in the gunnery of the Navy has taken place, as is shown by the following table:—

	1905 Target.	1907 Target.
	1906.	1907.
Number of hits .....	5,733	7,547
Number of misses .....	2,328	1,991
Total rounds fired .....	8,061	9,538
Percentage of hits to rounds fired .....	71.12	79.13

A smaller target was used in 1907 than in 1906 and while on the 1907 target the percentage of hits to rounds fired was only 41.7 on the 1906 target they were 71.12 and 79.13 for 1906 and 1907. It is interesting to read in late papers of the fine shooting in the gunlayers' test by the *Good Hope*, Sir Percy Scott's flagship and by the cruiser *Argonaut*, both scores being reported as records. We forbear reference to the paragraphs relating to the Naval Estimates, personnel, and new construction, beyond noting that the Vote for 1908-9 stands at £7,545,202 as compared with £8,100,000 in the previous year, and £11,654,176 in 1904-5, the year of maximum naval expenditure. It is proposed to lay down in 1908-9 only one battleship and one large armoured cruiser (both in H.M. dockyards), a very large reduction on the programme of armoured construction which the Admiralty considered necessary two years ago. In addition to the above there are to be commenced six fast protected cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of submarines, of which one cruiser and two submarines will be built in the dockyards and the remainder by contract.

Under new works details are given with regard to the new naval depot at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth, showing the extent and nature of the accommodation to be provided as summarized in an official statement, yet only the other day we learned that the Rosyth scheme is to be abandoned! To meet the new conditions of increased speed and range of the latest torpedoes a new range is to be established on Loch Long in the Firth of Clyde.

#### BASEBALL.

The return match "Cricketers" v. "Baseballers" was played on Saturday at 3.35 and resulted in an easy win for the "Baseballers" by 23 runs to 3. The "Cricketers" did not play as good a game as they did in the last match, many easy catches being dropped. Mollison pitched a good game for the "Cricketers" striking several men out. For the "Baseballers" McClesney and Lo-on played the best all round game.

The line up was as follows:—

"Cricketers."	"Baseballers."
Mollison .....	p. .... Nicholl
Walker .....	c. .... Lo-on
Cox .....	ss. .... Becker
Wheeler .....	1b. .... McClesney
Bell .....	2b. .... O'Connor
Drummond .....	3b. .... Gray
Reed .....	1f. .... Gibbs
Shannon .....	c.f. .... Gonzales
Bell (junior) .....	r.f. .... Worden

Scorer H. S. Stetson. Umpire E. G. Babbitt.

#### GIRLS' CLUB EVENING FÊTE.

Perfect weather conditions contributed largely to the success of the Evening Fête held under the auspices of the Girls' Club on Tuesday evening. The Bluff Gardens, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club were tastefully decorated with coloured lanterns arranged in festoons among the trees, and presented a pretty spectacle. The old band-stand formed the stage for the singers, Mr. Hardt and Mr. Somerton, whose songs were received with much enthusiasm. Refreshments were provided during the evening, and in between whiles the Grand Hotel Band played selections which were greatly appreciated. Much praise is due to the President of the Club, Miss Strain, assisted by the rest of the members, for the able manner in which the arrangements for the fête were planned and carried out.

A new case of cholera was reported on Aug. 2nd at Tokushima. The patient died the same night.



## THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the shareholders of this hotel was held at the offices of the Company on the afternoon of July 30th. The chair was occupied by Dr. C. H. Hall and there were also present Messrs. C. F. Heinlein, B. C. Howard, A. M. Knapp, G. W. Colton, C. F. Rhine (acting Secretary), A. S. Pearson (Auditor), M. Dentici, M. Dentici, Jr., F. Dietz, B. Martinnelli, E. Andreis and T. Tanabe.

The first part of the proceedings at this meeting appeared in our last issue.

The remaining part of the proceedings is as follows:—

Mr. HEINLEIN said:

I would like to make a few remarks before the motion is put to the Meeting.

At the general meeting last January I questioned certain items in the accounts and the action of the Board in appointing a Managing Director. This was done in good faith, and I thought I was right in calling attention to what seemed to be contrary to some of our Rules to which my attention had been drawn. But since that time, I have had an opportunity to make a fuller acquaintance with our Rules and with the work and responsibilities of the Directors, and I want to say that it seems justly due to all concerned that that information should be made known to all of the shareholders. I wish, therefore, to request that the Chairman would communicate to this meeting the substance of the reports he made to the Board one or two years ago relating to the working of the hotel both with and without a Managing Director.

Dr. Hall, in reply, said:—

It is well, perhaps, that this subject has been brought forward, if for no other reason than that it gives opportunity to correct the misapprehension and misrepresentation that have become current in certain quarters regarding the duties and responsibilities of directors and the work done in discharge of them. The personal element in the case may be disregarded, but the interests of the Company seem to require an exposition of facts which have been known hitherto only to the directors and certain officers of the Company.

All the world knows that successful direction of a large hotel involves careful and constant regard for many details, and that while the satisfaction of guests by personal and material attentions should be as nearly complete as circumstances will permit the benefit of such care may be wholly lost to the owners if the details relating to supplies and control are not methodically supervised. It is combination of these functions of personal service and efficient control of incoming and outgoing supplies that secures the earning power for which the business is conducted.

You are aware that the Articles of Association vest the management of our business in the Board of Directors and to that end give it certain general and special powers to be exercised by it as occasion arises. For the more efficient discharge of this responsibility, which the peculiar nature of hotel business makes difficult and constant, your directors were many years ago distributed among supervisory committees, a Finance Committee, a House Committee, and a Supplies Committee, with instructions to inspect and report upon the work of their respective departments from time to time. This was the simplest, and it was thought a sufficient provision for the object in mind, but after several years of nominal trial, owing to lack of time on the part of the members of the committees to attend to the duties, the discharge of these gradually fell by tacit consent upon the Chairman of the Board, and so continued for several years. Those of you, however, who are familiar with certain conditions here will not be surprised to know that such exercise of responsibility by one person, who must bear the whole burden of doing what he sees ought to be done for the protection of the Company, is attended with trials which no one would willingly assume or long submit to without unusual reasons, and that even these reasons would sooner or later become inadequate. After a considerable period of this irregularly delegated work, the Chairman was compelled, for the protection of his private interests, to ask the Board to make other provi-

sion. This was done by giving the manager a free hand in the management, the Chairman reporting the results to the Board from time to time. After several months' trial of this method, the Chairman reported the results as very unsatisfactory and gave details in support of the statement. The formal appointment of a member of the Board to supervise the details of the management was advised and authority for the appointment shown in the Articles of Association.

One of the directors was accordingly appointed a committee of one to supervise the details of the management, and compensation was offered him for the discharge of this special service. He declined payment temporarily on the ground that the financial state of the Company would not easily bear additional expense, and the directors then offered him their own fees. This generous offer was of course declined at once with appreciative thanks. On undertaking the work of supervision by direction for the Board, the Chairman voluntarily assumed financial responsibility for the results to be obtained.

At that time, the working of the business for the preceding three months showed a loss of more than 9,000 yen and an overdraft at bank of more than 7,000 yen, both unprecedented for that period.

In the following January, nine months later, the Chairman laid before the Board a formal report showing the results of direct supervision for those months. This report is here before me and all who wish may read it, but as it is too long to be presented entire only a summary of it is given. This shows the following results:—

Restoration of normal rates for board and lodging, which had become capricious and a cause of complaint by those discriminated against.

Reform of methods at the Bar, stoppage of waste and speculation, and large increase of gross profit.

Lower rates and better qualities for supplies.

Reform of kitchen management and stoppage of waste and speculation.

Reduction of cost of music and improvement of its quality.

Improved service throughout the house.

The financial results of these measures amounted at the end of the nine months to 38,898.00 yen, saved.

As the dividend for that year aggregated 40,000 yen, it will be seen that direct supervision of the management during the nine months mentioned carried the Company over a miry spot in its way, for the audits for that year show that but for these results the available funds for distribution would not have exceeded a five per cent dividend for the whole year.

The work of supervision was continued for three months longer with improving results, but by that time the strain upon the private income of the supervising director had become intolerable owing to various causes incidental to such work, so he requested the Board of Directors to relieve him from it. This was done, and as conditions had changed and an efficient regime had been established, it was decided to discontinue direct supervision by a member of the Board. Large travel and the momentum of a good regime during the following three months enabled the Company to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. for that half year and to carry forward a net cash balance of yen 26,286.00.

The records for the next succeeding half year show, however, that although travel continued good and rates remained unchanged the net earnings for that period were less than half of what they should have been, the shortage being about yen 26,000, and the audit for that period shows that but for the yen 26,286.00 brought forward from the preceding half year and a sum of yen 6,312.00 received from outside, the cash available without overdrawing would not have been enough for a three per cent. dividend. Examination of the working of the bar showed, too, a return to former methods and results, waste, speculation, and loss.

These unsatisfactory results of working without direct supervision were laid before the Board of Directors in another formal report which also is here and open to your inspection. In this report the Chairman asked to be relieved from the chairmanship, whose duties he was unable to

discharge, under the circumstances, with justice to himself. This relief being impracticable because of the demands of private affairs upon the other directors, the latter proposed that they should resign their seats in favour of others to be selected by the Chairman. This was done, the retiring directors approving and voting for their successors before tendering their own resignations.

I trust this statement of fact will correct an impression that the change of directors was an arbitrary act of the Chairman.

After acquainting themselves with the working of the hotel both with and without supervision, and after examination of the Articles of Association for authority to appoint a supervising director and remunerate him for special services, the members of the new Board decided unanimously that direct supervision by a member of the Board was necessary and that this appointment and the payment for special services were authorized by our Rules. Each of the directors in turn was invited to undertake the work but was unable to do so for lack of time; the Chairman then accepted the invitation with the understanding that payment for the special services involved was offered and accepted as reimbursement for personal loss to be incurred which former experience had shown to be incidental to the discharge of such services.

Reform measures were again instituted and pushed on as circumstances would permit; new checks were placed upon the working of the bar which have greatly increased the gross profit by diminishing waste and other irregularities, and arrangements for supplies are made and making which alone will defray the cost of supervision. Control is more difficult now than it was two years ago when it was given up, for irregularities were encouraged by so doing, but there is no reason to doubt that it will become fully effective.

It is regrettable, gentlemen, to have to lay before you facts which are disturbing to us as shareholders, but if you will consider the conditions in the past with which you are now somewhat acquainted, you will find much for encouragement as to the future, if all is done that ought to be done. If, as is true, the Grand Hotel has been able to distribute to its shareholders for nearly nineteen years an average dividend of sixteen per cent. per annum on the original capital while carrying a heavy load due to lack of methodical care, what, we may well ask ourselves, may it not do for us if that load is wholly and permanently removed and all of the legitimate profit of the business realized and devoted to its proper ends?

The report of Messrs. Miller, Pearson, and Mackie was then read by the Acting Secretary as follows:—

In compliance with our Certificate attached to the half yearly Accounts ending 30th June last, of your Company, we respectfully beg to report thereon as follows:—

We have examined and audited the Accounts in question and find everything in order, with the following exceptions:—

(1) The sum of yen 53,087.91 appearing as an asset under the heading of New Buildings is in our opinion worthless, and should have been written off as a Loss to the debit of Profit and Loss Account, and had this been done no dividend could have been recommended by the board of Directors. We are informed that all there is to show for this amount is a plan for the erection of New Buildings on a very large scale.

(2) The sum of yen 31,042.82, includes a monthly payment of yen 250, drawn by the Managing Director as Salary. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the Managing Director, and he receives both the fee as a Director and the Salary as Managing Director, attached to these two positions. In our opinion this is contrary to Article No. 89 (A) of the Company's Articles of Association.

(3) The sum of yen 31,042.82 also includes an amount of yen 1,270.33 expended by Dr. Hall (the Chairman of the Board of Directors) while travelling in America.

(4) In addition to the monthly salary of yen 250.00 and Director's half yearly fee of yen 250.00, Dr. Hall also receives free board.

Mr. HOWARD:—Does that yen 53,000 cover

anything more than actual cost of the plans of the new building?

The CHAIRMAN:—The excess above the *yen* 53,000, which is some *yen* 3,000 and more, is the amount paid to Mr. Hewitt. The payment for the plans is quite complete.

Mr. HOWARD:—We paid for the plans only? The CHAIRMAN:—We have paid for the plans, and we have them.

Mr. HOWARD:—Would they be an asset?

The CHAIRMAN:—What would you call them?

Mr. HOWARD:—I agree with the suggestion of the auditors that it should be put to Profit and Loss Account. I don't see how it is an asset.

Mr. DIETZ:—If you could build the new buildings with these plans it would make a difference, but I believe you can't do that.

Mr. HOWARD:—You have plans that may or may not be used.

The CHAIRMAN:—I may say for your information that a great many years ago—it was very shortly after I joined the Board—I should say it must be fifteen years ago—it was suggested to the Board of Directors that in view of the big risks to which hotels are liable, and in view of the fact that some number of months—probably six months—would be spent in the discussion and preparation of new plans, that it would be well if we were to have a complete set of plans prepared to cover the whole of our ground, these plans to be placed with the bank and held for any emergency that might arise. At that time we were not insuring our rent, and the saving to be effected and the advantage of having these plans to hand in case of any accident would be that we would be able, all other things being equal, to have the new buildings ready for occupation about six months sooner than if we had to start discussing and haggling about plans and specifications before we could start in to build. There was thus a gain of six months, which would have meant six months earlier use of the hotel as a money-earning investment. Later, however, and now for some years past, the rent of the hotel has been insured for a certain sum covering an eighteen months period, which at that time was thought would be required for the rebuilding of the hotel. One of the sources of value of the plans we have at the present time is that in case of loss of the building we would have to wait no longer than was necessary to clear away the debris. We should put these plans and specifications in the hands of the contractors, and at the expiration of eighteen months over which our rent is insured we would be able to have quite as large accommodation and everything in running order. The gain of six months' time by having these plans ready would mean a good many thousand *yen*. For that one reason the present possession of these plans and specifications fits in with the views entertained by the Board for a good many years, views which have been re-expressed within a very short time in the Board Room, when the Directors were in agreement that it was desirable we should have plans at hand in order to save time without waiting six months.

Mr. HOWARD:—How would it do to wipe it out? You still have the plans as an asset. Who holds the duplicate plans?

The CHAIRMAN:—There are four different sets.

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said: As the members do not seem to have anything further to say about the accounts it is quite appropriate I should reply to the objections made by the auditors on several points. In the first place, the auditors have objected to the payment which has been made to Dr. Hall of *yen* 250 a month, and have objected that there was no voucher received for that. The reason no voucher was received was that Dr. Hall's name, like that of others receiving regular monthly payments was borne on the payroll and no voucher has ever yet been given or asked for in connection with the names on the pay-roll, all payments being made by cheques signed by two directors, and these are their own vouchers. The question of the validity of this payment was touched upon in the course of my previous remarks. However, perhaps I had better go into it a little more in detail. If you will refer to the Articles of Association you will find that Article 88 author-

ises the Directors to make contracts with a director. There are no limits in the Article as to the nature or quality of the contract. Article 106 specifies that the Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee consisting of a member or members of their body as they think fit. It conforms entirely to the practice of English companies, where the same rule is valid. The view of the directors is that it authorises them to appoint a director for the direct supervision of the management. Article 110 authorises the Directors to do all of such acts and things as are not expressly directed to be done at a general meeting. That article is quite as clear as the English language can make it. Everything that is not specified to be done in general meeting the Board of Directors have the power to do under Article 110, Article 111, section 3, authorises the Directors to pay at their discretion for services rendered to the Company; Article 111, section 5, authorises the Directors to appoint such officials, etc., as they may think fit and to determine their duties and fix their salaries; Article 111, section 13, authorises the Directors to enter into negotiations and contract for services rendered to the Company; while Article 86, to which attention has been drawn, and because attention was exclusively directed to it the Article has been subject to misinterpretation, reads that the Directors shall be paid for their services a sum not exceeding *yen* 500 per annum. That is the ground upon which the payment to the Supervising director was made by the Board, and the ground upon which the disbursements are made to reimburse the Supervising director for the loss incidental to his services. The travelling expenses were authorised by the Board of Directors, and at the time the Auditor was invited to the Board meeting to go over this matter with him, a minute of the Board meeting was shown him, in which it was decided the Chairman of the Board should visit the United States for the purpose of examining into the methods of hotel management, checking, furnishing, etc. Although there was a general impression I went to America for financial purposes, that had nothing to do with it; it was not discussed. At the time the Auditor was before the meeting it was suggested to him that these expenses were merely a matter of bulk; that if his objections held good the directors could not send one of their number or anyone to the United States on the business of the Company, and neither could they send one of their number to Tokyo at the expense of the Company. To our surprise the auditor said he believed it could not be done. It seems to the Directors that an objection of that kind is sufficient to reduce the whole question raised by the auditors to an absolute absurdity. If the objection which is there made is true the Directors have no authority whatever to expend anything. The whole business of the Company is paralysed. Fortunately this is only the view of the auditors, and has nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Company. Another objection made in the original letter which has now been modified, and does not appear in the same way in this letter, is that Dr. Hall is in receipt of free board in the hotel. He is and for this reason. A very important part of the duty of the Supervising Director is to keep himself acquainted with the quality and efficiency of the service and supplies to the dining room, which he can do only by taking his meals there; and as he is receiving only reimbursement, not compensation, for his services, if he paid for doing the work of the Company the amount would have to be added to the amount of the reimbursement. The final item, I believe, is one of *yen* 50,000 expended for plans and specifications, of which there are four complete sets in hand. The sum was expended in pursuance of a special resolution of the Company in general meeting and in order to give effect to that resolution. The plans are worth all they cost the Company and in case of accidental destruction of the present building the cost of these plans and specifications would be recovered in the saving of time—about six months—which would be required to agree upon and prepare them, our rent being insured for eighteen months. If one-

third of that time were occupied in the preparation of building plans we would virtually lose one-third of the rental. This is the conclusion of two successive boards of our Directors. As the auditors, like the Directors are officers of the Company, and are employed for the purpose of rendering it service, it is the right of the Company of course when the auditor gives his opinion on a subject that the shareholders should know the reasons for these opinions especially if they happen to run counter to known experience and what many think wise discretion. This expenditure being necessary for carrying out the wishes of the shareholders the objection is incomprehensible if made in good faith. I should like, therefore, and I am speaking as a shareholder and not as the Chairman of the Board,—to address a few enquiries to the auditor in order that we may bring out the basis of statements made here. The first is:—

Was your advice to the Board based upon professional reasons, and if so will you kindly tell the shareholders what those reasons were?

Mr. PEARSON:—I think, gentlemen, before making any remarks I would like to state that I am not a shareholder of the Company, but am present by invitation of the Directors to answer any questions arising with regard to the accounts and report we have made. In answer to the question Mr. Hall has put, I would like to say the reason I have in saying the item should have been written off is because it stands for plans for an hotel which in my opinion cannot be used, and therefore are of no use to the hotel, and in that case cannot appear as an asset.

Dr. HALL:—Is the advice given as your professional opinion?

Mr. PEARSON:—It is our professional opinion. The CHAIRMAN:—The reason I ask is because in the Board-room you told us it was your private opinion.

Mr. PEARSON:—It is my professional opinion as well as my private opinion.

The CHAIRMAN:—Before forming this professional opinion, did you make inquiries of the Board as to the prospects of financing the undertaking or making good use of the plans?

Mr. PEARSON:—Yes, I asked the Board, and I could see from the papers, that nothing had been done in the way of increasing the capital. In view of this these plans are of no use for the purpose for which they are intended, and as such cannot be used.

The CHAIRMAN:—When did you make this inquiry of the Board?

Mr. PEARSON:—It was the meeting at which you were present.

The CHAIRMAN:—Before that time we already had your report. If you had known there was expectation of using the plans within a reasonable period, what would you have advised as to writing off?

Mr. PEARSON:—I don't think it is a question that can be answered now. I should still have reported to the shareholders that the sum was taken in as an asset, and I should put it to them whether they considered it good.

The CHAIRMAN:—If you had known the cost of the plans was to be defrayed by an issue of bonds, and these were to be paid by means of a sinking fund, would you advise that the cost of these plans be written off?

Mr. PEARSON:—That is a point that would take some consideration. I am not prepared to answer the question now.

The CHAIRMAN:—If the plans and specifications under these conditions were written off now, and then we could raise funds by means of bonds, these bonds being all paid off later, would not it amount to a double writing off of the same item?

Mr. PEARSON:—I think not. An item like that cannot be debited to an item, called new buildings, and representing nothing.

The CHAIRMAN:—As building plans are part of the cost of the structure, is it customary to begin writing off the cost of the structure, is it customary to begin writing off the cost of the building before it is begun, if construction is begun within a reasonable time?

Mr. PEARSON:—No, it could then be considered as part of the cost.

The CHAIRMAN:—That is if construction is begun within a reasonable time?

Mr. PEARSON:—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN:—Is it not the custom of joint-stock companies to distribute over a considerable period large disbursements for permanent improvements in order that the whole expense may not fall on the shareholders for one or two dividend periods?

Mr. PEARSON:—Yes, that might be done.

The CHAIRMAN:—Is it not the duty of an auditor to use circumspection in giving out intimations which, if misunderstood, might do unmerited harm to the interests of his clients.

Mr. PEARSON:—I am only here to report what I see of the accounts, and leave it to the shareholders to decide what they shall do. I cannot do more than this, but it is my duty to do what I have done.

Mr. DIETZ:—Whether the auditors are right or wrong in their opinion, it was certainly their duty to report what they thought. You cannot blame them; on the contrary they ought to be congratulated.

The CHAIRMAN:—The directors are not questioning the matter at all. On the contrary they have informed the auditors that they will be very pleased at all times to put them in possession of anything which will enable them to discharge their duties.

Mr. HOWARD:—Is there a prospect of carrying out the new building according to the plans?

The CHAIRMAN:—The matter is under negotiation, and I can say no more about it.

Mr. HOWARD:—What is a reasonable time?

The CHAIRMAN:—It is impossible to say, because it depends on the information we may receive at any time. With reference to this I should like again to take the opportunity of expressing to you all the views of the Directors about the question of rebuilding. There is no intention whatever of pushing on in an obstinate positive way to carry out a plan that has been formed, and to carry out that plan simply because it has been formed. The Directors are among the larger shareholders, and they stand to lose just as much as any shareholder, and they know a great deal more what the business will stand. When the question of rebuilding comes before us in a more practical form by the financing of bonds, even the question of how much will be built, if left to the Directors, will be determined entirely by the outlook before us. It is practically agreed by all, I think, that the foundation of the new building along Water Street should be done anyhow, and that will most certainly be done if funds are forthcoming. Whether anything more will be done will depend entirely on the outlook for the future. The plans are so drawn that we can build one, two, three or four sections just as we like.

Mr. HOWARD:—My question was to see whether there was any prospect of raising funds. You cannot go to work unless there is a prospect.

The CHAIRMAN:—That subject is not in a condition to be laid before you. As soon as it is we shall have much pleasure in answering the inquiry.

Mr. Dietz asked if there were not former plans.

The CHAIRMAN:—There were some outline plans, but nothing was ever done with them.

Mr. Dietz:—By a Japanese?

The CHAIRMAN:—Yes. You will probably remember that Mr. Hewitt let us have some plans for carrying the main brick building to four stories, but we have never had plans for covering the whole ground such as we have now.

Mr. Dietz:—If you can give us nothing definite about negotiations, it is of no use to talk more.

The CHAIRMAN:—I have simply to reply that the Directors are not in a position to answer such inquiries because the matter is under negotiation and is not subject to discussion at an open meeting. I think you ought to keep in mind these plans are very valuable to us, regardless of whether we are going to make present use of them or not. Mr. Howard is familiar with the discussions we had in the Board-room about it, and it certainly seems to me to be wise to have such things at hand.

Answering a question by Mr. Dietz, the CHAIRMAN said:—The plans are to be written down if we are not going to make immediate use of them.

We can gradually write them off just as we do with any other large expense. We are doing with these plans exactly as we did when we put up the new suite of rooms.

Replying to a further question of Mr. Dietz as to the profits, the CHAIRMAN said:—There is a great deal of complaint this year, and it is one of the matters that have been anxiously thought over that there is a tendency to "bleed" the traveller at every turn. We hear of petty hotels in the interior conducted in native fashion with sleeping accommodation on the floor, and supplying Japanese food, charging as much as *yen* 7 a day. People are going away outraged by this fact, and they are going to tell their friends. This will seriously affect future travel unless it is corrected. These are important indications to us who are considering the question of erecting new hotel buildings.

The resolution adopting the report and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

The CHAIRMAN:—The accounts are passed as submitted. This, gentlemen, completes the business of the day, and I thank you very much for so large an attendance.

#### YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

A special meeting of members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held at the Boat House on Wednesday, Mr. F. J. Hall, President, in the chair. There was a good attendance.

In laying the Committee's draft rules before the members Mr. Hall said the meeting was called in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting held last January. At that time Mr. Robinson pointed out that it was felt to be necessary to revise the rules of the Club, strengthen them in a few details and generally bring them up to date, and in accordance with the present needs of the Club. Messrs. Pollard, Robinson and Hall were appointed a sub-committee to prepare a draft of a new set of rules. The principal points to which he drew attention were:—I. The re-arrangement of the order of the rules. II. Sundry new rules and additions to others. III. The former bye-laws, some of which have been dropped and others incorporated in the rules. About the new arrangement he had nothing much to say except that they had tried to put the various rules in better order, so that rules bearing on the same subject had been brought together. New rules and additions: Some of these were intended, and he thought rightly so, to give the committee they elected annually greater power in dealing with those members who unfortunately cause trouble either by not paying their dues or by misbehaviour. It was, he considered, only right that the rules should enable those members of the Club who are entrusted with the management and the upholding of its good name to deal promptly and effectively with those who offend. Under the existing rule (17) an offender can only be dealt with by the cumbersome unnecessary publicity of an extraordinary meeting. There have been only this year two occasions when the Committee would have liked to have been able to deal promptly with offences against the good name of the Club. New rules to which he would here draw attention were those (No. 6) which extend the liability of proposers and seconders to all dues incurred by their candidates or visitors, and others to which Mr. Hall referred *seriatim*. Some amendments were suggested by members of the Club and adopted, and at length the proposed rules were duly passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Franklyn.

The proposal was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. P. E. Nicolle a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Committee and the meeting separated.

The team of the Keio Gijuku played a baseball match with the Kamehame Club on Aug. 1st at Honolulu. The Japanese were successful, with 5 runs to 3. On Aug. 2nd the team of the Keio Gijuku played a baseball match with the St. Louis College. The Japanese were victorious by 8 runs to 7.

#### MESSRS. SAMUEL SAMUEL & CO.'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.'s new offices and godowns at No. 27 Yamashita-cho were thrown open for inspection on Saturday morning, when a number of visitors were hospitably entertained. The new building contains several interesting features. The contract for erection of the building was entered into with the Union Estate and Investment Co., Ltd., last November, an old stone faced godown which stood on the site being removed. The work of erection was carried out with much promptitude, occupying in all 7 months, while the entire premises were in use in less than 8 months from the signing of the contract. The building has been very substantially built of brick, having bands of stone at the level of the window sills. It has a frontage of 58 ft. on Biwa-machi. This frontage is entirely occupied by the office portion of the building, and contains an entrance in the centre, and 20 large windows arranged symmetrically in three tiers. The depth of the building is 75 ft., one-third of this being taken by the offices and the remainder by the godown, the two parts being separated by a thick unbroken party wall of brick. For several reasons it was found advantageous to give the godown 4 stories. It is interesting to notice how effectively communication can be made with the godown from the stories of the office, without once piercing the party wall. The staircase of the offices is arranged against the party wall at one side of the building, so that each half of the landing is on a level with the floor of the godown. Three short external iron balconies give the communication required. Thus the Dept. in the top floor of the offices, having control over the two top floors of the godown, has only a few steps up or down to arrive at either floor of the godown. The godown floors have about 9,500 sq. ft., of total area, while the offices, aggregate about 3,900 sq. ft. of floor space. The lowest story of the godown, a few inches above the ground, has a concrete floor laid on gravel, and finished in cement. A large entrance for goods is arranged opposite the Water St. gates, to the compound. On the left of this entrance there is another, external tier to a staircase leading to the upper floor of the godown, while to the right is the tier to the momban's room, which is constructed entirely of fireproof materials. Alternating with these three tiers are contrived the only two windows which were possible in the lowest story of the godown. The hoist which serves the three upper floors is close to the goods entrance. Beyond the momban's room is another door which is the side entrance to the offices from the compound. Each floor of the godown is supported by four stout wooden posts, there being no other encumbrance to the large floor area. Each post carries a large double cantilever, the ends of which support two of the four main beams of the floor above. The top floor has an unbroken area, the trusses of the roof being designed to take the whole span of 52 ft. The roofs of the godown and offices are at the same height, and are separated by the continuation upwards of the party wall. The two upper stories of the godown are fitted with large cupboards or "bins" for storing silk or linen in a handy manner, these bins being fitted with plain wood sliding shoji. Two of the walls are utilised in this way, the other two being frequently pierced for large windows. The offices are unusually well finished, having polished pine floors, while the entrance door, hall, panelling, staircase, mantelpieces and other fittings, are of oak. The floor of the lowest story is some 4 ft. above the pavement. This story has four rooms, the two upper stories having a small and one large room each. To each story there is a strong room, having a patent safe door with combination lock. Opening from each half-landing staircase are 4 lavatories, fitted with modern appliances. The electric wiring is all arranged for day and night current, and fans are provided in all the rooms. The building was designed and its construction supervised throughout by Mr. B. M. Ward, A.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Union Estate and Investment Co., Ltd.



## THE TOKYO INDUSTRIAL BANK.

On Aug. 3rd the Tokyo Industrial Bank held a general meeting. Mr. K. Yoshida of the Imperial Household Mr. K. Hashimoto of the Department of Finance and a large number of the shareholders were present.

Mr. J. Soyeda, President of the bank, presided, and made the following speech.

GENTLEMEN,—At the 13th semi-annual general meeting of the Industrial Bank now held, I heartily thank you for your attendance in spite of this exceedingly hot weather.

The present business period includes 6 months commencing Jan. 1st and ending June 30th. The detailed reports with regard to the business done during that period are to be found in the statement attached to the accounts. I will here-with make a general explanatory statement. During the above mentioned period, our financial condition remained inactive owing to the re-action consequent on the sudden appearance of various enterprises after the war. As a result of this there is no special improvement to be recorded as attained by our bank during the first half of this year. Yet in spite of the general stringency in all markets, the bank accomplished through your valuable assistance a rather considerable amount of work.

I will take this opportunity of giving a brief account of the loan raised by the South Manchurian Railway Company. The proposed loan amounted to yen 4,000,000 apart from that raised in London, in July of last year. Our bank authorities, who were instructed by the Company to raise the loan abroad gave constant attention to the foreign money markets, expecting the appearance of a favourable opportunity. Fortunately, during the period under review the money market in Europe and America to some extent revived. Availing ourselves of this chance we approached some foreign capitalists for the loan. A special circumstance had to be taken into consideration *viz*, that the proposed loans from several foreign countries which were abandoned last year on account of the unfavourable market conditions, were again brought forward during the first half of this year. For the foregoing reasons, a large loan with a long term for redemption was found to be quite impracticable. After close investigations, it was decided to float a loan of £2,000,000 instead of £4,000,000. Our agents in London, Messrs. Panmure, Golden and Co., accepted the whole amount—£2,000,000—without employing public means. Through the London representatives, the loan was allotted to Parr's Bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Messrs. Kuhn, Robe and Co. in New York. On June 1st, all the business in connection with the raising of the loan was successfully accomplished. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Messrs. Panmure, Gordon and Co., and the other firms concerned, as well as those official and private persons who assisted us in the business of the loan.

Some reference should be made to the general conditions of business during the account period. The bank invested yen 20,390,029 in national and local loans; yen 4,525,969 in the debentures of various mercantile associations; yen 9,647,489 in several industries; yen 1,802,550 in gold and silver mining securities; and yen 5,390,000 in Korea; making a total of yen 41,757,037. The gross income during the period was yen 1,809,718 including a balance brought down from previous accounts. Having paid from the foregoing total the expenditures incurred, there remains the sum of yen 867,860 as net profit.

During the present financial period, some difficulties were experienced in employing the funds. Nevertheless we are able to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The detailed accounts are now submitted to you for your approval.

The term of office of Baron E. Shibusawa and Messrs. K. Okura and K. Otani who were elected as auditors in August 1906 has expired. At the present meeting, an election will be made for the vacant places.

On March 26th the government approved the

appointment of Messrs. O. Banno, T. Inouye, N. Kaneko, and J. Saito, who were elected as directors at the extraordinary general meeting held in February.

While, broadly speaking, there was no special business accomplished by the bank during the first half of this year it is, nevertheless the fact that the bank was always viewed with confidence at home and abroad. The directors and other employees of the bank will make further endeavours for the development of the bank's interests. In conclusion, I request, on behalf of the bank, your continued patronage and support.

The accounts of the business done during the period was as follows:

	Yen.
Gross income.....	1,747,987.86
Balance brought from the previous accounts .....	61 730.92
	1,809,718.78
Expenditures .....	941,858.36
Net profit .....	867,860.42
From the foregoing net profit, the following allotments were made:—	
	Yen.
Reserve to make losses good .....	104,000.00
Reserve for equalizing dividends .....	26,000.00
Ordinary dividend.....	406,250.00
Special dividend .....	243,750.00
Bonus to Directors .....	25,000.00

The balance, yen 62,860.42, was carried forward to next account.

Subsequently, on an election taking place for auditors, Baron E. Shibusawa, and Messrs. K. Okura and K. Otani were re-elected for the positions.

## THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The Prince and Princess Imperial will leave on Aug. 4th for their villa in Tamosawa, near Nikko, where they will stay during the summer.

General Prince Fushimi, who recently returned from his visit to western districts proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on July 30th, where he had audience of the Emperor.

Viscount Okabe, Minister for Justice, who has been ill since his recent appointment to office is reported to have recovered. At 10.20 a.m. on Aug. 1st, he proceeded to the Palace and had audience of the Emperor.

The Crown Prince of Korea will visit the villa of Prince Ito in Kanazawa, Sagami province, on Aug. 3rd. He will spend the night there.

In spite of the abnormal temperature of Sunday last the Emperor was present at the Ogaku-monsho, (the Imperial Offices) at 9 a.m. on Aug. 2nd, and attended to government affairs, as there was some urgent business awaiting his sanction.

Aug. 7th being the 18th anniversary of the birthday of Princess Fumi, a daughter of the Emperor, now in Miyanoshta, the usual celebration will be held. A dinner will be given to some of the officials of the Imperial Household.

The 100th day's religious service for the late Prince Yamashina was held on Aug. 6th at the cemetery in Toyoshima-ga-oka. Representatives of the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess Imperial, as well as the Princes of the Blood now in Tokyo were present at the rites.

Prince and Princess Kayo and their two daughters left Kyoto on Aug. 1st for Suma, not far from Kobe, where they will spend the hot season.

The Prince Imperial visited the Shinjiku Botanical Gardens at 2.30 p.m. on Aug. 2nd. Count Fukuda, superintendent of the garden, gave an explanation as to the improvement and development carried out there. His Highness spent about two hours in the Gardens.

On Aug. 3rd, the Crown Prince of Korea visited Yokosuka in company with Prince Ito and a number of Korean officials. His Highness arrived in Yokohama at 9.55 a.m., and at once drove to the English Hatoba where they embarked by the destroyer *Hatsushino*, escorted by the destroyer *Kamikaze*. He visited the various docks, and the Training Squadron, consisting of the *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate* which

had returned on the previous day from its cruise in foreign seas. He spent the night at Kanazawa. To day, Aug. 4th, he will return to Tokyo.

Aug. 3rd being the anniversary of the birthday of King Haakon VII. of Norway, the usual celebration was held at the Norwegian Legation. The Emperor of Japan sent a congratulatory telegram to his Norwegian Majesty.

The Prince and Princess Imperial will proceed to their villa in Tamosawa near Nikko on Aug. 6th leaving Ueno by the 7.55 a.m. train. Their Highnesses will stay there until the middle of September.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa left Tokyo on Aug. 4th for Nikko.

Prince Kan-in, Commander-in-Chief of the First Division visited the 66th regiment of infantry in Utsunomiya on Aug. 3rd. He carried out an interim inspection.

Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, now at Shuzenji, Idzu province, visited the villa of Prince Komatsu at Mishima, Shizuoka prefecture, on Aug. 4th. On the same evening, they returned to Shuzenji.

The Empress leaving the Palace at 10.30 a.m. paid a visit to the Shinjiku Botanical Gardens on Aug. 4th and spent the day there.

Viscount Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, who arrived in Tokyo last Saturday, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Aug. 3rd. In the course of an audience granted him by the Emperor he made a statement explanatory of the conditions at present prevailing on the island.

A wedding has been arranged between Princess Miye Arisugawa, the only daughter of Prince Arisugawa, and Prince Tokugawa, son of the ex-Shogun, and will take place in October.

On Aug. 3rd, the Emperor promoted Mr. K. Tsudzuki to the rank of Baron. The new Baron was the plenipotentiary to the second peace conference at the Hague.

Princess Kan-in, President of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, was present at a meeting held on Aug. 4th at Shizuoka.

It is alleged by the *Asahi* that Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident General, will be appointed Minister for Finance, and that Viscount Ito will succeed him in Korea. The change will probably take place after the return of Count Komura.

The recent rumour that Count Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household, will resign in consequence of his health, is declared by a Tokyo paper to be groundless.

Count Komura, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, now on his way home, is expected to arrive in Tokyo on Aug. 26th. The *Hochi* says that on Aug. 27th or 28th, he will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Baron S. Nishi and Commander T. Chisaka, aide-de-camp to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial respectively, visited the Training Squadron at Yokosuka on Aug. 4th.

Mr. S. Nagasaki, a secretary of the Imperial Household, will proceed to Europe this autumn. The object of his visit, it is said, is to make certain purchases in London and Paris for the wedding between Princess Kane, a daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Kita Shirakawa, which is expected to take place next spring.

Generals Prince Fushimi, Count Kuroki and Viscount Kawamura who recently returned from their tour of their respective divisions, will have audience of the Emperor on Aug. 8th and will lay before him the results of their observations.

The Prince and Princess Imperial proceeded to Tamosawa, in the Nikko district on Aug. 6th leaving Ueno by the 7.55 a.m. train and arriving at Nikko at 12.20 a.m.

The Crown Prince of Korea will leave for Kure on Aug. 10th. He will embark on the cruiser *Manshu* at Yokosuka. His party will consist of Prince Ito, Viscount Suyematsu, Major-General Iwasaki, Mr. Kuryu, confidential Secretary to the Resident-General, and a number of Korean officials.

On Aug. 5th Prince Higashi Kuni returned from Narashino, Chiba prefecture, where he participated in the manoeuvres of the third regiment belonging to the First Division.

## YOKOHAMA.

The improvements on the Yokohama Gas Works are expected to be completed before the end of this year.

A building belonging to the Yokohama High Female School in Okano-cho, which is under construction, collapsed owing to a strong wind on July 30th. Three carpenters were injured.

Fire broke out in a factory of the Namboku Kerosene Oil Co, Hodogaya, about 2 p.m. on July 29th. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Four cases of rinderpest are reported among the cows in the Takeuchi Dairy, South Ota-machi.

Mr. Hu Wei-tieh, new Chinese Minister to the Imperial Japanese Court, arrived at Yokohama by the *Kasuga Maru* on July 31st. He left for Tokyo on the same day.

Messrs. S. Saito, T. Kashima, and S. Tsurumine have been appointed Public Procurators in the Yokohama Local Court.

The leading bankers of Yokohama held a meeting on July 30th at the Bankers' Club and considered the loans which had been raised during and after the Russo-Japanese war. They decided to ask the Government as follows:—(1) not to raise further loans either at home or abroad, except to replace the present loans with lower interest; (2) to redeem the loans every year by not less than fifty million yen; and (3) in order to make good the shortage in the national income which defect is expected to arise from the enforcement of the foregoing two items, the government expenditures to be economized and unproductive enterprises to be deferred.

During 11 days ended July 31st, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: Exports, yen 7,929,996; and imports, yen 4,411,570. During the period gold to the value of yen 40,000 was sent to Hongkong.

A child was drowned while swimming in the creek near Nakamura-machi, on July 31st. The corpse was found an hour later.

Fire broke out at 2.15 a.m. on Aug. 1st in the house of Mr. Osawa, an official of the Yokohama Water Works, South Ota-machi, Yokohama. Two houses were destroyed and three damaged. The cause is not reported.

A woman, about 20 years old, was found crushed to death on the railway near Kanagawa on the night of July 31st. She is believed to have committed suicide by laying herself on the line.

Rinderpest is virulent in Yokohama. On July 31st, 16 new cases appeared.

Hydrophobia seems to be prevalent in Yokohama. On Aug. 1st and 2nd respectively, two cases were reported. Four persons were injured in Moto-machi and Negishi. At an interview with our representative, Mr. Ishida, Chief of the Prefectural Sanitary Bureau, said that the epidemic seemed to have appeared in consequence of the change of the weather. The authorities have appointed a number of men to kill dogs suffering from the disease. Owners are warned to keep their dogs chained up in order to obviate the risk of attack by those suffering from the epidemic. Mr. Ishida added that the local government intends to issue a notification as to the treatment of dogs in general.

An attempted suicide took place on the evening of Aug. 1st at a bath-house, No. 125 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. It appears that A. Makkerlitch (60) a Russian sausage manufacturer, living at No. 152, Yamashita-cho, attempted to commit suicide by cutting a vital part of his left arm with a razor. The keeper of the bath-house about 30 minutes later found the Russian in an unconscious condition on account of the heavy loss of blood. He at once gave information of the tragedy to the Kaga-cho Police Office. It is reported by Julia

Makkerlitch, his wife, that he has been suffering from brain complaint for some weeks past.

An old farmer was run over by a car on the Keihin Electric Railway at Tsurumi on the evening of Aug. 1st while trying to pass a crossing. He sustained fatal injuries from which he died about two hours later.

A number of coolies were arrested at 3 p.m. on Sunday while gambling at a house in Horai-cho. On Monday morning, they were removed to the office of the Public Procurator in the District Court.

A man was drowned in the creek near the Senshu bridge, South Ota-machi, on Aug. 2nd while swimming there.

About 7.30 a.m. on Aug. 4th, a number of coolies quarrelled among themselves at Kanagawa, some of them being severely injured with revolvers. They were at once arrested by the Kanagawa police. The cause is reported to have been a trivial dispute.

Raw silk and waste silk markets in Yokohama have become brisk. On Aug. 3rd, a special transaction in raw silk was carried out. Enquiries for reels have appeared from America and a good business has been done. Waste silk is generally steady as the stocks still remain scarce. The tea market is quiet. Some of the exporters have suspended their purchases as there have been no enquiries from abroad. Business is being done with an inferior quality on a small scale.

About 5.30 p.m. on Aug. 3rd, fire broke out in a billiard saloon, the Choyoken, Minato-cho. The flames were put out before much damage was done. A defective kitchen chimney was the cause.

At 4.23 p.m. on Aug. 3rd, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 2 minutes and 51 seconds and the direction was from east and west.

On Aug. 3rd, Baron Suifu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, visited several factories in Shidzuoka.

A workman employed at the Yokosuka Dock Yard was found on Aug. 4th strangled to death in a wood near the town. The affair is still under investigation by the Yokosuka police.

T. Maeda, the proprietor of a periodical called the *Risai Shimpō*, of Tokyo, has lodged a suit in the Yokohama District Court against the directors of the Specie Bank. According to the complaint one of the employees of the bank had sold certain goods found in the waiting-rooms some time ago. The proceeds of the sale were included in the sundry credits of the bank. Some misunderstanding, however, seems to exist regarding the affair.

Leading Chinese merchants of Yokohama will hold a Theatrical and Dramatic Exhibition on Aug. 7th, 8th, and 6th at the Ta-tung School with a view to raising funds for the relief of those in South China who are in distress by reason of the recent inundation.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Aug. 2nd are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	13	10	2	—	—	—
Died .....	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases.....	16	112	7	—	—	—
Died .....	8	13	2	—	—	—

A youth was drowned on Aug. 4th while swimming in the sea near Negishi. The corpse was found washed ashore on the following day at Sugita.

The Yokohama money market has considerably eased since the beginning of this month, as business in raw silk is going on without impediment. Still, as enquiries have not been wanting from silk manufacturers in the provinces, the interest rate has been between *sen* 2.6 and 2.7

on an average. According to a banker, funds are needed by the manufacturers in view of the silk crop of the summer.

The coolies employed by the Ijima-gumi and Ota-gumi, contractors, who quarrelled among themselves at Kanagawa on Aug. 4th, as already reported, renewed the trouble on the following day, twenty of them being at once arrested by the Kanagawa police.

Fire broke out in the house of a Chinaman living at No. 152, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, on the evening of Aug. 4th. The flames were soon extinguished. A lamp is said to have been the cause.

A report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office states that a young workman employed at the Yokosuka Naval Station was found on Aug. 4th strangled to death in a forest near the village of Kinngasa. On Wednesday a young man was arrested at Yokosuka in connexion with the crime.

## Y.A.R.C. OPEN AIR CONCERT.

The Open Air Concert given by the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club on Wednesday evening deserves to rank among the most successful functions of the season. The weather, to begin with, was faultless. All praise is due to the Committee—Messrs. R. C. Bowden, C. von Fallot, J. L. Graham and W. Graham—for the general arrangements of the evening. The bathing-barge, brought close in, was utilized as a stage, and, lit up with lanterns and electric lights, presented a charming appearance. The water area in front of the Club premises was fairly well filled, many of the audience accommodating themselves in boats. An excellent programme had been provided, and an enthusiastic audience called for, and received, encores all the way through. Refreshments occupied the attention of the audience during the interval, which was also enlivened by selections from the Town Band.

The second part of the programme was productive of even more boisterous applause than the first—Mr. Windett, for example, not satisfying the audience till he had given three songs, while the violinists, Messrs. H. A. Poole and P. E. Bousfield were twice recalled. Messrs. W. H. Lewis and W. E. Gooch being unable to take part in the entertainment, Messrs. Foster, Smith and Windett stepped into the breach with several "extras."

## PROGRAMME.

## PART I.

Song ..... "The Windmill" ..... Herbert H. Nelson.  
Mr. B. C. Foster.  
Song.....Selected.....  
Mr. W. E. Gooch.  
Violin Duet .....Dance.  
Messrs. H. A. Poole and P. E. Bousfield.  
Song....."I love a lassie".....  
Mr. Allan Smith.  
Song....."Myra".....Clutsam.  
Mr. G. G. Franklin.  
Interval of half an hour.

## PART II.

Songs ... (a) "The Temple Bell" } Amy Wood-  
(b) "Less than the dust" } forde Finden.  
Mr. A. F. Cooper.  
Song ..... "Isn't it like a Man" .....  
Mr. A. H. Windett.  
Cello Solo .....Melody of Massenet.....  
Mr. E. Salinger.  
Accompanied by Mr. Seidel  
Song .....Selected.....  
Mr. W. H. Lewis.  
Song....."The Lass o' Killiecrankie" .....  
Mr. Allan Smith.  
Accompanist's: Messrs. G. G. Franklin, A. E.  
Cooper and W. E. Gooch.

A Foochow despatch states that H.E. Sung Shon, Viceroy of the Min-Ché provinces, has informed the Throne that he has ordered the cultivators of the 27,500 *mow* of land which comprise the entire area upon which poppy is planted in Fukien province, to begin sowing cereals on it early in the autumn, under pain of confiscation to Government if the poppy plant is still cultivated there.

## P. &amp; O. SERVICE.

Commencing on the 8th October the P. & O. S. N. Co., will run a special service steamer between Japan and Shanghai to connect every fortnight with their Homeward Mail Line from the latter port. This steamer will be the S. S. *Oriental* of 5,284 tons and 6,000 H.P. having exceedingly good accommodation for passengers, first and second saloon. The programme to be maintained will be as follows:—

Leave Yokohama 4 p.m. Thursday, 8th October.  
Arrive Shanghai Monday, 12th "

Connecting there with the mail steamer *Delta*.

Leave Shanghai Wednesday, 14th October.  
Arrive Moji Friday, 16th "  
Arrive Kobe Saturday, 17th "  
Leave Kobe Tuesday, 20th "  
Arrive Yokohama Wednesday, 21st "

And fortnightly thereafter.

The *Oriental* connecting with the Company's mail steamer at Shanghai will land passengers and silk from Yokohama in Marseilles in 36 days, and London one week later.

This innovation will render the Company's present intermediate service of steamers independent of the mail connection at Shanghai, but their departure from Japan will be at regular fortnightly intervals as hitherto.

The *Oriental* is now a favourite passenger vessel on the London-Bombay service and should become popular between Japan-Shanghai.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The prices of American kerosene oil have risen by *sen* 3, says a Nagasaki telegram.

The *Mikasa* left Yokosuka on Aug. 1st for Ominato to join the First Squadron there.

A clerk of the Shimabashi Railway Station has absconded with *yen* 1,543 belonging to the office.

M. Charpentier has been appointed French Vice-Consul in Kobe. On July 31st, the Japanese Foreign Office issued his *exequatur*.

The despatch vessel *Mogami* has been completed for sea at Nagasaki and was to be handed over to the Naval authorities on July 29th.

The Training Squadron, consisting of the *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate*, arrived on Aug. 2nd at Yokosuka from a cruise in foreign waters.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports that Baron Vamano-uchi, Commander-in-chief of the Kure Naval Station, will shortly resign and join a commercial business.

According to a London telegram under date of July 31st, a slight rise has been noted in copper making a quotation of £60.5.0, and the market is steady.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the American Government has purchased 100,000 ounces of silver in order to strike auxiliary coins.

The Foreign Office has decided to provide for a consulate at Tsitsihar. Mr. Sakai, Vice-Consul-General in Mukden, will be appointed to the new office.

About 20 firemen and sailors employed on the German steamer *Tiberius* at Nagasaki struck for an increase of their wages on July 30th, the police finally arresting six of them.

Four wagons of a freight train were derailed on Aug. 1st at 1.32 p.m. at Osaka, causing some damage to the line. Traffic throughout the section was stopped for about two hours.

On July 30th, a man attacked and severely injured a female servant of a public house in Nihonbashi, Tokyo, and then escaped. The cause is reported to have been jealousy.

A bluejacket on the destroyer *Kisaragi* now at Yokosuka, and a female servant of a public house attempted to commit suicide with a short sword. The woman succumbed a little

later. As to the cause, it is said that they found themselves unable to carry out their intention of marrying.

H. Sakamoto, the master of the Hino Station on the Kōbu Railway, has been prosecuted on a charge of having misappropriated goods belonging to the office.

Mr. K. Hara, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, will leave Yokohama on Aug. 24th for Vancouver. He will visit America and Europe, returning via Siberia.

Captain J. Terauchi, first son of the Minister for War, is to be married in November to Miss Yuri Tokuno, third daughter of Mr. M. Tokuno, a member of the House of Peers.

A Sapporo telegram reports that abnormal temperature was experienced there on Aug. 1st. During the hour from 2 to 3 p.m. the thermometer read 91.4 deg. F. Such heat has not been felt for 30 years past.

Owing to dense fog, the steamer *Seishi Maru III.* (773 tons) went ashore at Karuka near Reibun Island, Hokkaido, on July 26th. The ship is insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Company for *yen* 80,000.

A report is to hand by telegram that the fishermen of 200 boats at sea off Miyasaki, Toyama prefecture, made trouble among themselves which resulted in injuries more or less severe for a considerable number.

The Foreign Office has decided to establish an emigration office in the Bureau of Commercial Affairs. Mr. M. Saito, Consul-General in Honolulu, now on his way home will be appointed to the control of the new office.

Two freight trains collided early on the morning of Aug. 1st at Sanuki Station on the Nippon Railway destroying four wagons and damaging both locomotives. Negligence on the part of an employee of the station was the cause.

An armed man about 30 years of age broke into the house of a merchant in Kyobashi, Tokyo, early on the morning of Aug. 5th, inflicting severe injuries on two employees, a policeman and an employee of an adjoining house, who appeared on hearing the cries of the occupants. The offender escaped and is still at large.

By the steamer *Prins Sigismund* on Friday morning there arrived, shipped by the Kiss firm, 22 Australian griffins out of a total of 25, three having died on the voyage. They are for the Meguro club. They have been landed in fine condition, being indeed one of the best lots of such horses brought here. There was also landed a carriage mare for a private owner.

## THE ISLAND OF ENOSHIMA.

By J. E. DE BECKER.

Enoshima is the name of a small island situated in the southern extremity of the Sagami-nada (sea) off the coast of Kawaguchi-mura, Kamakura county, Sagami province. The island is very small, being but 24 *cho* 38 *ken* (8820 feet) in circumference and having an area of 18 *cho* 183 *tsubo* (64,263 *tsubo* or about 53 acres). It is to *cho* (over half a mile) from the nearest shore—the sandspit of Katase-mura—and 2 *ri* (5 miles) from Yuki-no-shita in Kamakura. Although called an island it might be more properly described as a peninsula, for it is only at very high tide that it is entirely surrounded by the sea. Enoshima is famous throughout the entire Japanese Empire for the beauty of its scenery and the delightful views of sea and land which are obtainable in its locality and which attract crowds of visitors to the spot. Its climate is similar to that of Kamakura. The shape of the island, which rises boldly out of the sea, is very remarkable with its yawning precipices, its jutting headlands and its wave-washed rocks overhanging the green foliage of ancient trees. On the east it faces Shichiriga-hama and the distant mountain peaks of Kadzusa and Awa, on the west the Hakone range and Mount Fuji, on the south Oshima (Vies Island) in Izu, and on the north the mountain of Oyama and the Tanzawa range.

The origin and meaning of the name "Enoshima" is not clear, and it has been written in many different

ways, among which may be mentioned 柄島 "Handle Island," 荏島 "Oil-bean Island," 榎島 "Enoki Island," 繪島 "Picture Island," and 畫島 "Picture Island." It is now officially written 江島 "Inlet Island," but poets invariably use one of the forms translatable as "Picture Island." Enoshima is also known as "Kin-ki" (金龜) "The Golden Tortoise."

The "Sagami Fu-do-ki" (相模風土記) says that there is no true history of the island available, but in a manuscript book called "Enoshima Fu" (江嶋譜) or "Record of Enoshima," it is stated that the island is said to have risen out of the sea in a single night in the 4th month of the 6th year of the reign of the Emperor Kwaiwa (152 B.C.). In the "Enoshima Engi" (江嶋縁起) or "Historical Record of Enoshima," however it states that in days of yore there lived in the sea where the island now is a wicked dragon who used to inflict cruel injuries on the people in the neighbourhood. In the 13th year of the reign of the Emperor Kimmie (552), a great earthquake shook the place, continuing from the 12th to the 23rd day of the 4th month, and at the same time an angel appeared in the heavens. An island then suddenly arose up out of the sea, and the angel descended upon it and subdued the dragon. The island was Enoshima and the angel Benten. Thus Benten became the guardian of Enoshima. This marvellous story was, without doubt the invention of some ancient ecclesiastic, but superstitions die hard and the legend still survives. With regard to that part of the story which avers that the island spontaneously arose, or "gushed up" (*tsuki-deru*) out of the ocean, the statement may be credible, because other islands appear to have come into existence in this manner,\* and one who has seen the effect of the great earthquake of July 15th 1888 on the geographical conformation of the neighborhood of Bandai san will not be over-positive in denying the possibility of Enoshima having been formed by a convulsion of nature.

In the 4th year of the reign of the human Emperor Mōmu (700), the celebrated pilgrim mountaineer and saint Enō Shōkaku visited this island, and in the first year of Jō-ei (1182) Shōgun Minamoto Yoritomo installed an image of Benten in the cave of the island. Since the installation of the image, the island has been visited by a constant stream of pilgrims and sightseers.

In the 9th month of the 1st year of Ryaku-o (October 1338), when Prince Yoshinaga and Kasuga Akinobu were on their way to invade Mutsu province, their fleet encountered a terrible storm after they had left the port of Ominato in Ise province, and many ships were driven out of their course and wrecked. On that occasion the ship carrying Seki Hachiro Saemon-no-jō drifted on to the rocks at Enoshima when Seki was put to death by the people of the island.

In the 4th month of the 2nd year of Hotoku (May 14, 60) Ota Sukekiyo and Nagao Kagenaga, the old and faithful servants of Uesugi Noritada, invaded Kamakura, and the then Kwanryo, having obtained early intelligence of the proposed attack, escaped to Enoshima under the cover of night.

In the 3rd month of the 4th year of Eiroku (March 1561) Hojo Yasunari, considering that the island was of strategic importance in case of sudden invasion, gave orders for precautions to be taken in the way of fortifying the place and keeping a force of soldiers stationed there.

In the 1st month of the 6th year of Eiroku (January 1563) Ninagawa Tatewaki built a barrier gate at the entrance of the island and levied toll on all passers-by.

In the 7th year of Tensho (1579) Hojo Ujiteru, Lord of Mutsu, issued an ordinance relative to the island containing five articles.

In the 18th year of Tensho (1592), at the time of the battle of Odawara, Hojo Ujikatsu gave strict orders to the guards of Enoshima to report immediately to him in case of invasion.

In the 6th month of the 5th year of Kei-cho (1600) Tokugawa Ieyasu visited the island when on his way to attack Uesugi Kagekatsu.

After the Restoration of the Meiji era, the island became a resort for pleasure-seekers only; but there are not wanting indications that the War Office has its greedy eyes upon Enoshima, and would like nothing better than to turn the beautiful rock into a fortress bristling with the most approved appliances for wholesale murder invented by our twentieth century "civilized" savages. It is to be sincerely hoped that the artistic sense of the Japanese people will prevent such vandalism on the part of the military authorities and preserve the island as it is for many a long day.

## THE SHRINE OF ENOSHIMA.

The shrine (jinja) on the island is dedicated to the

\* E. g. Sakura-jima in Osumi province, and Kamitsu in Izu province.



worship of Ta-kiri-hime-no-Mikoto (Her Augustness Torrent-Mist-Princess), Ichiki-shima-Hime-no-Mikoto (Her Augustness Princess-of-the-Island-of-the-Offing), and Tagi-tsu-hime-no-Mikoto (Her Augustness-Princess-of-the-Torrent). The "jinja" is classed as of the second rank of shrines (Koku-hei-chu-sha) and consists of three small buildings known as the "Hetsu-jinja," the "Nakatsu-jinja," and the "Oku-tsu-jinja." The origin of these names is given in the "Ko-jiki" as follows:—

(1) Hetsu-jinja: Her-Augustness-Princess-of-the-torrent lives in the Hetsu-no-miya;

(2) Nakatsu-jinja: Her-Augustness-lovely-island-Princess lives in Nakatsu-no-miya;

(3) Oku-tsu-jinja: Her-Augustness-Torrent-Mist-Princess lives in the island of the offing;

In ancient times the shrine was known as the "Benten-sha" (Shrine of the Goddess Benten) and was also called "Kinki-zan Yogan-ji" (The Temple of granting prayers at the mountain of the Golden Tortoise). It was considered as one of the three principal Benten shrines in the Empire.\*

With regard to the legend of the island, we have no true data, and as to chronological accuracy, this it is impossible to attain. Whereas the "Enoshima Fu" (江島譜) says that the island was formed in the 4th month of the 6th year of the 9th human Emperor Kwaikwa (152 B.C.) the "Enoshima Engi" (江島縁起) says that it came into existence in the 4th month of the 13th year of the Emperor Kimmuei (May 552)—a difference of over 700 years! However, be that as it may, the "Adzuma Kagami" says that on the 5th day of the 4th month of the first year of Ju-ei (9th May 1182) an image of Benzai-ten was enshrined in Enoshima by the Shogun Minamoto Yoritomo while Mongaku Shonin was staying in that island, and further that a torii was erected on the same day. In other parts of the "Adzuma Kagami" the image is alluded to as "Enoshima Myojin" (The Bright and Luminous God of Enoshima).

We are told in the "Tai-hei-ki" that after Hojo Tokimasa, Yoritomo's father-in-law, had visited the shrine and offered up prayers for the future prosperity of his family he had a dream in which he thought a majestic and very beautiful woman, dressed in scarlet hakama and garments of the finest silk, appeared and foretold to him the greatness of his descendants, warning him, however, that if they misconducted themselves their power should pass away with the seventh generation†. The woman was then transformed into a great dragon which plunged into the sea and disappeared. He then noticed that the woman had left three scales (uruko san mai) behind, and these three scales he afterwards arranged and adopted as his family crest.

The second Minamoto Shogun Yoriei, the wife of the third Shogun Sanetomo, and the Shogun Yoritomo, visited the shrine in the 6th month of the 1st year of Kennin (July 1201), in the third month of the fourth year of Kempo (March 1216) and in the fourth month of the second year of An-ei (May 1228), respectively.

About the 2nd year of Koshu (1456) Ota Mochisuke (Ota Dokwan) visited the shrine, and on his way home a fish sprang out of the sea into his boat, and he, looking upon this as a most auspicious sign, started to build the castles of Kawagoe and Edo in Musashi province.

During the 8th month of the 2nd year of Keian (September 1649) the Tokugawa Government granted a special charter to Enoshima, exempting the islanders from supplying trees and bamboos.

In the Meiji era the term "Benzai-ten" was abolished, and the name of the shrine changed to that of "Enoshima-jinja."

The present Hetsu-jinja, which was formerly called the "Shimeno-Miya" is built of unpainted wood with a copper roof. On the shrine hangs a tablet inscribed with the four characters "江島神社" ("Enoshima Jinja") and the building is surrounded by white curtains, bearing the three dragon scales crest of the H. Jos. In front of the shrine are placed six stone lanterns.

The Shamu-sho (shrine office) stands to the right of the Hetsu-jinja, and on the left stands the "Rei-fu-jyusho" (Place for Supplying Sacred Charms and Amulets).

The shrine was originally built in the 1st year of Ken-ei (1206) by a priest named Ryoshin, to whom permission had been granted by the then Shogun Sanetomo. In the 7th month of the 18th year of Tembun (July 1549) Hojo Ujijyasu presented 20 *kin* of white silk to defray the expense of repairing the building.

In the 5th year of Genroku (1692) the Tokugawa Government presented certain glebe lands for

\* (1) Itakushima in Aki province, (2) Chikubujima in Omi province, and (3) Enoshima in Sagami province.

† This prediction was fulfilled, because if Tokiwa he omitted, as is sometimes done, there were only seven regents (shikken) after Tokimasa.

the support of the shrine. The site of this land is the present Ryoshin-machi now inhabited by fishermen.

The shrine of Yasaka-jinja is situated near the Hetsu-jinja, and here on the 13th and 14th July every year a festival is held on quite a grand scale. On this occasion the influx of visitors is very great, whole families coming to the island to witness the ceremonies.

Formerly the shrine stood at Tatsuno-Kuchii in Katase, but owing to a tidal wave it was washed away and drifted to Enoshima where it was picked up by the islanders and erected near the Hetsu-jinja. For this reason the annual festival is observed both in Enoshima and Tatsuno-Kuchii. It is said that the chorus sung by the people to the accompaniment of various musical instruments at festival time is of very ancient origin, and quite unlike anything to be heard elsewhere. According to tradition, an ancient priest of whom none knew, but who was dressed in white and was of a noble appearance, suddenly appeared and taught the islanders the chorus, after which he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come—none knew whither. On festival days, the fishermen divide themselves into two companies—one being the "Eastern Band," and the other being the "Western Band"—who play drums, fifes, *samisen* (a kind of banjo), bells, gongs and trumpets, the whole making a most curious orchestra.

The sacred palanquin borne on this occasion is of a uniform vermilion colour, and is surmounted by the representation of a phoenix. On the evening of the 13th July it is taken to a temporary shrine and on the 14th it is carried around the shrine. It is then carried through Nishi-machi to the sea and right into the waters of the ocean, and finally brought back to Higashi-machi; and during the whole of this time the chorus goes on with an incessant din, the excitement of the merry-makers being so great that many of them entirely divest themselves of their clothing and run round howling and gesticulating like maniacs in *puris naturalibus*.

The Nakatsu Jinja is situated in the middle part of the island and was formerly called the Kami-no-Miya. It is a gabled building with a copper roof, and inside the ceiling is panelled and ornamented with carvings, the general scheme of coloring being vermilion. In the building are kept a mikoshi (sacred palanquin) and certain sacred treasures. The latter include:—(1) Suits of armour belonging to Hojo Ujijyasu and Toyama Shinkuro (2) A drum belonging to Hojo Ujitsuna; (3) a jewel of Masako the wife of Yoritomo; (4) a long spear of Hojo Ujitsuna; (5) a sword of Tokugawa Ieyasu; (6) an Imperial tablet written by the Emperor Kanemeyama; (7) a helmet of Nitano-no-Shiro; (8) a mask of Ujitsuna (9) a tablet written by the priest Mongaku; (10) a looking glass known as "Yatsu-hana no Kagami"; (11) a tablet written by the priest Ippen; (12) a document written by Hojo Ujijyasu; (13) a document written by Nichiren; (14) an image of a lion carved by Kobo Daishi (15) a mandarin (a sacred picture) made out of lotus threads; (16) an image of Minamoto Yoritomo; (17) an arrow of Muraoka Kagemasa; (18) a jim-baori (war surcoat) and a banner Hojo Tokimasa; (19) a brittle bit of foreign iron belonging to Nitano-no-Shiro Tadatsune; (20) image of a lion carved by Unkei; (21) trophies of the China-Japan War, etc., etc. All these articles are open to the inspection of the public.

This shrine was founded by Kakui Daishi in the 3rd year of Ninju (853) and in the 10th month of the 3rd year of Hoei the Tokugawa Government set apart certain lands for its maintenance.

The "Okutsu-jinja" is situated to the south-west at the summit of the island, and was formerly called Hongu no mi tabisho (temporary resting place of the sacred palanquin of the main shrine). It is made of unpainted wood and is surrounded by a rail fence. On the ceiling of the haiden (oratory) is painted a representation of a happo-mirami no kame (tortoise of the eight quarters, because his glance is directed to every point of the circle) and in the corner the painting is dated the 3rd year of Kyowa (1803) and signed "Ho-itsu" (Sakai Ho-itsu was an artist of the Kunit school, 1761-1828). Every year on the first day of the snake in the month of April, the mikoshi is brought from the Hongu (main shrine) to this building, where it stays for six months, or until the first day of the boar in the tenth month (October). The date of the erection of this shrine is uncertain, but tradition says that it was originally situated in front of the Iwamoto-in, one of the subordinate chapels. The Iwamoto-in has now been changed into a hostelry under the name of the Iwamoto-ro.

The "Ryu-Kutsu" (Dragon Cave) in which the goddess Benten is enshrined, was formerly the "Hon-gu" or "True Temple" of the Goddess Benten, and is supposed to be the holy cave where the angel first descended. The term "dragon cave" appears in the "Adzuma Kagami," and in the "Annen-Ki" (one of the historical records of the island) the cave is called "Kin-Kutsu" (Golden-cave); while in the "Hokoku-Kiko" the characters 蓬萊洞 (Horai-do=Elysian cave) ap-

pear. According to one tradition, the cave came into existence by reason of gold-mining operations having been conducted at this spot in ancient times, but in a certain historical record called the "Sho-chu Kiko" it is stated that—"in ancient days the cave was inhabited by a dragon and an angel lived upon the island. Since the priest Kobo installed the image of the angel in the cave it was called the 'Ten-nyo no Kutsu' (Angel's cave). In the palmy days of Kamakura, as we see in the 'Adzuma Kagami,' it was the invariable custom to pray for rain in this cave. As a rule, where rocky cliffs jut out into the sea, caves will be found at the foot of the rocks; but it is said that this cave was made by persons who were seeking after gold and iron in days of yore, and we have no grounds for saying that such a statement is opposed to fact. Whether the cave be considered a sacred and wonderful place or not entirely depends on the minds of they who view it, and why the place should be filled with so many images of Buddha is a mystery!" In the reign of the Emperor Mommu (697-708) En Otsuno, a Buddhist ascetic and pilgrim, was exiled to the island of Oshima. Here he became aware that a divine spirit inhabited the waters of the North, and on searching discovered that the exact place of abode was a cavern in the island of Enoshima. He therefore proceeded there, saw and worshipped the angel and presented her with a sword as a voice offering, chanted prayers, and meditated on hidden secrets with great zeal, and at midnight on an appointed day he had revealed to him many mysteries. Hence many eminent priests were attracted to the spot, and coming there chanted prayers, and likewise acquired esoteric knowledge. In this manner the cave acquired the odor of sanctity, and is therefore still visited by myriads of people down to this very day.

In the 5th month of the 7th year of Yoro (October 723) a priest named Taicho saw the angel Benten, and in the Jinki-Tenbyo eras (724-766) a priest called Dochi visited the cave, and after reading the scriptures saw the angel appear in human semblance. In the 2nd month of the 5th year of Konin (February 814) Kukai (better known as Kobo Daishi) came to the cave and installed therein wooden images of Tensho-Dajin (the Sun-Goddess), Kasuga-Dajin (Take-mika-dzuchi no mikoto) and Hachiman (the God of War), and on this occasion he buried a precious gem under the pedestal whereon the statues stood. For this reason Kukai was called the chief promoter of the restoration of the shrine. In the 3rd month of the 3rd year of Ninju (April 853) the priest Jikaku was favored in beholding the angel, when he at once made an image of her and preparing a Kongo-sho (a sacred pestle) in which was placed a ho-ken (precious sword) offered these instruments to the shrine. In the 2nd month of the 5th year of Gwangyo (March 881) a priest named Amnen came to the cave for the purpose of searching for relics of Jikaku, and stayed there for some time. In the 4th month of the 1st year of Ju-ei (May 1182), the priest Mongaku offered up prayers to Benzai-ten on behalf of Minamoto Yoritomo, performing a fast and vigil for one and twenty days. In the same year Hojo Tokimasa prayed in the cave and received the dragon scales already mentioned. In the 2nd year of Jogen (1208) in consequence of a long drought, the priests of Tsutsu-ga-oka prayed for rain with great success in this cave. In the 12th month of the 1st year of Katei (January 1236) when Yoritomo was ill with small pox, a certain person called Shigenji offered up prayers here for his recovery. In the 18th year of Tembun (1549) Hojo Ujijyasu restored the shrine in the cave. In the 6th month of the 5th year of Keicho (July 1600), Tokugawa Ieyasu visited the cave, and in the 10th month of the 3rd year of Hoei (November 1706), the Tokugawa Government presented the shrine with glebe lands worth fifteen *koku* per annum.

The mouth of the cave fronts the beach towards Oshima (Vies Island) and as the tide enters the passage for about forty yards, a bridge has been erected for the use of visitors. The cave is said to be 146 yards in depth, the height being about 48 feet, but the last two measurements are those taken at the entrance and the passage diminishes gradually in size as its recesses are penetrated. About 50 yards from the entrance is the hon-gu or main chapel dedicated to Takiri-hime. Beyond this shrine the cave is so dark that visitors are provided with candles to enable them to see their way. About 24 yards from the hon-gu is a spring known as Kaji-sui (water of Kaji: Kaji is a form of incantation performed by the Shingon sect of Buddhists) the water of which is said to have been used by Kobo Daishi in purifying himself prior to performing the rite of Kaji. Some 18 yards beyond the Kaji-sui the road forks out into two directions, the one to the right being called the Takizo-ku\* and the other on the left the Kongo-Kaifu†.

† Garbha-dhatu or "womb element."

\* Vajra-dhatu or "diamond element." Both these terms are used in the mystic doctrines of the Shingon sect of Buddhists.

the Tai zo-kai road is a little pond crossed by a small bridge, and about 15 yards beyond there is a small shrine of Benien. By the side of the Kongo-Kai road is shown (1) a stone upon which Nichiren Shonin once sat, (2) a stone on which Koho Daishi slept and (3) a brazier prepared for the goma rite. A little further on is a small shrine dedicated to "Ten-sho-Daijin (The Sun Goddess).

"Chigo-ga-Fuchi" (The child's gulf) is the name of a deep pool of water beneath a yawning precipice on the road to the Dragon's cave, which is celebrated on account of a love tragedy said to have been enacted there in days of yore. A certain priest of the "Kotoku" hermitage on the premises of the "Kencho-ji" temple in Kamakura—a native of Mutsu province named "Jikyu"—once came to the island to pray for a hundred days. It so happened that a girl from Yuki-no-shima, named Shiragiku, (the White Chrysanthemum), was also visiting the shrines of the island, and the pair having met "Jikyu" fell desperately in love with the maiden, but she turned a deaf ear to his solicitations and entreaties. Her coldness only added fuel to the fire of his passion, and Shiragiku, driven to desperation by his importunity, determined to commit suicide. One dark night she wrote two poems on a fan, and giving it to the ferryman of the island said to him:—"Should any person enquire after me, please hand this fan to him," and then, hurrying to the brink of the frightful abyss above the eddying pool, she flung herself headlong into the sea. Jikyu, having missed the girl, made enquiries as to her whereabouts, when Shiragiku's fan was brought to him and he read thereon:—

Should he come and ask Overcome with grief and  
in secret sorrow,  
"Where is Shiragiku There's no faltering now;  
now?" Far beneath the waves I  
Tell him that she stays go  
forever Of the Enoshima isle.  
On the Enoshima isle.

Filled with the most dreadful remorse, Jikyu made preparations to follow his loved one to the land of shades, and composed the following poems:—

(1)

Who doth the evening bell call home tonight?  
How can the dead one hear his warning tones?  
Does not the maiden lie beneath the rocks,  
Bruised and crushed like a withered flower,  
Her young life taken in the bloom of youth?  
The gentle eyes of her I loved so well  
Are closed in death and mingled with the dust.  
I gaze upon the fan she left behind,  
And read the poems she wrote upon its face;  
But what are they to me now she is gone;  
The world is dark and dear—a weary place  
When a heart's sick with anguish and with woe;  
And when I think upon the dreadful scene,  
Reflecting on her sorrow and her pain,  
My cup of misery is full indeed!  
Yet am I dumb, for words must ever fail  
The wretch whose grief consumes him as doth mine.  
The unbidden tears course down my cheeks,  
Wetting my vestments as with evening dew;  
The Sun of happiness has set for aye  
Behind the clouds of darkness and despair,  
For life is sad and lone when love is gone.

(2)

Shiragiku's love is boundless,  
Deep as is the rolling sea,  
Gladly we will pass together  
In the waters of the ocean  
Of the Enoshima isle. \*

Leaving the poems behind him, the miserable priest proceeded to the precipice, and in the delirium of his agony plunged downwards into the fearful chasm and was swallowed up in the grinding waters of the ocean. A stone monument now marks the very spot where Shiragiku lost her life.

Shoden-jima is the name of an island situated off the eastern shore of Enoshima, which it is said was once visited by an angel in ancient times. According to the "Enoshima Engi" (江島縁記) a priest named Ryoshin visited this island and stayed there for more than one thousand days practising religious austerities, and on the night of the 15th day of the 7th month of the 2nd year of Kenmin (4th August 1202) a purple cloud appeared in the sky which was illuminated by three thousand sacred lights of exceeding brilliancy and effulgence, and at the same time an extraordinary fragrance pervaded the atmosphere. Presently an angel, attended by two celestial youths, appeared hovering over the altar, and the heavenly being addressing Ryoshin in dulcet and enchanting tones revealed unto him many mysteries. The spot is called Shoden-iwa (the rock of the Brahmanic deity Ganesa, god of prudence and remover of obstacles); also Biakko-ishi (stone of the white fox), and Ippon-matsu (Single pine tree). It was also

\* NOTE.—The original Japanese cannot well be translated into English, so I have contended myself by giving an idea of the poems in other words.

called "Sui-ten-jima" (Varuna-the deva of waters) because upon the approach of rain the island shook and rumbled. According to the "Annen-ki":—"On the eastern coast of the island of Enoshima, there is a rocky island which is in truth the living form of the God Shoden. Now on the isle lives a white dragon eighty feet in length with great red lips. Whenever it threatens to rain the isle shakes and rumbles, so it is called Sui-ten-jima." In a cave in this island an image of Ryoshin is installed.

Near the Hetsu-jinja stands a stone slab known as the byobu-ishi. It is about 5 feet high and 2 ft. 9 inches in width, and is said to have been presented to Ryoshin by the Chinese priest Keinin on the occasion of Ryoshin's visit to China in the reign of the Emperor Tsuchi-Mikado. The top of the stone is engraved with clouds and dragons, and an inscription in Chinese characters reading "Dai-Nihon-Koku Enoshima rei-seki Kenji no Ki" (Record of the erection of temples at the holy place of Enoshima in Great Japan). As to the record beneath, only five characters are now visible, and even they have no connected sense.

The famous *gama-ishi* (load-stone) stands near the Hetsu-jinja, and about this stone a strange tradition exists. When the priest Ryoshin came to Enoshima, a huge load obstructed his progress; whereupon the saintly man offered up prayers and performed incantations, with the result that the unhappy reptile was changed into stone.

Not far from the *gama-ishi* is another stone known as the *fuku-ishi* (lucky stone), which is associated with the name of Sugiyama Waichi, the well known founder of the Sugiyama school of acupuncture. Sugiyama having visited the island to pray to the gods to give him skill in the art of massage, and fasted for seven days, tripped and fell over this stone in a faint. When he came to himself he found that he was grasping in his hand a slender bamboo tube containing a needle. With this needle he made several experiments in acupuncture, and finally became so skilful in his profession that he was called in to operate on the Shogun Ietsuna, whom he cured. This led to his becoming famous as an operator, and resulted in his being appointed *so-kenjo* or chief of the blind shamponers guild in Yedo and amassing a considerable fortune. It is therefore said that any person who happens to pick up anything in the neighborhood of this stone will become lucky and a hieve success.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## SERIOUS SHIPPING SITUATION.

London, July 30.

New York newspapers state that owing to the new regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all the great railways, including the Canadian Pacific, having steamship services on the Pacific have notified shippers that they are abandoning the export and practically abandoning the import trade with the Orient and Australasia. The newspapers anticipate that the steamship lines concerned will be sold.

## BRITISH ARMAMENTS.

A memorial signed by 144 members of the House of Commons has been presented to Mr. Asquith, the Premier, demanding a reduction of the expenditure on armaments. On the other hand, a non-political navy committee is being formed in the House of Commons to advocate a strong navy.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Later.

The Old Age Pensions Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Lords.

## THE SIEVIER CASE.

The Sievier case, which has excited the greatest interest, ended in an acquittal.

## PRO-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

When Sir Gerard Lowther, the new British Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople, a crowd of Liberal Turks at the station shouted "Long Live England, Liberty and the Constitution!" They escorted the Ambassador's carriage.

## GERMAN AND ENGLISH WORKERS.

London, July 30.

The Labour party will visit Germany next Whitsuntide with a view to promoting an

understanding between British and German workers.

## REACTIONARY TURKISH OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

The dismissal of obnoxious palace officials at Constantinople has begun. These officials are being hooted in the streets, and many others are fleeing without waiting for dismissal.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Serious labour riots have occurred at Dravelvigneux, Villeneuve, near Paris. The rioters barricaded the streets, pelted the troops with cobblestones, and used revolvers freely, wounding several of the troops. At length the troops fired upon and stormed the barricades, being received by showers of cobble-stones, bottles, syphons, café chairs, and revolver shots from the barricades, windows and roofs. The strikers finally fled to the fields pursued by the cavalry, whom they re-pelted from the railway embankment. The horses being unable to scale this, the troops dismounted and carried the position with their swords. Many more were injured here on both sides.

The outbreak yesterday in the environs of Paris was practically a revolutionary skirmish preceded by a manifesto of the Confederation of Labour ordering a universal strike in 24 hours as a means of bringing capitalists to their knees.

The troops behaved with the greatest forbearance and the day ended in the complete discomfiture of the rioters.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The House of Commons has rejected the amendments of the House of Lords on the Old Age Pensions Bill, some on the ground of breach of privilege and others on their merits.

Lord Lansdowne has vigorously protested declaring that the action of the Commons will prevent the Lords from discussing any measure of social reform.

## OLYMPIA GAMES.

London, August 1.

Great Britain won all the events. In the Olympia regatta held at Henley Leander defeated the Belgians in the final heats by 29½ lengths in 7 minutes 52 seconds—a triumph for the long British stroke over the foreign short.

## TURKEY.

In Constantinople much disquietude prevails, owing to the release of 950 criminals. Including amnestied political refugees, the amnesty affects 200,000 Armenians in America alone.

## THE FRENCH RIOTS

Sixty-nine officers and soldiers were injured in the riots at Dravelvigneux near Paris. A number of the rioters received sentences of imprisonment varying from one week to four months. The secretary of the labour confederation and a leading member of the party have been arrested.

## THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill, but with a view to preventing the establishment of precedent passed a resolution declining to acquiesce in the Speaker's ruling their amendments a breach of privilege.

## THE TURKISH REFORMS.

Later.

Driving to the Selamlik on Friday, the Sultan stood in his carriage all the way acknowledging the cheers of the people and the troops. Afterwards His Majesty received the whole diplomatic body, to whom he said that he hoped for the support of the Powers. He assured them of his firm resolve to respect the Constitution.

There is a strong anti-Sultan feeling at Adrianople, where are the headquarters of the second army corps. Loyal placards have been torn down, and a meeting in the public gardens protested against cheering the Sultan. Messages were sent to Constantinople declaring that the army will not tolerate any trifling with the Constitution.

#### THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

London, August 2.

The Trades Unions in Paris are arranging for a general strike to protest against the killing of strikers on Thursday last. A resolution published by the Socialist party accuses the Government of designing the murder of workmen, brands the Government as their executioners, and affirms the solidarity of the militant workers.

#### PERSIA.

The granting of the Turkish Constitution has caused excitement in Teheran. A fresh outbreak is feared. Over 100 persons, mostly merchants, have taken refuge in the Turkish Embassy. They demand the immediate summoning of Parliament.

#### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

London, August 3.

President Fallières has left Christiania.

#### UNIONIST VICTORY.

The contest for the Haggerston division, to replace Sir W. R. Cremer, deceased, has resulted in the election of the Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G., Unionist. The figures are as follows—Guinness (Unionist) 2867; Warren (Liberal) 1724; Burrows (Socialist) 986.

#### THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT GETS OVER ITS DIFFICULTIES.

The Ottoman Bank is advancing funds to the Turkish Government to enable it to tide over its difficulties pending the negotiation of the loan. This device obviates the necessity of obtaining the ratification of parliament, as laid down by the Constitution.

#### FRENCH REVERSE IN TONGKING.

A French detachment, while pursuing the Chinese bands in Tongking was ambuscaded, the captain and a lieutenant being killed. The Chinese losses for the past fortnight are said to have been 149 killed and 117 captured.

#### PRINTERS' STRIKE IN PARIS.

The bulk of the printers in Paris have begun a twenty-four hours strike. Yesterday evening over half the papers were therefore unable to appear.

#### GREAT BUSH FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, August 4.

A bush fire has swept a hundred square miles in the region of Crow's Nest Pass, in British Columbia, destroying several townships. One thousand persons are homeless, and 170 are dead or missing.

#### HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

In a long letter Sir Henry Blake severely criticises the closing of the opium dens at Hongkong without investigation on the spot. He dwells on the serious loss of revenue at a time of languishing trade and increased estimates for the Hongkong and Canton Railway. He says that Hongkong will not kick; therefore the Imperial Government is always stern except when trouble comes. It will probably not remit an equal amount of the compulsory military contribution, though the justice of such remission has to be granted.

#### THE FRENCH LABOUR RIOTS.

Yesterday passed quietly at Paris. The orders for a strike were generally disregarded.

#### THE PRINCE MAKES A RECORD PASSAGE.

London, August 5.

The armoured cruiser *Indomitable*, with the Prince of Wales on board, has arrived at Cowes having made the transatlantic warship record of 5 days 18 hours 40 minutes.

#### THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

Though in general the strike has proved a fiasco, several collisions have taken place between the rioters and the police, and a number of the latter have been injured.

#### THE KAISER IN SWEDEN.

The German Emperor, with the Kaiserin, has arrived at Stockholm, where they were received by the King and Queen.

#### THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

Firing has been going on at Tabriz since Monday morning. The Turkish Consul has demanded the immediate cessation of the civil war, failing which his Government would find it necessary to intervene to protect injured Turkish subjects.

Advices are to hand from Teheran to the effect that the Shah has lodged a protest with the Turkish Embassy against the receiving of crowds of refugees without due reason. The Embassy has ordered the refugees to leave, but they refuse to do so.

#### CHURCHILL ON FREE TRADE.

London, August 5.

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at the Free Trade Congress, dwelt on the injurious effects of tariffs. They fostered jealousy and suspicion among the nations. Free Trade had helped Britain to secure loyal and prosperous colonies.

#### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Fallières has returned to Paris.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE UNREST IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister of Marine has resigned his portfolio. The nation is in an excited state, impatiently insisting on the withdrawal from office of the whole cabinet and the formation of a homogeneous liberal ministry. Four other ministers are reported to have resigned.

#### ANOTHER AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

Later.

Zeppelin's airship broke from its moorings in a gale at Stuttgart, caught fire and disappeared in the air. Zeppelin is safe, but several were injured.

#### OBITUARY.

Lavino, *The Times* correspondent at Paris, is dead.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### A SEDITIONARY NEWSPAPER.

London, July 31.

A special telegram from Vancouver says that the *Indian League*, of the Pacific Coast, publishes violently seditious articles against the British administration in India. It is alleged that the *League* receives money from enemies of Great Britain in the United States.

#### MORE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

London, August 3.

A special telegram from Tabriz says that fighting between the Shah's troops and the anti-Monarchists has recommenced. Shells are bursting in the European quarters. Both parties are blackmailing the merchants and the villagers.

#### THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

Washington.—The Trans-Continental railways will abandon the Oriental trade after November. The agitation for a shipping subsidy will probably be renewed in

order to enable the American lines to compete with the subsidised Japanese service.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

London, August 4.

The close of the Parliamentary session has been marked by another defeat in the Metropolitan election, added to the numerous indications that the electorate is tiring of the Liberal representatives.

*The Times* regards the Premier's conduct as unsatisfactory. Only two important bills have been carried, namely the Irish Universities and the Old Age Pensions Bills. The latter is a case of reckless legislation intended to secure the support of the working classes. The whole of the Session has been marked by much business friction.

#### TURKEY.

While the Sultan's attitude and the deposition of several palace favourites encourages the reformers, full precaution are taken to prevent a re-action. Twenty thousand troops are posted at Adrianople. Under the eyes of the Central Committee 9,000 troops at Constantinople have declared that they will support the Constitution.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

London, August 4.

St. Petersburg.—The new Finnish Diet has met. The parties are united in defence of the Constitution, which is menaced by Stolypin's measure for higher reference of legislation to the Russian Council of Ministers. The deputies recognise the necessity for caution in order to avoid another solution.

#### ROJDESTVENSKY.

Admiral Rojdestvensky has returned to St. Petersburg. He is going to his country house. His health has considerably improved.

#### THE PARIS STRIKE FALLS THROUGH.

Paris.—The general strike threatened individually by the Labour Confederation has proved an utter fiasco. The majority of the workmen have refused to listen to incendiary measures of the confederation. The Government is prosecuting the leaders individually and they thus become liable to more severe punishment than if they were tried collectively.

#### THE GREAT FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ottawa.—The vast fire in southern British Columbia has devastated a hundred square miles. Several hundreds have been killed and 6,000 are homeless. The fire is still burning.

#### TURKEY.

August 5.

Constantinople.—The Sheik Hulusi resigned on Sunday after a heated discussion at the meeting of the Council of Ministers. He resigned under protest against the fact that in an Imperial Rescript the appointment of the Ministers of War and Marine is reserved to the Sultan. Naoum and Torkhan Pashas have also resigned. The formation of a new ministry is expected.

#### FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Paris.—French labour troubles are threatened. The directors of the great public works announce a lockout and an ultimatum to the navvies who have struck work for some weeks.

#### THE TURKISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg.—The Turkish Nationalist movement is reported to be spreading to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria is flooding the provinces with troops and is reverting to wholesale measures of suppression.



## THE INDUSTRIAL POSITION IN CANADA.

London, August 6.

Ottawa.—The industrial position has suffered a serious set-back. Eight thousand mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway have struck.

## THE GREAT FIRE.

Vast supplies are going to the fire-stricken regions. There is little disorder. Cases of theft, mostly by foreigners, are promptly settled by thrashing, as no prison is available.

## TURKEY.

The new Premier is said to have resigned. The Ministers of the Interior and of Marine have been arrested. It is believed that they are charged with malversation of funds.

## FRANCE AND STEERABLE BALLOONS.

Paris.—The War Office has acquired a large site meant for an aerostatic park. Work will be immediately begun there on an immense iron shed costing over £5,000, in which 3,000 cubic metres of steerable balloons will be constructed.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

## TYPHOON AT CANTON.

Canton and its neighbourhood was visited on the afternoon of the 27th of July by a severe typhoon which did great damage on the water and on the land. In the harbour at Canton above 500 junks were sunk, and owing to the loss of many ships in which beans, *Nankin mame* and various kinds of oil were stored, about 6,000 boxes of oil (valued at 20 taels per box) were lost. On shore, as the rice harvest was for the most part over, no very serious damage was suffered in this item, but immense injury was caused to fruit of all kinds. This is specially true of lychees, pears, and oranges, 70 per cent. of which are said to have been destroyed. In the foreign settlement many large trees were blown down, and 14 steam-launches went to the bottom.

## FIRE ON A JAPANESE SCHOONER.

The schooner *Ukiyo Maru*, while lying at anchor in the harbour at Nikolaisk, took fire at 3 a.m. on the 28th ultimo, and burned to the water's edge. The crew were all saved, but there is no hope of saving the cargo namely, 1,000 *koku* of sake and 500 *koku* of sugar. The fire originated in the coal bunkers. The Russian authorities were at once asked to render assistance.

## THE "MIYE MARU."

The men of the *Miye Maru*, who were condemned to death at Nikolaisk, have appealed, and all the documents connected with the case have been sent from Nikolaisk to St. Petersburg.

## FREE PORT TO BE CLOSED.

(From the Japanese Consul at Harbin.)

A telegram from Mr. Chilikin, a member of the Duma, to a member of the Blagovestchensk Town Assembly and published by a Harbin journal, says that according to an assertion made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Far Eastern free port will be closed from the 1st of the 7th month.

## CHINA'S INDEMNITY TO THE U.S.

The amount of the indemnity to be received by the United States in connexion with the Boxer affair was \$24,400,000 (gold), out of which she takes \$13,655,492 and returns the remainder to China.

(FROM THE "ASASHI SHIMBUN.")

## RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 29.

The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, North Pacific, Union Pacific, South Pacific,

Santa Fe, and Oregon Short-Line Railway Companies have informed traders that they will not take after Nov. 1st for transportation goods exported to or imported from Japan, China and New Zealand.

Previous to the foregoing information, the Commercial Committee (? Interstate Commission) consisting of representatives from various States asked the railway companies to publish their freight rates for goods exported and imported, and at the same time, publish the regulations regarding the lowering of the freight rates three days before its enforcement and those of the raised rates ten days before, otherwise the alterations would not be entertained. The railway companies stated in reply that they were not willing to disclose their freight rates, as they must keep them private for competing with the Suez liners which were constantly changing their freight rates. Otherwise they could not maintain their business with Asia.

In connexion with the foregoing affair, it is generally believed that Mr. Harriman's San Francisco service, Mr. Hill's Seattle line, the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's Vancouver line and other steamship services will be abandoned, and probably the liners will be purchased by Japanese. Thus the shipping industry in the Pacific will be monopolized by Japanese.

## MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft's recent speech delivered in Cincinnati is said to be very conservative, and therefore has been warmly received in Wall Street, where prices of stocks have gone up.

## PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Immediately after a dinner with the Tsar on July 28th, President Fallieres left Reval (? for home). Mr. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said that at the interview between the Tsar and the President an understanding was formed in connexion with international affairs in Europe, and especially with Persian and Morocco affairs.

## TTH INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

New York, July 29.

The Independent Democrats now in convention in Chicago declared themselves on July 28th a new political party and decided to elect their President and Vice-President. Mr. Thomas Hisgen was nominated as candidate for President and Mr. John Graves for Vice-President. Mr. Hearst declined to be Presidential candidate. As a result of Mr. Hearst's resignation from the Democrats, Mr. Bryan will lose five or six hundred thousand of his expected votes. The new party are principally labourers. The main feature of the Independent Democrats' platform was that telegraphic works were to be laid under government control; postal savings banks to be provided; the Senators to be elected by the people; Federal and State Judges to be appointed by the Government; Asiatic labourers to be excluded, etc. The party expects to have about a million votes at the forthcoming election.

## RAILWAY FREIGHT AFFAIRS.

The proprietors of various factories and traders oppose the proposed rise of the freight rates, and the Federal Government also takes a similar view.

The New York *Herald* of July 29th published a Chicago telegram to the effect that nine great railway companies have decided not to carry goods exported to and imported from the Orient.

## AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

New York, July 30.

The question relating to the abolition of the Pacific steamship services, published by the *New York Herald* on July 29th, is being

discussed by the newspapers to-day. The abolition was promoted by the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Oregon Shortline Railways. These companies have repeatedly asked the Government for shipping subsidy and been vetoed by Congress. Each time, the companies assumed a threatening attitude. The present move seems to be due to a stronger resolution than before. It is not yet decided whether the ships will be sold or not. The companies have informed their customers that the abolition of the shipping services will be enforced on November 1st. The conflict to take place between Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill and other railway owners on one side, and the Government on the other, will be spectacular. Many newspapers state that Japan will in the near future realize her cherished desire to control the Pacific trade. Some of the railways have already raised their freight rates for domestic trade. The raising of the freightage is chiefly for the purpose of raising the wages and to relieve the distress arising from the trade depression. In the event of the wholesale raising being put into force, the proposal to increase the freightage on Japanese goods, postponed till October 1st, will also be enforced.

## AMERICAN COMMISSION TO JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Loomis of the Japanese Grand Exhibition who will shortly leave for Japan, visited President Roosevelt on July 29th at Oyster Bay to bid farewell and also to have a consultation on the exhibition.

## GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The election will take place in November for the governorship of New York. A campaign has commenced between the supporters of Mr. Hughes, the present governor, and another candidate.

## RAILWAY FREIGHT AFFAIR.

San Francisco, July 30.

Though the attitude adopted by the American railways to stop the transportation of Oriental, Australian and other import and export goods has surprised the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is considered a very grave matter, still the Interstate Commerce Commission is not likely to alter its resolution. The Commission believes that the only method to prevent the arbitrariness of the railways is to restrain them with its resolution, and that a partial suspension of the freight traffic cannot be helped. The Chicago Commercial Association considers the matter to be a severe blow to American trade and is making investigations to arrive at a satisfactory solution. The Association believes that the existence of a difference of 40 or 50 per cent. between the freight rates of the goods for domestic and foreign transportation is unavoidable.

## AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TO VISIT JAPAN.

San Francisco, July 31.

The members of certain Chambers of Commerce in the eastern states have brought forward a proposal to accompany the business men whom the Tokyo and other four Chambers of Commerce invited to visit Japan. Some of the American delegates, however, suggested postponement of the visit until next spring, as the presidential election will take place in November. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will hold a conference on Aug. 2nd to fix the day of departure for Japan.

## THE RAILWAY AFFAIR.

In accordance with the Trust Law a commission of the Federal Government now in Chicago is collecting evidence with a view

to dealing with the amalgamation of the railways under Mr. Harriman.

#### INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

New York, July 31.

The platform of the new Independent Democratic party is almost the same as that of the Democrats. Mr. Bryan has been credited with the utterance that the new party was organized with a view to supporting the Republican Party.

#### SHIPPING SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC.

If the Pacific Mail Steamship Company decide to stop their service in the Pacific, as has been rumoured, the Norddeutscher Lloyd will at once open a service between San Francisco and Yokohama. American sentiment is not in favour of delivering the service entirely into the hands of the Japanese.

#### AMERICAN SHIPPING SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC.

New York, August 1.

In reply to an interviewer, Mr. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is reported to have said that the American shipping services in the Pacific were unprofitable every year. Nevertheless, if the services were stopped in consequence of the loss, the American flag would disappear from the Pacific. Under these circumstances, the continuance of the American services was regarded as desirable.

#### THE RAILWAY FREIGHT AFFAIR.

As the result of the rise of the railway freight rates in America, those of the steamship lines between America and Europe have also been raised—to a figure almost double the former average rates. Business in cereals, cotton, etc. was much affected. The traders interested in the foregoing goods are jointly opposing the railway companies and shipping firms.

#### AMERICAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, August 3.

The United States Government has been recommended by the Naval Department to establish a first-class naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, and also to establish a shipbuilding yard there.

A proposal to improve the harbour was passed in the last session of Congress. The American Government now intends to introduce a bill providing for the further expenditure required to convert the harbour into the largest naval station in the Pacific.

#### ABNORMAL HEAT IN CHICAGO.

An unusually high temperature is being felt in Chicago. It is said that on an average, 29 children under 10 years of age are dying daily.

#### PORTUGAL AND VENEZUELA.

A Portuguese cruiser has been prevented from communicating with the land while at Guayra. On Aug. 2nd, she arrived at Willensted. According to the officer commanding the ship, the Venezuelans were engaged in making warlike preparations.

It is generally believed that the Portuguese Government will take decided action against Venezuela.

#### DISASTROUS FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fire has occurred in a south-eastern district of British Columbia. The flames spread for a hundred miles around. Whole villages in the district were destroyed or abandoned. According to investigations still in progress when this telegraphic information was despatched, two hundred persons have been burned to death, six thousand are homeless and the damage to crops, buildings, etc., is estimated at ten million dollars.

#### JAPANESE NAVY.

San Francisco, August 4.

According to information published by the German Navy League, Japan intends to build an additional number of warships, in spite of her financial difficulties. In 1911 she intends to be the third naval Power.

#### THE RAILWAY FREIGHT QUESTION.

Mr. Harriman, now in Chicago, is reported to have said that the raising of railway freight rates was unavoidable. All the railway owners must increase their income in order to extend their lines yet further for the benefit of the public. In reply to a question whether it was a proper time to raise the rates Mr. Harriman said that there was no alternative as to the time.

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN AND JAPAN.

A number of American business men held a meeting to-day, Aug. 4th, at the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. They appointed a committee consisting of five to make the necessary preparations for visiting Japan in response to the joint invitation from the Yokohama, Tokyo and other Chambers of Commerce. The majority of the Americans are anxious to return from Japan before Nov. 3rd, the date of the presidential election. Their departure for Japan will therefore probably take place earlier than anticipated.

#### COUNT KOMURA.

St. Petersburg, August 4.

Count Komura, Japanese Ambassador, left here at 1 p.m. on Aug. 4th on his way home from London via Siberia. The Russian Government supplied a special car in his honour. The Count is due to arrive in Tokyo on the 26th inst.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	F. Aug. 7
America	P. M.	Korea	Su. Aug. 9
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong	B. T.	Suvero	Tu. Aug. 11
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	W. Aug. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Aug. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. Aug. 18
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Th. Aug. 20
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Aug. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th. Aug. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
America	P. M.	China	Th. Sept. 3

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 2nd inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 23d ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
- 6 Left Astoria on the 29th ult.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Aug. 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su. Aug. 9
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Aug. 10
Tacoma	B. T.	Suvero	W. Aug. 12
America	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Aug. 13
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Aug. 15
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. Aug. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong	B. T.	Inveric	Tu. Aug. 18
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. Aug. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Su. Aug. 30

## ITCHING ALMOST UNBEARABLE

Eczema in Sore, Red Patches Like Ringworm Spread Over Body and Limbs—Physician No Help—Gradually Grew Worse—Could Not Work With Comfort—Relieved In One Day and At Last

### IS PERFECTLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs, not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs, and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor, who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse, and the sores and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments, which did me no good.

"One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own, and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance, too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was two tablets of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and one vial of Cuticura Pills. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends." Daniel Stepien, 26, Barrymore Ave., Queenstown, Feb. 8, 1906."

## SKIN HUMOURS

Eczemas, Tetter, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Deposits: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; P. Towne & Co., Sydney; Lenoir, (U.S.), Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. F. Moses, 31st July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lauscha*, German steamer, 2,056, Spertling 30th July.—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lentz, 31st July.—Sydney via ports, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Cyclops*, British steamer, 5,748, H. Harris, 31st July, Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 2nd Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Syria*, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 2nd Aug.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 2nd Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Shanano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawahara, 3rd Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamo-shita, 4th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 5th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Eryll*, British steamer, 2,887, James, 6th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.

*Jyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Ishikawa, 6th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sibiria*, German steamer, 4,212, Taeger, 6th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Awa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,912, A. Keith, 6th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Hazel Dollar*, British steamer, 2,804, M. Ridley, 31st July.—Hakodate, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, W. B. Brown, 31st July.—Hakodate, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 31st July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 1st Aug.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Scharnhorst*, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 1st Aug.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Kotik*, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bille, 2nd Aug.—Petrozavodsk.—Smith Baker & Co.  
*Kincraig*, British steamer, 2,382, W. F. Cowrie, 2nd Aug.—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Silesia*, Austrian steamer, 3,340, Radonich, 2nd Aug.—Trieste and Fiume via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 2nd Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benelech*, British steamer, 2,679, Geo. McMillan, 2nd Aug.—London via ports, General.—Corney & Co.  
*Priz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 2nd Aug.—Sydney via ports, General.—H. Ahrens Nachf. & Co.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 3rd Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Finnia*, British steamer, 4,100, Fairfield, 4th Aug.—Gaviota, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, 3,689, Jackson, 4th Aug.—Macassar, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Kawachi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 5th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 5th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, Asakawa, 5th Aug.—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,960, K. Kawahara, 5th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Cyclops*, British steamer, 5,748, H. Harris, 6th Aug.—Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Indramayo*, British steamer, 3,370, Thirkell, 6th Aug.—Ouaru, General.—Corney & Co.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. F. Moses, 6th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benelech*, British steamer, 2,679, Geo. McMillan, 6th Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Corney & Co.  
*Sanschan*, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 6th Aug.—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund* from Sydney via ports:—Mr. Hemery, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Mr. Juenger, Mr. Volin Hall and servant and Sam Kai Yuen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. de Hayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Suterlie, Mr. G. B. Patterson, Mr. J. Furcke, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. A. G. Smith, Mr. G. K. Tott, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baill and infant, Mr. G. Abe, Miss Cuth Robinson, Miss Lambert, Mr. F. G. Rogers, Mr. A. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Allyn, Mrs. Egan, Miss May and Master Jack, Mrs. M. Blakely, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Chin Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. de Canonville, Mr. E. B. de la Gerod and 8 children, Mr. F. R. Hearn, Miss Lewis, Mr. J. H. Kingsley, Miss L. Barnes, Miss Bodkin, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. W. D. McClintock, Mr. H. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Brown in cabin; 52 in second class; 364 in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. L. Y. Ahon, Mrs. M. C. Aldrich, Mr. J. K. Altes, Mr. F. L. Barry, Dr. A. Beattie, Mr. C. E. Beatty, Miss L. C. Benedict, Miss L. E. Benedict, Mr. C. M. Bigelow, Mr. J. D. Burks, Mrs. J. D. Burks, and child, Miss Florence Carpen-

ter, Mr. A. Colledge, Mr. C. H. Coulson, Mr. F. Darlang, Mr. B. G. Dickey, Mr. H. F. De Puy, Mrs. H. F. De Puy, Mr. E. A. Douthitt, Mrs. E. A. Douthitt, Miss A. Eakle, Mr. J. M. C. Galletly, Mr. D. B. Gamble, Mrs. D. B. Gamble, Mr. C. J. Gamble, Mr. S. D. Gamble, Mr. M. E. Getz, Mr. John Gibson, Dr. A. P. Goff, D. W. Greif, Mrs. P. W. Haskins, Miss E. Hicks, Mr. W. S. H. Holmes, Mr. E. A. Jennings, Mrs. E. A. Jennings and infant, Miss Jennings, Mr. W. B. Kirkham, Miss M. Klein, Dr. Bentha Lewis, Mr. O. Lorenz, Mrs. E. H. R. Manley, Mr. E. W. McGinnis, Mr. Y. Mayumi, Lt. Comdr. M. G. Miller, U.S.M.C., Mr. H. Peters, Mrs. H. Peters, Master Otto Peters, Miss S. Picknell, Miss E. Pieters, Miss R. Pieters, Mr. D. J. Richards, Mr. C. A. Ruempol, Dr. J. Schmittmann, Mr. R. Seco, Mrs. R. Seco, Miss Maria Seco, Master Christiano Seco, Miss Carmen Seco, Miss Dolores Seco, Mrs. J. W. Sefton, Mr. J. W. Sefton Jr., Mrs. On Young Shee, Mr. Walter Siebel, Miss L. M. Silcox, Mr. E. I. Smead, Miss Maud Soper, Mr. J. R. Van Fossen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Praag, Miss M. F. Warner, Mrs. Andrew P. West, Miss N. L. White and Miss Anna Willett in cabin.

Per German steamer *Scharnhorst* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. James Gold, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Dr. J. Theodore Gribayedoff, Mr. V. Heyden, Mr. G. M. Rosenthal, Mr. W. A. Hirst, Mr. W. G. Fine, Mr. R. M. Stirling, Mr. S. C. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Menro, Mr. Donald Macdonald, Mr. T. Stark, Mrs. Emmy Reuter, Miss Eva Reuter, Mr. G. A. ino, Mr. Chang Jak Feig, Mr. G. Staeger, Miss H. N. kajima, Miss Reid, Mr. S. Kageyama, Prof. Dr. Joseph Schnitzer, Mr. J. Choi, Mr. Chan Ko Chin, Mr. Wong, Mr. J. Chin, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yong and baby, Mr. S. Goug and servant of Mrs. James Cotto in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. Allyn, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Miss E. Badnall, Miss G. Badnall, Miss Barnes, Lieut. R. D. Bennett, Mrs. Blakely, Miss Brown, Mr. G. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss N. H. Bodkin, Mr. J. P. Carter, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Mr. E. H. Davis, Mr. J. de Canonville, Mrs. de Canonville and 3 children, Mrs. Martin Egan, Mrs. Gerodly and 4 children, Miss Gerodly, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Mr. S. Goto, Mrs. S. Goto and child, Mr. F. V. M. Guerreiro, Mr. Fred. W. Hagan, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. Hargraves, Mr. C. W. Henry, Mr. E. R. Hearne, Miss M. Jack, Master J. Jack, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. T. P. H. Jose, Mrs. Jose, Mr. Josephson, Mr. T. H. Kingsley, Miss Miss Lewis, Mr. W. D. MacClintock, Dr. G. H. Munro-Horne, Mr. Patterson, Master Paterson, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. A. S. Rosenthal, Mrs. A. S. Rosenthal, Mr. C. Saito, Mr. R. Sturdy, Mr. C. Thorneville, Mr. J. Walker, Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. C. H. Webster and Mr. S. Weiss in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Aldridge, Mr. Geo. F. Grindley, Mrs. Geo. F. Grindley, Miss F. M. Brindley, Mr. Carl Eichmann, Mr. S. K. Friedman, Mr. A. W. Hamilton, Mr. N. Hamilton and Mr. C. Ikuine in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

There is no special change in American Cotton. A small business is being done with gassed yarn. No improvement has been noted in cotton piece goods, woollens and woollen mixtures.

## RAW COTTON.

	PER PICH.
American Middling...	32 50 to 33 75
Egyptian Daniel...	42 00 to 42 50
Indian Broad...	26 50 to 28 00
Chinese (Old crop)...	—
Chinese (New crop)...	24 50 to 26 00

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALR.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	260 00 to 285 00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	360 00 to 385 00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	410 00 to 450 00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	5 00 to 8 50
Grey Shirtings—{ 38 1/2 yds. 36 in. }	—
Common to Medium...	4 50 to 5 25
Grey Shirtings—{ 46-48 yds. 44-45 in. }	—
Ordinary to Medium...	4 60 to 6 00
Grey Shirtings—{ 46-48 yds. 44-45 in. }	—
Good to Best...	5 50 to 7 50
Grey Cambrics—{ 46-48 yds. 45 inches... }	7 00 to 9 50
Prints—{ 24 yards, 36 inches... }	3 10 to 3 60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—{ 32 in... }	0 25 to 0 35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—{ 36 in... }	0 30 to 0 45
Turkey Reds—{ 28 to 31 1/2 yds. 30 inch... }	1 90 to 2 25
Turkey Reds—{ 38 to 51 1/2 yds. 32 inches... }	2 50 to 3 65
Velvets—{ Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... }	10 00 to 16 00
Victoria Lawns, { 12 yards, 42 inches... }	0 95 to 1 50
Flannelette...	0 15 to 0 30
Cashmere...	0 85 to 0 90

## WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	... V. 0 50 to 0 70
Italian Cloth, 36 in...	0 40 to 0 60
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in...	0 40 to 0 55
Mousseline de Laine—{ 120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium... }	0 20 to 0 28
Mousselines de Laine—{ 120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best... }	0 28 to 0 32
Cloths—{ Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches... }	0 50 to 1 35
Cloths—{ Army Cloth... }	0 85 to 1 50
Cloths—{ All other... }	1 25 to 3 00
Blankets—{ Assorted, per lb... }	0 70 to 0 80
Wool—{ Australian—No. 1 per lb... }	0 60 to 0 71
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 58 to 0 64
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 46 to 0 55
Wool, Tientsin—{ No. 1 per lb... }	0 40 to 0 44
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 34 to 0 39
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 25 to 0 30

## METALS.

The market is quiet; yet it promises well for the future.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square...	... V. 3 80 to 4 50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4 40 to 5 35
Galvanized Iron Sheets Corrugated...	10 70 to 11 00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	11 50 to 11 75
Tin Plates, gallos. I.C.W...	6 60 to 8 50
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"...	6 75 to 7 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 10 to 2 15

## KEROSENE.

The market is weak. Prices in American oil have fallen slightly.

Chester...	... V. 3 65 to 3 87
Victory...	3 57 to 3 69
Borneo and Sumatra...	2 25 to 3 10
Hokuyetsu...	3 30 to 3 60
Nippon...	3 30 to 3 75
Ogura Hokuyetsu...	3 50 to 3 80
Tozai...	3 60 to 3 75

## SUGAR.

The import of foreign sugar has continued, and the market remains brisk.

Brown Takao...	... V. 9 00 to 9 75
Brown Manila...	10 00 to 11 50
Brown China...	8 00 to 13 50
White Java and Penang...	14 50 to 17 50
White Refined (German)...	15 50 to 19 00
" (Hongkong)...	15 00 to 20 00

## INDIGO.

Stocks are scarce; and naturally prices have gone up. Business in artificial dyes is active.

Calcutta first...	... Yen. 265
" second...	250
Java, first...	320
" second...	290
Madras, first...	160
" second...	145
Artificial "horse and lion" brand...	205
Artificial "Keushin"...	200

## FLOUR.

A slight improvement has been noted. Enquiries are reported to have appeared from Manchuria.

Gold Drop...	4 sacks ... Yen. 9 80
Flag...	9 80
Royal...	9 80
Trophy...	9 80
Red Seal...	9 80
Lion...	10 90
Portland...	10 35
Premier...	10 25

Japanese:—	
Rising Sun...	6 kwamme... 2 45
Takasago...	6 " " 2 41
Fuji...	6 " " 2 41
Pine...	6 " " 2 45

## WHEAT.

The market which has remained lifeless for a long time is reported to have revived.

White Walla Walla, 100 kis...	4 80 — 4 90
Red " " " "	4 25 — 4 50
Blue Stem...	5 00 — 5 20

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market has continued brisk. Business in re-reels has been slightly impeded owing to a rise in price. Kakedas of "veiled woman" and "one horsehead" brand have been sold at good prices. The market is generally believed to be likely to show further improvement. According to an official telegram under date Aug. 4th from New York, a moderate business has been going on.

On Aug. 5th stocks were: filatures 10,784 bales; Re-reels, 1,454 bales; Orikaishi 552 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse...	1 120 to 1 130
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse...	1 090 to 1 100



Filature—Yojima Class, Coarse ...	1,070 to 1,080
Filature—No. 1, Coarse ...	950 to 960
Filature—No. 1½, Fine ...	1030 to 1040
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den. ...	970 to 1000
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse ...	940 to 950
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den. ...	960 to 970
Re-reels—Extra ...	1,000 to 1010
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	990 to 995
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	965 to 970
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	935 to 940
Kakidas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	990 to 980
Kakidas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	950 to 960
Kakidas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ...	930 to 940
Kakidas—No. 2 ...	910 to 920
Kakidas—No. 2½ ...	890 to 990

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery.	Aug. delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.
1st	982	—	968	982
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	984	939	969	—
4th	974	—	960	—
5th	975	934	962	973
6th	983	—	972	983

## WASTE SILK.

There is no special change to note. Yet the market remains steady, since there are enquiries.

On Aug. 5th stocks were: Noshi, 2,834 bales; Kibiso, 4,147 bales; and sundry 563 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	135 to 140
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	120 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	130 to 140
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	125 to 130
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	100 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	90 to 95
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Best ...	75 to 85
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Good ...	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Medium ...	35 to 60
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	105 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	85 to 90
Rereel—Fair ...	65 to 70
Rereel—Best ...	60 to 65
Rereel—Good ...	50 to 55
Rereel—Medium ...	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

Enquiries have appeared from America for the heavy quality. The figured habutae is being exported to India and Australia. The market is generally firm.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
19½	—	9.40	8.85	—
22½	—	8.75	8.50	—
27	—	8.75	8.60	—

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½	9.30	8.90	8.85	8.90	8.75
27	9.35	8.95	8.85	8.60	8.70
36	9.35	8.95	8.95	8.80	8.70

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22½	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

The rise in habutae has naturally affected business in this line.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1½" 6 m/me.	doz. 3.25-3.37
22" x 1½" 7 "	" 4.25-4.52
24" x 1½" 7½ "	" 5.10-5.40
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1½" 9 "	" 4.30-4.50
22" x 1½" 10 "	" 5.30-5.60
24" x 1½" 12 "	" 7.20-7.40
Figured Habutae (scallop):—	Yen.
10" x 1 corner embroidered	" 0.95-1.00
12" x 4 "	" 1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

No improvement is noted. Owing to the fall in prices, some of the proprietors of the copper mines have stopped work. Prices remain nominal.

According to a London telegram under date Aug. 6th, the quotation was £61.15.0.

Refined per 100 km.	Yen 45-49
Bessener per 100 km.	" 52-50
Electric refined per 100 km.	" 53-57

# LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



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## RICE.

The markets in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe are weak owing to the favourable weather.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	511.578
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	144.875
Delivery.	Closing Price.
August	17.27
September	17.41
October	16.78

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)		per koku.
Superior.....	Yen	18.30
Medium.....		17.37
Common.....		16.30
Average.....		17.30
<hr/>		
(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)
August.....	16.57	August..... 16.52
September.....	16.80	September..... 16.81
October.....	16.25	October..... 16.20

## EXCHANGE.

London silver ¼ lower and China sterling quotations not yet received but local rates on China are higher in anticipation, other rates being unaltered and closing for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T	4/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	2/5 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/5 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 88 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	do 86 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	84 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	86 1/2
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207
— Private 4 months' sight	211 1/2
Bar Silver—London	24 1/2

\* Nominal.

## TEA.

The season is about to be closed. The market is quiet.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 28th 6,749,300 kin were sold and the stock on Thursday aggregated 411,800 kin.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	—
Choicest	—	10
Choice	55	60
Finest	50	55
Fine	45	50
Good Medium	32	34
Medium	29	32
Good Common	26	29
Common	20	29



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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE VOUDRA"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 15TH, 1908.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SOME excitement has been created at Ichang through a leopard having killed a Chinese girl within a mile of the city.

A SIAMESE destroyer and three torpedo-boats, built at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard in Kobe, arrived at Bangkok on Aug. 10th.

ON Saturday morning Prince Ito had an audience with the Emperor, when he reported on the administration of Korea.

K. YAKURI, Manager of the Ribetsu branch of the Nemuro Bank in Sapporo, was murdered on Aug. 8th by one of his employees. The cause is not yet reported.

OWING to the recent heavy rains, the Keihin Electric Railway bridge across the Tama river in Kawasaki was slightly damaged. Repairs were completed on Aug. 13th, but traffic over the section is still impeded.

THE right of criticism, it is reported, is about to be granted by Imperial Edict to Chinese newspapers "that are the bona fide property of Chinese citizens." The acts of public officials may be criticized, but in a just and impartial manner, and "on no account will Government

officials be permitted to withdraw the privilege or attempt to muzzle such of the Press as are respectable and conducted on honest and clean-handed lines."

MR. WAKATSUKI, Japanese special financial agent, left London on Aug. 10th for home. His duties in England will be performed by Mr. Midzumachi, Vice-Minister for Finance.

THE King's prize is reported by telegram to Hongkong to have been won at Bisley by Private Gray of the 5th Scottish. The winner last year was Lieut. Addison, of the South Australian Corps.

THE *Alabama* and *Maine*, the fore-runners of the American Fleet, are expected to arrive at Yokohama about Oct. 13th in order to make arrangements in connexion with the cruise of the battleships.

THE residence of Baron Takasaki, Kita-machi, Aoyama, Tokyo, was broken into by a burglar early on the morning of Aug. 5th, and a silver crane, presented by the Emperor, and four swords were stolen.

THE Secretary of the Nippon Race Club advises us that the proposed two days extra Race Meeting in October is now abandoned and the Regular Autumn Meeting will be held on 30th and 31st October, and 6th and 7th November.

THE location of the aquarium to be established in conjunction with the Grand Exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912 will in all probability be decided in favour of Kanagawa prefecture, the choice being Kamakura, Kanagawa, or Honmoku.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European liner *Kamakura Maru*, which went ashore in the Suez Canal on Aug. 7th was safely floated at 10 a.m. on Sunday, Aug. 9th. A portion of the cargo which was landed on account of the accident was re-shipped. On Monday she left for home.

MR. S. TOMOJI, well known in shooting circles, died from a complaint with which he had been suffering for a long time past. He was at one time a member of the House of Representatives, but afterwards retired from the political stage and devoted himself to encouraging the agricultural industry.

THE Chief Justice of Hongkong, Sir Francis Pigott, has been the victim of a burglary, a gold scarfpin set with four pearls, value unknown, and other pieces of jewellery with \$8 in notes, having been stolen from a room in his residence on the night of July 27th or the morning of July 28th.

Two counterfeit 5 yen notes have been discovered at the Tokyo branch of the Kawasaki Bank and the Chukwa Bank respectively. The false notes were so ingeniously made that ordinary people would not be able to detect the difference. One of the false notes bore No. 680018, and another, 680846.

THE Department of Communications intends to abolish the lightship off Honmoku which has been so well-known as the *aka fune* and to moor a buoy in its place, about the middle of September. The buoy will be round in form, and will bear a cage. The height above the water will be about 15 feet. A gas light will be provided.

A TELEGRAM under date of Aug. 9th states that a baseball match played on Aug. 8th between the Keio Gijiku and the Santa Clara Club resulted in a victory for the latter by 9 runs to 5. Both sides had 4 runs each to their credit when Sasaki, the Japanese catcher, was injured and had to retire,

his place being taken by Kameyama. A match between the Keio Gijiku and the Diamond Head Club on Aug. 9th was won by the Japanese by 8 runs to 1.

THE island located in 30.5 lat. and 154.2 long., (160 miles from Bonin Islands), which was discovered by Mr. T. Yamada in August last year, has been named Nakano-Tori-shima. The island is included in the jurisdiction of the Tokyo-Fu. The area of the new isle comprises covers 643,700 *tsubo*, and its circumference is about 4 miles.

THE Borneo Company in Singapore received information the other day of the murder of Mr. E. R. Naysmith, manager of the Sadong Coal Mines, Sarawak. The murder was committed by a cook in his employ. The man also rushed at Mrs. Naysmith, who tried to save her husband, but the lady was fortunately able to escape. The murderer fled into the jungle but was subsequently captured. Mr. and Mrs. Naysmith had been married only ten months.

ON the night of Aug. 8th a man, apparently a workman, threw himself before a train at Namanugi near Kanagawa, and was run over and killed. He was not identified. A man, about 25 years old, was found on the railway near Hirayama Station on the night of Aug. 7th crushed to death. His head was missing. It was inferred from some letters in his possession that he laid himself on the line with the intention of committing suicide. This man also was not identified.

IT is stated, says an exchange, that the Japanese Government has decided to honour Mr. Thomas Henry James, London manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, by promoting him to the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure. Mr. James Blair, freight manager of the London branch, and Mr. F. Guy, manager of Messrs. Worms and Co., the company's Suez Canal agents, are to receive the 5th Order of the Rising Sun, all for special services rendered during the Russo-Japanese War.

THE Korean Government announces the defrayment of yen 14,014 this year, says the *Seoul Press*, as a supplementary budget for the cultivation of cotton. It is stated that since March last the authorities have established thirteen model cotton farms throughout the country. The enterprise, it seems, cost more money than was originally estimated and the appropriation granted in the Budget was found short of the real amount. Hence the defrayment of the sum above mentioned.

IT has been decided to establish a school in Peking for sons of Imperial clansmen and scions of high officials for the study of Constitutionalism. The idea, which emanates from the wise statesmanship of Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, is to train up a number of young people for future government service. The graduates of the School will, it is reported, be drafted into the Tzschényuan, which is regarded as the future Parliament of China. As soon as the necessary regulations are drawn up the School will be opened.

THE Yokohama Electric Railway Company intends to make a reclamation about 14 yards in width along the Bund and to construct a railway thereon. The new line will be connected with the railway at the corner of the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co., No. 1, Yamashita-cho. The enterprise is connected with the reception of the Yokohama Municipality to the American Fleet. The construction is expected to be completed towards the end of September. The Electric Railway Company has applied to the Home Office for permission.

## CHINA.

Friday, August 7.

Mr. Haraguchi has just returned from China. Some months ago, there was a report that this Japanese engineer had been engaged by the Chinese in preference to an Englishman, and recently another piece of news was circulated, namely, that an Englishman had been preferred to Mr. Haraguchi. Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, Mr. Haraguchi totally denies these rumours. Nothing of the kind has occurred. It appears that a considerable number of Japanese experts were engaged originally by Viceroy Chang for surveying the route of the Chuan-Han Railway from Hankow to Szechuan. At that time an American Syndicate owned the concession of the Yeh-Han Railway; namely, the line 700 miles long from Hankow to Canton. It was at this period that the rights-recovery doctrine had its greatest vogue, and Viceroy Chang, anxious to recover the concession, approached British capitalists, and obtained from them the necessary money on such liberal terms that his Excellency decided to have recourse to Great Britain in all future financial transactions. This did not, however, mean that the Japanese experts were to be ousted. But it was found inconvenient to have them working under an English chief engineer, mainly because of the language difficulty. In order to facilitate matters, another Japanese engineer, Mr. Mago, who had had experience on the North China railways, was engaged to have direct control of such of his countrymen as were employed on these Yangtze valley lines. Mr. Haraguchi himself is acting in the capacity of adviser. He denies that there has been the slightest friction between his countrymen and their English colleagues. Both sides have worked with the best possible good will, as becomes the nationals of allied countries. Mr. Haraguchi adds that the railway to Szechuan is 1200 miles long and will of course be a correspondingly protracted undertaking. Work has already been commenced in the Canton end of the Yeh-Han Railway, and as about 50 miles on the Hankow end have been surveyed, work will probably begin there also in September.

Saturday, August 8.

It appears that the veto imposed by the Chinese local authorities on the export of grain from Chientao was suggested not by any actual scarcity but by apprehensions that the unfavourable weather of this season would be followed by bad crops, and the authorities were further influenced by the fact that the Chinese troops stationed in Chientao constitute an exceptional source of demand. It is stated, however, that in deference to Japan's protest on Korea's account the Peking Government has instructed the local authorities to endeavour to find some peaceful solution of the problem.

There are other telegrams which suggest that Viceroy Hsu has been moved to more active procedure in the matter of Chientao. His Excellency is said to have ordered that accurate investigations should be made into the conditions of the surrounding districts lest they too should be involved in similar complications, and he has also memorialized the Throne urging that no time should be lost in recovering possession of the Tienpau-shan mines.

From official reports published by the *Seoul Press* we learn that between the 5th and the 31st of July seventeen encounters took place between detachments of Japanese

troops, gendarmes or police, and insurgents, with the result that 79 of the latter were killed and 13 taken prisoner, a quantity of arms and ammunition being also taken. It is observable that the assistant gendarmerie are spoken of in this report, so they have evidently got to work. Unincluded in the above list are the operations of the Songhwa garrison between June 22nd and July 12th. These operations resulted in the death of 157 insurgents. The report mentions that one Japanese cavalry officer was wounded slightly in a fight near Chonju.

Sunday, August 9.

His Excellency Ta Hsu, who recently visited Japan for the purpose of investigating parliamentary institutions, has returned to China and presented his report to the Throne. He is said to have stated that there need be no delay in promulgating a constitution for China, and that it is desirable that a responsible Cabinet should be organised for the sake of introducing uniformity in the administration of affairs.

Monday, August 10.

Telegrams from Mukden say that owing to increased administrative expenses in Manchuria considerable additions have to be made to the taxes. A supplementary business tax was recently imposed and the Viceroy now contemplates a house tax. The leading merchants, however, have held a meeting and passed a resolution in the sense that the supplementary business tax is already more than they can bear and that the house tax would be unendurable.

The celebrated Mr. Tsen, who made himself so conspicuous last year by refusing to take up appointments offered to him by the Throne, is now spoken of as likely to be nominated Viceroy of the Two Kiang, the present Viceroy, Mr. Twan, being removed to Peking. This Mr. Tsen is son of the late Viceroy Tsen Yuying.

The affairs of this important line are again attracting attention. China is under pledge to finance the road with Belgian capital, and to do so will cost her at least £400,000 annually for the next 30 years, the agreement being that the capitalists shall receive 20 per cent. of the net profits, which are said to be not less than 2 millions sterling annually with every prospect of increasing. The line can be redeemed, however, during the course of the present year, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is believed to have undertaken to raise in London and Paris sufficient funds for the purpose on terms which would place the property completely in China's possession within 26 years at a cost of £225,000 yearly. But the *Yuchuan pu*—Board of Communications—has suddenly announced that there is no occasion to raise a foreign loan, as the Chinese Government has money enough for the purpose. These figures are given by the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, and that journal infers that China has abandoned all intention of redeeming the road. But does that necessarily follow?

In this context we quote the following from the Peking correspondence of the *N.-C. Daily News*, under date of July 28th:—

News from the Waiwupu is to the effect that Sir John Jordan, H. M. Minister to China, is now negotiating with Prince Ching and H. E. Yuan Shih-kai about the conclusion of a new agreement for the construction of the proposed Pukou-Hsingyang (Honan) railway with British funds. This is one of the five railway concessions granted to British capitalists in 1898—the others being the Tientsin-Pukow, the Canton-Kowloon, the Shanghai-Nanking, the Soochow-Hangchow and Ningpo (now Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo). It is believed here that the agreement for the construction of the proposed

Pukou-Hsingyang line with British capital will be made on lines similar to the Tientsin-Pukow and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo agreements. The negotiations are proceeding smoothly and it is hoped that the matter will be settled with satisfaction to both parties in the near future. The concessionaires are the British and Chinese Corporation.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, Director-General of the proposed Canton-Hankow trunk line, is busily engaged in conferring by telegraph and letter with the representatives of the people of Kuangtung, Hunan and Hupeh about the raising of capital for the building of this important railway in South and Central China without further delay. Otherwise the concession will be taken back by the Chinese Government and built with Government money, that is to say, with a foreign loan. The natives of Szechuan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and other Provinces have been urged by the Government to bestir themselves and subscribe money to build the railways within the jurisdictions of their respective Provinces; otherwise similar high officials will be appointed as Directors-General for hastening matters. The appointment of H. E. Chan: Chih-tung as Director-General of the Yueh-Han trunk line will certainly stir up the people in other Provinces to do something effectively towards the building of their railways. In the interests of this important trunk line, which will connect South, Central and North China, H. E. Chang intends to pay a round visit to Kuangtung, Hunan and Hupeh in the coming autumn months, so as to ascertain the real condition of affairs in the three Provinces. But, as he is one of the important members of the Grand Council of State, it may be doubted whether the Empress-Dowager will allow him to leave the Capital. It is stated that either H. E. Chang or another high official will shortly be appointed Director-General of the proposed Szechuan-Hankow trunk line for similar reasons.

Telegrams recently received from China have made several references to Lieutenant-General Baron Fukushima, but the statements have not been very definite. We find the following in the Peking correspondence of the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

Major-General Fukushima, Vice-Chief of the Japanese Headquarters Staff office in Tokyo, who recently came to Peking and was decorated by the Chinese Government with the Double Dragon for the pains he has taken in training the Chinese military students in the Ché-an Military College in the Japanese Capital, left here for Hankow, via the Peking-Hankow railway, on the 20th instant. The Japanese General has been requested by the Ministry of War to visit the Viceroy's Wuchang and Nanking about the proposed combined Army Manœuvres of the Luchun troops of Kiangsu and Hupeh which will be held in the district of Taihu, Anhui, in October next, when the Powers will be asked to send representatives to witness them, as in 1905 and 1906 in Chihli and Honan. After his visit to Wuchang and Nanking, General Fukushima will return to Tokyo, via Shanghai. Mr. Katsukara of the Kawasaki Dockyards at Kobe, who came to Peking with General Fukushima some three weeks ago, has left for Japan; but it is still unknown whether he has secured any orders for men-of-war from the Ministry of War (which is temporarily in charge of the Naval Department).

Tuesday, August 11.

Representatives of a number of provinces are holding meetings in Peking for the purpose of preparing a petition for the speedy opening of a national assembly.

The Peking Government has decided to send 100 students to study in America, in consideration of the fact that the United States has restored a portion of the Boxer indemnity.

General Fukushima has returned from his trip to China—his 16th trip as it proves to be. He speaks enthusiastically of the improved communications in and about Peking, but his most interesting statement has reference to Hankow. When he last visited that place in 1897 he found a Japanese Consul and a Japanese community consisting of one person. On this occasion that diminutive community had grown to 1,500, and the expansion of Japanese enterprise in all directions astounded the General.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has an interesting paragraph embodying an interview with Mr. Hwang Hsing, who is described as the active leader of the insurrection in South China and



as a man of much greater influence than the celebrated Dr. Sun. Hwang is quoted as saying that the revolution failed owing to an accident which has proved fatal to many insurrections in the past, want of co-ordination. As a matter of fact, the uprising at Hokou was only a feint, and was never meant to be anything more. The plan was to concentrate the attention of the authorities on this Hokou diversion, and then to make the principal rising in the Two Kwang Provinces. But the Hokou insurgents anticipated the time for their demonstration and took the field before preparations for the main movement had been completed. The public believes that Yunnan was the seat of the disturbance, whereas what happened there was only of secondary importance. Yet even the Hokou movement might have had a different result but for several adverse circumstances. The first was want of provisions. At that time of year provisions are always scarce in China, and the situation in this respect was accentuated by the action of the French in Annam, who stopped the transport of supplies across the border. The insurgents were reduced to living on Indian corn and had to pay an enormous price for it. Then again they were short of ammunition. The outbreak at Hokou having been intended merely as a secondary affair, no large provision of ammunition had been made there. The strategy of the leader, Ho Shun, was also very defective. He had 5,000 men under his command, and had he marched his whole force direct upon Mentz, which is easily accessible from Hokou, there can be little doubt that he would have reached the former place without difficulty, and he would have found there ample supplies of provisions and ammunition. But he divided his field force into three, and he further debilitated his fighting strength by leaving a garrison at Hokou, so that the fragments of his army fell an easy prey to the Imperialist troops. This leader further admits that the landing of troops at Kinchow in Kwangtung during the spring of 1907 was the act of insurgents under his orders. Their object was to relieve the people, who were said to be suffering much oppression at the hands of the local officials. Again, the capture of Chinnankwan in Kiangsi last winter was equally an enterprise by the same insurgents. They had been led to believe that a large quantity of arms and ammunition was stored there, and they desired to possess themselves of these essentials. But on seizing the place they found that the arms and ammunition had all been removed. Mr. Hwang concludes by saying that the future movements of the insurgents will be in the north of China. The south has the advantage of being far away from the seat of power and therefore less exposed to forceful attacks, but, on the other hand, the effect of anything happening in the south is not so much felt in Peking. The insurgents have at any rate demonstrated that their movements need not involve any international complications, and they will now demonstrate the truth of their motto "deeds not words."

Wednesday, August 12.

Two sailing vessels carrying 20,000 stand of small arms and a million rounds of ammunition are stated to have been seized by the Chinese authorities at Hsienchow in the province of Fukien. The owners are said to be Japanese and the goods were being smuggled from Formosa for the use of the insurgents.

Owing to need of funds a proposal was introduced by the Chinese Government for

renewing the practice of selling offices, but because of the opposition of Chang Chihlung the project was abandoned.

The *Asahi Shinbun* publishes a rather incomprehensible telegram from Tientsin. It says that some Japanese subjects having applied for permission to open shops in the Chinese town, their application was refused on the ground that it is unlawful for foreigners to engage in trade outside the limits of the concession. The Japanese Consul is said to have lodged a strong protest against this decision.

We quoted in our last issue some utterances attributed to General Fukushima on the remarkable evidences that the Yangtze Valley affords of the development of Japanese enterprise. It is very interesting to read in that context certain passages from the consular report of Mr. E. H. Fraser, writing from the same place:—

All this development, however, is attended by a marked jealousy of foreign co-operation, which now extends even to the Japanese. Every new company's rules contains a stereotyped prohibition of alien shareholders. The authorities on their part seize every opportunity to cut down as low as possible the privileges granted by treaty, even maintaining with patient persistence that "treaty port" means no more than "foreign concession," and interpreting the permission to trade at the open ports into prohibition of any money-making occupation in Wuchang and of any industrial establishment beyond the literal environs of Hankow. The native Press reiterates the doctrine that the purchase of alien wares is a drain on China's wealth, and that to the Boxer indemnity is due the rise in the prices of the necessities of life. To foreign loans are attributed the loss of independence of Poland, India and Egypt, and the injustice of protective countries restricting China's customs duties to a bare 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is constantly harped upon. The recurrent failures of native industrial undertakings are never ascribed to want of technical knowledge on the part of passed student promoters who have spent a year or two in Japan, but to the unjust treaties which prohibit monopolies. In short, China's awakening to the value of Western science and industry takes as yet the form chiefly of irritation against her more advanced competitors and of a policy that in its essence is little removed from the anti-foreign isolation of her undisturbed prime.

This antagonism for the present postpones the danger of serious competition of local products with foreign imports. The advance of knowledge of foreign countries and markets and methods of business constitutes a more immediate menace to resident foreign merchants. Already the native dealer is well posted in the course of exchange as well as in the movements of the markets for the wares he wishes to buy or sell, and the foreigner tends more and more to become merely a commission agent.

Thursday, August 13.

In deference, partly to the representations of the Japanese Government, partly to the weather, which recently took a turn for the better so that the crop prospects brightened, the Chinese Authorities have removed the veto on the export of grain from Chengtao, and a quantity crossed the river safely on the 10th instant, its destination being Ham-yong-do.

It is stated that the Peking Government has made official representations to Tokyo on the ground that the Japanese force of gendarmes in Korea was recently increased by 20 men, and that a quantity of arms and ammunition has been imported in grain-carrying carts. The basis of the representations is that such proceedings are a violation of the *status quo* which the two Powers have agreed to maintain. The public was not aware that any such agreement existed. If it does, then certainly the recent issue of a Chinese veto on the export of grain was a very marked violation, being, in fact, an open assertion of full administrative authority by China.

A telegram from Peking says that the Chinese Government has definitely decided to open the national assembly in ten years from the present time. If this be true, it

constitutes a striking resemblance to Japan's procedure. The announcement of the opening of the Diet was made in 1881 and the promise was implemented in 1891.

There are contradictory reports about the state of the Emperor of China's health. One story says that an official statement has been made in the Privy Council. This details his Majesty's symptoms and the nature of the treatment he has been receiving, and invites the provincial authorities to send to the capital medical experts who may be thought capable of prescribing. Another statement is that the Sovereign's health is quite satisfactory and that he is not under treatment at all.

Baron Fukushima gives quite a graphic account of his meeting with a number of his countrymen who are studying the economic and industrial conditions of China. The General was travelling by train from Peking to Hankow, and at a place *en route*—the name is not given—he observed a number of youths whom he took to be Chinese. They approached the station, where the train had stopped, and to his great astonishment introduced themselves as Japanese subjects, who, having graduated at the *To a Dobun Sho* in Shanghai, had been sent out to visit the provinces and report upon all important matters observed by them. They were clad in the plainest and most serviceable costume, and each carried an equipment necessary for cooking his own victuals. Hardships seemed to be treated by them with the greatest indifference, and they were evidently cheerful, self-reliant and zealous. General Fukushima was much moved at this unexpected encounter, which afforded practical demonstration of the work done by the East Asian Common Script Association. Evidently the Japanese are not letting the grass grow under their feet in China. They have an immense advantage over all other nationals in their ability to move about among the Chinese without any suggestion of alien origin. Doubtless they have full command of the language, and it goes without saying that in their costume and mode of living they are not to be distinguished from Chinese. In this way an invaluable knowledge of local conditions will be acquired, and of course ultimately utilized to extend Japanese commerce and create fields for Japanese enterprise.

#### THE TRADE-MARKS CONVENTION.

The new Convention between America and Japan for the mutual protection of trade-marks, patents, designs and copyrights has now been published. The *Official Gazette* further announces that in giving effect to this Convention the Japanese regulations will be applied in their integrity in Korea, the Korean Government being understood wherever the "Japanese Government" is spoken of and the Resident's Courts in Korea being substituted for the "Japanese Courts." So far as China is concerned, the rights created by this convention will be mutually protected by the Consular Courts of the high contracting parties. We may add that a patents bureau, to be organised in the Residency General, is also provided for by this Imperial Ordinance.

A body which was identified by means of a watch and chain, found on some Chinese who were lifting it, as that of Capt. Page of the wrecked steamer *Ying King*, was found on July 31st at Castle Peak near the scene of the wreck and brought to Hongkong. The funeral took place on Saturday night.

## THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, whose utterances have now special importance, says that next year's Budget for the Financial Department has been practically settled and that nothing now remains except to receive the Budgets relating to the other Departments of State. On the whole the General Budget for next year will not differ materially from that of the current year, but it is probable—here our contemporary uses double leaded type—that as the business-men of the country have clearly expressed their desire for a material increase of the appropriations on account of the redemption of the National Debts, the Government will contrive to devote at least 60 million *yen* to that purpose during next year. This will be effected by means of the surplus of ordinary revenue. The Treasury is now in a position to estimate with tolerable accuracy what the amount of that surplus will be, and it is evident that over 20 million *yen* can be added to the Debt Redemption Fund. The *Kokumin* adds significantly that it is not possible to augment the Redemption Fund by reducing the fixed expenditures of the Departments. It concludes by saying that the Cabinet programme with regard to this question will be announced in two or three weeks.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* confirms this last assertion of the *Kokumin*, namely, that the Government will soon take some step to make known its line of policy. The probability is that it will summon delegations from the two Houses of the Diet for the purpose.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* has an interesting article on the above topic. It says that the public welcomed the advent of the Katsura Cabinet to power, especially when it learned that Marquis Katsura himself was to take the portfolio of Finance, and that his Lieutenant would be Mr. Wakatsuki, now serving as Financial Agent in Europe. But a cruel revulsion of feeling took place when it was learned that the former Vice-Minister, Mr. Mizumachi, was to be summoned from retirement and re-instated at the Finance Department. It is true that this measure was called temporary and that Mr. Mizumachi is to give place to Mr. Wakatsuki, so soon as the latter returns from London. But in the meanwhile Mr. Mizumachi will be carrying on business just at the time when the Cabinet's financial policy is being drafted, and the public cannot forget that Mr. Mizumachi's name is associated with all the misfortunes of the past 18 months. The *Shogyo* affirms that the re-call of this official to power, whether temporary or permanent, has shaken the confidence inspired by the accession of the Katsura Ministry, and that in these circumstances the Cabinet can not be too expeditious in definitely declaring its policy.

We find in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* an optimistic article about the financial policy of the present Cabinet. But our contemporary does not deal with actual arithmetic or go beyond rumours already circulated. The gist of the article is that in his capacity of Minister of Finance Marquis Katsura is not leaving things to his juniors, as has hitherto been a common custom, but is going into all the figures himself carefully. He has also set his face firmly against inter-departmental rivalry for appropriations. This habit of scrambling for funds without any united regard for the interests of national finance as a whole, has been a flagrant abuse and a

great source of embarrassment, but the Premier will inaugurate a more wholesome system. Moreover his military position will enable him to deal drastically as well as intelligently with the outlays for the War Department. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that all the necessary adjustments have now been practically effected and that the compilation of the Budget for next year may be regarded as an accomplished fact. There is no longer any idea of carrying out in its entirety the *post bellum* programme of 1906.

At this moment, when the nation is watching eagerly for every indication of the new Cabinet's policy, an article in the *Mainichi Dempo* has considerable interest. It does not profess to embody the opinions of the editor himself, but it is attributed, according to the vicarious custom of Japanese journals, to an anonymous correspondent who is described as a prominent member of the House of Peers, said to be well versed in the views of the Prime Minister. This informant makes Marquis Katsura say, in effect, that the Government does not regard the House of Representatives as an infallible exponent of the wishes of the people. It is true that the members of the House are returned by the votes of the constituencies, but in view of party organisation, and taking account of the experiences of the past few years, it is tolerably plain that not all the men who win seats in the House are true exponents of the nation's wishes. That character belongs rather to the House of Peers, which, being independent of parties, can devote itself with an unbiased mind to the consideration of national problems. The import of these remarks is that the Cabinet does not intend to be shackled by the views of the majority in the Lower House. Still less will it follow the pernicious custom of making party leaders the arbiters of great problems before the latter have been submitted for the consideration of the Throne and of its trusted advisors. The Ministry will always be glad to hear the views of party politicians, but at the same time it will always reserve the right of adopting or rejecting them according to its own discretion. The last Cabinet worked very smoothly so far as the Lower House was concerned, inasmuch as the Premier was not only himself the leader of a great Party but also practically dictated that Party's attitude. The present Cabinet, however, will devote itself rather to interpreting as accurately as possible the wishes of the people.

If these utterances be trustworthy, they will doubtless evoke much hostile criticism from party leaders and party organs. But after all they contain nothing new. Everybody knows that the Katsura Ministry is not a party Cabinet, and since it cannot think of shaping its policy in accordance with the dictates of the *Seiyū-kai* or any similar organisation, the only practical course is to carefully feel the pulse of the people and be guided by the resulting diagnosis. Genuine party cabinets are still in the lap of the future, so far as Japan is concerned. But they must come. The fiat went forth on the day when the Constitution was proclaimed. All that can be reasonably looked for is that the final stage of preparation shall be prolonged sufficiently to insure the result against some of the worst abuses of the system. It is fortunate for the nation that it possesses men strong enough to hold the reins of power during the preparatory stage.

The *Asahi Shimbun* also has an article on the Cabinet's procedure, but not with reference to political parties. What our contemporary

deals with is the actual programme of the Ministry. Again the origin of the statement is an anonymous politician said to be well versed in the Premier's views. There are, we read, three great problems facing the Ministry. One is the problem of finance, another the problem of treaty revision, and the third the problem of the great Exhibition. As for finance, the Government's intentions have already been interpreted with tolerable accuracy by the press. It will adopt the negative policy to which its predecessor had finally committed itself, but it will carry out that policy with increased resolution. Every possible postponement and retrenchment will be effected and administrative reforms will be carried into practice with the utmost thoroughness. As to increasing the sum set aside for annual redemptions of the National Debt, there can not yet be any assurance given with reference to a substantial increase, but seeing that the income of the State will be about 600 million *yen*, there should be no difficulty in making adjustments such as will enable an additional sum of 20 or 30 million *yen* to be made to the amortization fund. No effort will be spared also to amend or abolish the most objectionable of the special war taxes, but on that point there is not yet sufficient material to speak positively. With regard to tariff revision, we do not very clearly follow the views ascribed to the Cabinet. If these views be rightly represented, it would seem that considerable difficulty is anticipated in practically exercising the autonomy which Japan will recover three years hence. The *Asahi's* informant speaks of a new conventional tariff as well as a statutory, and appears to foresee that there will be no material change in existing conditions. Finally, speaking of the great Exhibition, this informant attributes to the Cabinet the view that the project was premature. The men who conceived it were carried away by the tide of enterprise which marked the moment. They should have waited at least 5 years longer so as to make sure that the time of the Exhibition would synchronise with the full adjustment of Japan's financial, industrial and commercial affairs after the War. However the die has been cast and no change can now be made. But it is natural that voices should already be raised asking for an extension of a programme whose original dimensions were too small for the occasion but not perhaps too small for the country's competence. It is also natural that foreign nations should be hastening to take advantage of the opportunity for advertising their wares in Japan, but this country, while heartily welcoming them, must take care that the result shall not be an illustration of the old proverb, "letting the eaves and losing the house."

There is in Tokyo an Association called the *Tone Chisui-Kai* which has for direct object the control and utilization of the waters of the great river Tone. Among the appropriations which have been removed from the Budget in deference to the cry for economy, there figures a sum of half a million *yen* on account of riverine works connected with the Tone, and on the 11th inst. the above Association sent a delegation to urge that the Prime Minister should take steps for restoring this item. Marquis Katsura showed himself sympathetic towards the petition and promised to bring the subject to the attention of the Home Department. The delegates seized the occasion to make inquiries about the Cabinet's finan-

cial policy. Marquis Katsura was not very explicit, but what he said may be regarded as eminently satisfactory. He pointed out that the responsibility for inflated Budgets of recent years did not rest with the late Cabinet alone, but must be borne equally by those who had coöperated with them. Retrenchment was certainly necessary, and investigations to that end were now in progress. Probably a sum of 50 or 60 million *yen* could be economised, but this did not mean that useful public undertakings were to be abandoned merely for the sake of saving money. Referring to the National Debt, his Excellency agreed that every effort should be made to redeem it, and that redemption was not compatible with the raising of fresh loans or the re-writing of old ones. In fact the Premier's statement, while it did not enter into any close arithmetical details, evinced a strong disposition to meet the wishes of the business world as expressed in the Representation recently drawn up by the five Clearing Houses.

The *Niroku Shinbun* writes confidently that the Cabinet has made up its mind to largely modify the three taxes to which so much exception has been taken by many publicists. Thus the communications tax will be changed in the sense that it will be leviable only for journeys of fifty miles or upwards. For the tax on textile fabrics will be substituted a *kidai-zei*, that is to say, a tax upon looms, and the salt monopoly will be changed for an *enden-zei*, that is to say a tax upon salt fields. Our contemporary does not undertake to say positively that this programme will be carried out in any case except that of the communications tax. This impost brings in only a little over 2 million *yen* annually, and therefore its abolition need not cause any special inconvenience. As for the tax on textile fabrics, it brings in nearly 20 million *yen* a year, and is therefore an item of considerable importance. But the cost of collection is very heavy, and there would be a large economy in this respect if a tax on looms were substituted, so that the net result to the Treasury would not be very different. The salt monopoly is the most troublesome of the three. It yields 13 millions approximately, and about two thirds of that amount would be lost if the proposed change were made. Moreover the salt producers of Japan would be exposed to the competition of the Kwantung fields, and an economic problem of some importance might present itself.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the great question now is the amount of postponements that can be effected in the expenditures on account of the Army and Navy. Marquis Katsura's idea is said to be that the programme should be extended to 10 years instead of 6, with a corresponding diminution of appropriations for each year. The Naval authorities apparently offer no serious objection, but on the side of the Army it is contended that while a postponement of 2 years is feasible, 4 or 5 years are out of the question. Until this is settled the Ministry's financial scheme can not be definitely formulated. We should have thought that a question of such importance would have been decided before the Cabinet took office. The *Nippon* writes in a very despondent strain about this question of the Army. It alleges that Prince Yamagata and Viscount Terauchi are both opposed to any radical change, and that the Premier has consequently been obliged to abandon the idea. The result is that the Cabinet will not be able to effect any economies of a striking nature.

#### THE KAWAKITA AFFAIR.

It appears, according to the latest news from Peking, that the Japanese officer suspected of selling documents to the Chinese and the Russians was a retired Captain, by name Kawakita. He arrived in Peking sometime ago, and having no ostensible employment, became an object of suspicion to the police. Then, from some source which is not mentioned, information was obtained which connected him with the sale of official documents. A gendarme was sent to arrest him, but the ex-Captain, having his sword by him, drew it and resisted violently. Finally the gendarme was obliged to have recourse to his pistol as his own life was in danger, and he shot the ex-Captain dead. It is further stated that although the documents in question had considerable importance, they did not come exactly under the category of secret papers.

A great deal of attention has been attracted in Japan by the treachery and death of Captain Kawakita. It appears that he was an officer of artillery who had received the highest possible technical and scientific education in Japan, and that he was regarded as a man of the greatest promise. He fought throughout the whole campaign of 1904 from the landing of the troops in Manchuria up to the Battle of Liaoyang, and subsequently he was employed by Viceroy Yuan as instructor at the Tientsin Military College. While there he was found to have embezzled some official funds belonging to the Viceroyalty. His Excellency Yuan hushed up this matter and confined himself to merely depriving Captain Kawakita of his post, but the Japanese War Office of course removed his name from the active list. He then disappeared for a time from public view, and a considerable period elapsed before it was discovered that he was living in China and constantly sending considerable sums of money through the post office to his wife in Japan. Suspicion being thus aroused, he was carefully watched with the result already known to our readers. Such documents as he was able to dispose of to the emissaries of foreign States are not regarded as possessing so much importance as the information he may have been able to give.

The Tokyo newspapers are taking this incident as a text for a severe criticism of the conduct of Army officers in general. There seem to be good reasons for this campaign. Several instances have lately occurred of the removal or retirement of junior officers in connexion with more or less flagrant scandals. It is even said that General Terauchi, Minister of War, has issued a stringent order on the subject. Count Nogi is quoted as stating characteristically that until the senior officers set a better example the junior cannot be expected to walk very straight. The newspapers, however, are disposed to regard this lapse from grace as a direct result of the recent war, which brought to military men rewards such as could hardly fail to inspire uneconomical ideas. One paper cites the case of Germany as illustrating the corrupting influences produced upon a great army by signal victories and refers to Chinese history also as furnishing similar illustrations. A Tokyo journal publishes a picture of a Masamune blade which has just been taken from its case and is found to be covered with rust. This apt idea appears to have appealed strongly to public fancy and to have suggested the suspicion that the country is spending immense sums on a force which

will prove itself comparatively worthless in the hour of crisis. It is very possible that all this may be considerably exaggerated, but experience shows that the effects of great successes are always intoxicating.

It appears after all that the late Captain Kawakita was not guilty of embezzlement while serving in the Military School at Paoting. It is a case of the old adage "cherchez la femme." His dismissal from the Military College was at the instance of superior officers of his own nationality, who thought that his dissolute conduct would bring disgrace on his cloth. As to his having sold military secrets, however, there appears to be no manner of doubt. It was by him that a number of secret documents were abstracted some time ago from the archives at Hiroshima.

#### AMERICA.

It will be remembered that a telegram received three or four days ago said that a number of Japanese workmen had been employed by the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway to take the place of the strikers. The news created some uneasiness, for such an incident seemed more than likely to provoke a renewal of anti-Japanese demonstrations on the part of the American workmen. We now learn from a telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* that no such substitution has occurred. Overtures on tempting terms were indeed made to the Japanese, but they declined to entertain the proposal and their refusal is said to have been marked up in white chalk by the strikers.

An anti-Asiatic association has been formed in Washington under the auspices of men who are said to be more or less distinguished in the political field. Its platform is frankly exclusive. The members bind themselves to labour to the utmost in the cause of America for the Americans, and on account of the great principle that by white men alone can the white man's civilization be maintained. It does not apparently occur to these exclusionists that they themselves and their bigoted doctrines constitute an indelible stain upon the escutcheon of the white man's civilization.

We read in the *Hochi Shinbun* that Mr. Consul-General Koike has started for the Rocky Mountain regions in pursuance of the mission entrusted to him by his Government to investigate and report upon the condition of the Japanese throughout the United States. He has already completed his researches in California, and their result is that he finds the agriculture of the province to be largely dependent on Japanese exertions. In fact in this Pacific State the Japanese are firmly and prosperously established, nor does the Consul-General think that there is anything like a universal desire to expel them. All that is wanted is to impose some limit upon their influx.

It may be here mentioned that Mr. Hughes is telegraphed as having offered excuses in the State Assembly for failure to carry the anti-Japanese bill through Congress this session, and as having assured the Assembly that it will duly be brought up next session. His explanations seem to have fallen rather flat, however, the general feeling in the Assembly being one of indifference if not hostility to the Bill. On the other hand news comes from British Columbia that in connexion with the election of members of Parliament a strong anti-Japanese Association has been organised.



## KOREA.

Friday, August 7.

Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident General, has definitely refused the memorial presented by the Japanese residents, of the various settlements, asking for the rescinding of the recently issued order about the nomination of municipal officials. This refusal has augmented the excitement. The five Japanese newspapers published in Seoul and Fusan are concerting measures for a lecture meeting, and it is evident that the affair will not be easily disposed of. We observe that the *Fiji Shimpō* condemns the action of the Residency General in this matter. It admits that the system of election has resulted in many abuses, but it does not regard these as sufficient to warrant such a drastic step as that taken by the Residency General. Apparently the situation might be met, in the *Fiji's* opinion, by amending the regulations for the organisation of municipalities in Korea in the sense of adding a municipal council to the administrative machinery. Such bodies form part of the Municipal system in Japan proper, and their presence would probably correct many of the abuses now complained of in Korea. One is compelled to think, however, that the information by which the Residency General has been guided in this matter was much fuller than that obtainable by outsiders.

There is a movement on foot in Seoul to celebrate with great pomp the first anniversary (21st inst.) of the coronation of the reigning Emperor of Korea.

Major-General Akashi, who commands the gendarmerie in Korea, is to leave Fusan on the 10th inst. on a tour of inspection *via* Gensan, Songchin and Hoiryong to Chientao. We mention this because the incident is sure to be exaggerated into an increase of the Japanese force in Chientao.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that 33 Koreans, who are to belong to the Committee for establishing the Colonization Company, will come to Japan during September.

Saturday, August 8.

There appears to have been quite a serious fracas in Unkwei Bay off the mouth of the Tumen River. A party of 18 Japanese fishermen were surrounded by a Korean mob of boats, and 11 of the Japanese were killed and three wounded. The remaining four are missing. The telegraph does not attempt any identification of the insurgents, but they are probably connected with the bandits who were recently reported as having crossed the Tumen from the Russian side. Another disturbance of a similar character is reported from the neighbourhood of Chemulpo, but in this latter case Korean subjects were the victims and their own nationals the assailants.

Nineteen out of the twenty officers constituting the municipal machinery of the Japanese settlement in Seoul have resigned office, in consequence of the rejection of their petition with reference to the manner of appointing Mayors of municipalities. The total number of these officers in Seoul is 20, but one being absent in Japan, did not join the demonstration. It is expected that the sanitary officers will take a similar step.

Meanwhile the Residency-General seems quite determined to persist in its policy. Another Seoul journal has been suspended for publishing intemperate articles with reference to this subject.

Those who have followed the Korean story with attention are aware that Japan has promised to assist her neighbour to the extent of 20 million *yen*, approximately,

which sum is to be paid in six annual instalments commencing from the present year. The *Mainichi Dempo* states, however, that the expenditures incurred in connexion with the insurrection are not included in this money, and will have to be defrayed independently by Japan. Already about 5 million *yen* have been paid out, and there will be further outlays before order is completely restored. We read that in order to diminish the expenditures, it has been determined to extend the period of service with the colours to three years in the case of the troops in Korea. This will obviate the necessity of despatching thither some thousands of reliefs.

The Korean Prince Imperial is to pay a visit to Kure in company with Prince Ito. They leave Tokyo to day.

Sunday, August 9.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* telegrams, the agitation in Korea about the question of Mayors seems likely to evaporate without any practical results. The leaders of the movement in Seoul obtained the vehement support of several newspapers, and distributed a violently worded circular to the various Municipalities throughout the country, but only one of these bodies, that of Kunsan, has hitherto shown any disposition to support the agitation. In all other cases the circular is said to have been coldly received, and the resignation of the municipal officials in Seoul is regarded as premature.

It has been decided to open a patents bureau in the Residency General from the 16th inst. for the purpose of giving effect to the newly concluded Convention between the United States and Japan for the protection of designs, patents and trademarks.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that a draft of law for the organisation of the Eastern Colonization Company has been presented by Viscount Sone to a meeting of counsellors in the Residency General. By this term "counsellors" is to be understood the Japanese officials who act in the capacity of Advisors to the various Korean Departments of State.

The *Dai Han Mai Il Shimpō* has been again getting itself into trouble. On the 8th inst. it published under the heading of "criminal courts of law" an article which was deemed subversive of public peace and good order and the newspaper was suspended.

Mr. Pak Yongho's term of exile to Quelpart expires on the 26th inst., but it is said that he intends to remain for the present in the island and to refrain from returning to Seoul, which place he regards as a hotbed of political intrigue. Mr. Pak's name has been more or less before the public since the celebrated Kim Okkyun affair 15 years ago. He was a refugee in Japan for many years and was permitted to return to his country shortly before the Hague incident. Before he had been many months in Seoul, however, he was convicted of intriguing to upset the existing order of things and was sentenced to a year's banishment.

There is a strange rumour in Seoul. The correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* transmits it to Tokyo. It is to the effect that the Prime Minister, Mr. Yi Wanyong, has been engaged in a serious intrigue. He is said to have obtained from the Lady Om a large tract of Crown land under false pretences and when, the fraud having been discovered, a case was brought before the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister induced the Minister of Justice, Mr. Cho, to contrive that the appeal should be turned down.

This may be a mere canard but it is partially confirmed by a rumour in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to the effect that the Il Ching-hoi have presented against the Prime Minister an indictment of many counts.

Monday, August 10.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Seoul saying that the whole country south of a line drawn from the north of the Province of Pyongando to Hamyongdo has now been reduced to order. Northward of that line there are still a few insurgents but they are insignificant. The latest list of incidents published by the Seoul press shows very clearly, what is indeed confirmed by our own information, namely, that the operations of the troops, gendarmes and the police are now practically limited to searching for and apprehending insurgents. There are no longer any encounters worthy of the name.

An unfortunate incident is reported from Chongjin. The facts as related are that several Japanese officers, wearing their country's costume, were out walking when a number of Korean sailors attacked them. A struggle ensued, and while it was going on a party of Japanese troops came to the rescue and shot 24 of the assailants. The affair is now being investigated and it is believed that several insurgents were among the Korean assailants.

Tuesday, August 11.

The *Seoul Press* in its usual column of intelligence with regard to the operations against the insurgents, shows that between the 16th and 30th of July there were 16 such operations, but the only case attended with large loss of life was at Kochang when 21 insurgents were killed out of a band of 60. The other incidents did not extend beyond the capture or killing of one or two men in each case and the seizure of firearms. It becomes more and more evident that the insurgents are abandoning all idea of concerted resistance, and that nothing remains to be done now except to search out and arrest their scattered remnants.

Proceedings with regard to alleged malversation of the National Debt Redemption Fund are going on slowly. The British Consul is now said to be investigating the matter so far as Mr. Bethell is concerned. There appears to be no doubt that the money has been scattered hither and thither, without much attention to the security obtained, but whether there has been any actual dishonesty is another question. The whole affair was a fiasco from the beginning. What could have been done with a pittance of 200,000 *yen* raised for the purpose of liquidating a debt of several millions? If the projectors of this madcap scheme could have afforded to wait for a century or two and could have placed the money out at good interest in the interval, they might have achieved a feat of the nature of the nails in the horse's shoe. Their most straightforward course in the circumstances would have been to return the money to the subscribers, but that would have been an immensely difficult if not an impossible task. Here there was an errant sum of 200,000 *yen*, a veritable waif and stray without any visible destination and not entailing any apparent responsibility upon those to whose custody it was entrusted. If it was treated with levity, who can be surprised?

Wednesday, August 12.

It will be remembered that some days ago a report was received from Gensan to the effect that a large body of pirates had collected in the neighbouring waters and were committing depredations. News now

comes that a force of police, sent to attack these malefactors, found them mustering about 200 strong and dispersed them; inflicting heavy losses. The number of killed is put at 30 or 40 and at least twice as many were wounded.

In spite of the general supposition that the insurgents are too much weakened to assume the offensive on any considerable scale, news comes from Konju that on the 5th inst. a body of 65 attacked a force of 15 Japanese troopers. The attack was repulsed, the assailants leaving 11 of their number dead upon the field. This place, Konju, was one of the most disturbed regions at the outset of the insurrection. Intelligence has also been received of the shooting of a Japanese gendarme at Yongsan.

Yi Ponyun, who was recently heard of as endeavouring to create anti-Japanese disturbance in the regions immediately beyond the Tumen, is said to be strenuously carrying on his campaign. Many of the insurgents who find Korea too hot for them are believed to be crossing the border and joining Yi's standard. On the other hand the Russian local authorities are taking care that the law-breakers shall not receive stores of arms and ammunition, and thus the potentiality of the insurgents is much impaired.

The resignations of the Japanese Municipal officials of Seoul have been accepted by the Residency General which apparently attaches no importance to this demonstration. There is indeed every reason to think that the agitation against officially nominated mayors was fomented by a small coterie of men who find their account in the present system.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that on the 11th inst. a *prima facie* case was fully made out against the Korean editor of the *Dai Han Mai-Il Shimpoo* for malversation in the matter of the Debt Redemption Fund. His public trial is to commence on the 15th inst., and Mr. Bethell has been summoned as a witness. Much interest attaches to this affair, for if the crime of malversation be established, the malcontents in Korea will have their eyes opened in some degree at any rate to the nature of the motives which have actuated their instigators.

Thursday, August 13.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Seoul saying that between the 4th and the 7th inst. there were 23 encounters between Japanese troops and insurgents, resulting in the death of 157 of the latter and the capture of 31. We greatly doubt the accuracy of this telegram. Our readers will remember that similarly startling items of news were published a short time ago by certain Tokyo journals, but on subsequent comparison with official reports these newspaper tales turned out to be gross exaggerations. We ourselves have been informed on the highest authority that there seem to be practically no organised bodies of insurgents any longer in the Peninsula, and that the task of the soldiers, gendarmes and police is limited to searching out and apprehending the scattered fragments of the insurrection.

#### THE MALVERSION CASE.

A curious incident is reported by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as having occurred in Seoul on the 11th inst. The Korean editor of the *Daihan Mai-Il Shimpoo*, who had just been remanded for trial on a charge of malversation in connexion with the National Debt Redemption Fund, complained of illness and was sent under escort to visit a

doctor. The escort, however, apparently one policeman, mistook his orders and allowed the prisoner to go free. The incriminated editor was not slow to take advantage of this error. He effected his escape to the house of Mr. Bethell, where he can not be arrested without a consular warrant, and the Consul declines to give this without reference to the Home authorities. It is a strange story in every respect, for in the first place one does not see why exit from the jail was necessary in order to consult a physician, and in the second place the idea that a constable could have blundered in such a manner about his orders is inexplicable, for the mere fact of his being attached to the prisoner should have prevented him from allowing the latter to go free. Altogether the Seoul police seem to have bungled this affair. They began by inveigling the editor away from his extraterritorial sanctum under false pretences, an undignified and unwise course. They should have gone about the matter openly and frankly, by making application to the British Consul. It is most unlikely that they would have been refused, and at any rate they would have placed themselves beyond the reach of censure. We presume that their object was to prevent the wilful destruction of proofs, but that difficulty ought not to have been conclusive if they already possessed sufficient evidence to make the arrest. At any rate this last phase of the matter greatly complicates the situation and will be open the way to all sorts of curious constructions. One thing which it illustrates is the abuses to which the extraterritorial system is liable.

Meanwhile the *Dai Han Mai-Il Shimpoo* has been either suspended or suppressed—the accounts differ. We gather that in its issue of the 8th inst., it published an article saying that the men punished as rebels in Korea are pronounced loyal subjects by the founders of the Korean dynasty from their places in heaven, and adding that it is because of the presence of officials who condemn these patriots that Korea is threatened with the loss of her independence. The telegraphic report of the paper's utterances is somewhat obscure. We learn independently that the circulation of the *Dai Han Mai-Il Shimpoo* has fallen off greatly since Mr. Bethell's sentence of imprisonment. After all, the Koreans have sense enough to perceive that a man upon whom such a sentence was passed by a British tribunal is not to be implicitly taken for guide.

#### MANCHURIA.

At 4 p.m. on the 10th inst. the Shanghai-Tairen service of the South Manchuria Railway was opened by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kobe Maru*. The ship carried 21 passengers in the 1st and 2nd classes and one in the 3rd class, but she had no mails or cargo. Some time will doubtless be needed before this line wins a place in public favour.

The Chinese in Mukden seem to be agitating very resolutely against the proposed house tax. They have held a meeting and passed a resolution in the sense that the taxes are already too heavy considering the depressed condition of trade, and that if a house tax be added, they will close their stores rather than pay it.

Viceroy Hsu is directing attention to the question of afforestation in Manchuria. He is about to establish a dendrological school at Mukden and will engage a German professor.

There is also a project to transfer to private hands the fishing business now carried

on under official auspices, and to devote to the establishment of a fishery school; the money obtained by selling licences.

General Fukushima is quoted as stating that so far as appearances go the feeling in China towards Japan is constantly improving. The General speaks with special enthusiasm of the work which is now being done throughout the country by students of the Common Script School in Shanghai. This school is under the direction of Mr. Nedzu, and its immediate object is to educate Japanese in the Chinese language and Chinese in the Japanese. In his travels through China Baron Fukushima found many graduates of this school earnestly carrying on investigations into Chinese commercial agricultural and industrial affairs. The investigators live in the most economical and self-denying manner. They seem not to shrink from any hardships and they apparently succeed in carrying on their task without at all ruffling Chinese susceptibilities. We do not doubt that the work of these youths will presently be described as secret-spying with a view to the future conquest of China by Japan. Formerly a man earned nothing but applause if he made his way into remote districts and studied their conditions, but international suspicion is so acute now-a-days that anyone who departs from the beaten track immediately becomes an object of misgiving.

#### THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

We take the following from a circular just issued, and we note that the Congress is represented in Japan by Professor Dr. M. Nishima:—

The first of the International Congresses on School Hygiene was held at Nuremberg in April, 1904, the second in London in August, 1907; the third will be held in Paris during the Easter holidays, from Tuesday, March 29th to Saturday April 2nd, 1910. In connection with it an International Exhibition of Hygiene in Schools and Education will be organised.

How profitable and necessary International Congresses on School Hygiene are, has been fully evidenced at the Nuremberg and London meetings by the large number of members and papers, by the importance of the addresses and the interest shown in the discussions, by the readiness of the Governments, as well as of private and public institutions, to send representatives.

The various civilised nations were able to compare their respective resources, methods, and needs in Hygiene and Education. Those interested in the physical, intellectual, and moral health of the rising generation were brought into contact with each other. These meetings not only resulted in a most promising emulation, but they originated a movement in public opinion towards promoting the necessary reforms not only by framing laws and regulations, but—what is most important—by carrying them out into effect.

Shortly after the Congress held in London, the organisation of the medical inspection of school-children was officially decided on by the English Government.

The honour of organising the third of these periodical Congresses has been offered to France. Thanks to the encouragement given by her Government, France will be able to perform this task in a worthy and dignified manner.

At a meeting held in London on August 8th, 1907, the Permanent Committee of International Congresses on School Hygiene had the pleasure of passing the following resolution, which at the closing of the Congress was received with enthusiasm by the general meeting:

"The Permanent Committee of the International Congresses on School Hygiene accept thankfully the proposal made to them by the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of France and by the 'Ligue française d'Hygiène scolaire' to organise the third of these Congresses, with the help of all French Societies interested in the Hygiene of Schools."

"This Congress will meet in Paris in 1910, during the week after Easter, under the presidency of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts."

## THE "MIYE MARU" AFFAIR.

There are always two sides to every affair. The public has heard one side of the *Miye Maru* incident and must now hear the other side, as related by a Russian journal of Vladivostok. According to this paper's story, Japanese poachers were guilty of extreme excesses at the village of Kurinka on Medni Island. They found the village deserted, its population being absent on a fishing expedition and they took advantage of the fact not only to steal everything they could lay hands on but also to smash much of what they could not carry away. They are said to have pillaged all the stores of grain from 27 houses as well as 3 tons of coal and a quantity of nets and other articles from the warehouse of the Kamchatka Commercial and Manufacturing Company. It is not positively asserted that these outrages were committed by the crew of the *Miye Maru*, but the place and the time of her seizure by the *Silka* suggest that she was the guilty party. At all events, however exaggerated the Vladivostok's newspaper statement may be, we are bound to believe that there had been some acts of lawless spoliation on the part of Japanese poachers, and that the Russians were correspondingly indignant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a detailed account of the affair at Nicolaïsk which ended in the condemnation of six Japanese sailors to death. The account is given by an eye-witness but he is not identified. Of course the story is told in a manner eminently favourable to the Japanese, but whatever be the nature of the narration, the fact is undeniable that the offence committed by the Japanese was limited to stone-throwing. Entirely ignorant of the Russian rule that prisoners must not walk upon the *trottoir*, some of the Japanese made three several attempts to emerge from the muddy road to the footpath. Twice the Russian escort pushed these men down into the road and on the third occasion pounded them with the butts of their rifles. The Japanese regarded this as mere brutality and then the trouble began. The whole party of 30 odd men were thrown into a jail where the filth was so great and the food so bad that several of them fell ill of dysentery. Two of the number therefore decided to sacrifice themselves in the cause of their comrades, and accordingly declared themselves to have been the stone-throwers. At the trial which ensued no evidence was treated as trustworthy except that of the Russian escort. Anyone pointed out by them as having been engaged in the throwing of stones was pronounced guilty by the Court, though it seems certain that identification by the Russian escort must have been exceedingly difficult if not impossible in the circumstances. At any rate, the Japanese sailors were not the first to resort to violence, and the death-sentence assumes the character almost of a farce when the nature of the incident is carefully considered.

The *Novoye Vremya*, according to a *Mainichi Dempo's* telegram from St. Petersburg, writes in a highly eulogistic strain about the tone of the Japanese press with regard to the *Miye Maru* affair. The Russian journal regards this as a proof of the great change which has come over the sentiment of Japan towards Russia.

A case of cholera was reported on Aug. 10th in the village of Lower Kariuo near Shidzuoka, the patient being a child.

## INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an able article on the importance of cultivating personal intercourse between representatives of different nationalities. It instances the case of England and France, where business men are now coming and going between the two countries, and every day that passes is bringing Paris and London closer together. If this state of affairs had existed a few years ago, there never had been a Fashoda incident, and it is hard now to conceive any problem incapable of friendly solution when the two nations are on such amicable terms. It is stated that the British Government, fully recognising the advantages of such intercourse, has created a special office to facilitate it and has granted the sum of 20,000 pounds to cover expenses for the first year. Japan should endeavour to follow this excellent example. If fuller and freer intercourse could be established between her people and the Americans and Russians, the belief now held in the United States as to Japan's belligerent intentions would soon be dispelled, and the minds of the Russians would be divested of the last remnants of ill feeling begotten of the War. There has unquestionably been an immense improvement in the sentiment of the Japanese and the Russians during the past year. The *Miye Maru* incident is a proof of this. Had such an affair occurred four or five years ago, it would certainly have created quite a commotion in Japan, whereas now the feeling is one of confidence that the Russian Government will see justice done. A good beginning has been made, but if it is to be crowned by a worthy end, individuals of the two nationalities must endeavour to form closer acquaintance with each other after the example now set by England and France. Thus the *Asahi*.

## TRANS-ASIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Tanaka, a managing Director of the South Manchurian Railway, has just returned from Shanghai, whither he went for purposes relating to the establishment of the Tairen-Shanghai line of steamers. He says that there will be one steamer weekly between the two ports. At present the Russian steamer leaves Shanghai every Tuesday for Vladivostok, but the Japanese steamer will leave three days later, namely, on Friday, and passengers by the Japanese steamer crossing to Tairen and entraining there will reach Harbin at the same time as the passengers who left by the Russian steamer on the previous Tuesday. There will in short be a clear gain of three days by the Japanese route, and, according to Mr. Tanaka, the journey to Europe by the latter will be accomplished in 16 days. Mr. Tanaka further states that at present three trains leave Vladivostok daily for Europe, but two of them being employed entirely on the Company's business, one only is available for general passengers. It is expected that by and by all three will be placed at the disposal of the public, and in that event the sailings of the Shanghai-Tairen steamers will be increased accordingly.

We explained briefly in a recent issue that the connection of Tairen with Shanghai by a regular service of steamers would shorten the journey from Shanghai to London by 3 days. That statement was based on telegraphic information from Shanghai. It now appears that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have duly advertised the service in Shanghai, and

we find the following on the subject in the *N.-C. Daily News*.

By an extended notice appearing in our advertising columns, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who have been appointed local agents for the South Manchuria Railway, announce that arrangements have now been concluded for an accelerated steamship service between this Port and Dalny, which is the terminus of the Railway, to connect with the trans-continental trains to Europe. The *Kobe Maru*, formerly on the Shanghai-Yokohama run, will leave Shanghai every Friday, beginning on August 14, and is timed to reach Dalny on the following Sunday morning. Over the broad gauge line by luxurious cars embodying every modern convenience, built expressly for the service by the Fullman Car Co., passengers will be transported over the 440 miles between Dalny and Kuangchengtze in eighteen hours and without delay will connect there with the Chinese Eastern Railway, reaching Harbin six hours later. To avoid confusion the junction for northward-bound trains is effected at East Kuangchengtze and those from Europe at West Kuangchengtze.

The through journey to London from Shanghai will be accomplished in sixteen days by this route, at least, so it is confidently expected when complete supervision is established. To ensure comfort and as an inducement to passengers to break their journey in Manchuria, the Company has built hotels at the principal stations along the line, at Dalny, Kuangchengtze and Port Arthur, whilst one at Mukden is in course of construction. Opportunity will be offered to visit the battlefields around the great naval fortress and in the peninsula of the Regent's-Sword. Mr. Tanaka, the Managing Director, on whom has devolved to a very large extent the work of administration, is at present in Shanghai perfecting arrangements and hopes to have everything running smoothly by the advertised date of inauguration.

Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., agents for the International Sleeping Car, are also Booking Agents for the South Manchuria Railway.

## THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

Tokyo papers publish a statement to the effect that the English people have at length come to appreciate the rights and wrongs of the Fakumen Railway question. They see that Japan is merely insisting upon her treaty privileges when she refuses to allow the construction of a line parallel to the South Manchuria Railway for the purpose of exploiting the Liao valley, which already constitutes a fair field for exploitation by the latter road. They see also that there can be no intention of obstructing the development of Manchuria, inasmuch as the Japanese are quite willing that the Fakumen district should be served by a line having Mukden for its starting point instead of Hsinmintun. Such a line would be 20 miles longer than the direct route from Fakumen to Hsinmintun, the latter being only 90 miles and the former 110. But 20 miles is not a large matter where such weighty interests are in question. At all events people are abandoning the extravagant notion that Japan is deliberately setting herself to oppose the investment of British capital in Manchuria, or that she is going back upon the open door policy. It has taken a long time to convince the British public of these facts, and we trust that they really have been convinced.

## POLITICAL.

The Tokyo *News Agency* quotes Prince Yamagata as saying that he originally accepted the office of President of the Privy Council in succession to Prince Ito merely as a temporary measure and by the Sovereign's command. He is neither young enough nor strong enough to discharge the duties of this office in combination with his military functions.

This utterance, if credible, may be interpreted as confirming the reports recently circulated that Prince Ito will resume the post of President of the Privy Council and hold it in conjunction with the office of Resident General.



## THE WEATHER.

Friday, August 7.

On the morning of the 6th the centre of the depression, which was originally reported from Riukiu, reached Oshima off the south coast of Kyushu. It was then observed to be progressing slowly northward, but if the conditions did not change, the probability was that Kyushu alone would feel the effects of the disturbance. The meteorological authorities are silent about the storm of wind and rain that broke over Yokohama and Tokyo on the evening of the 6th and during the night of that day as well as the afternoon of the 7th, but doubtless the phenomenon may be identified with the centre of shallow depression which appeared off Kazusa on the 5th. We may mention that typhoons at this season do little damage to the crops, unless there is resulting inundation, or a continuance of low temperature.

Saturday, August 8.

The movements of the centres of depression now visiting, or that have just visited, the seas of Japan are somewhat perplexing. Some days ago news was received of a deep depression in the neighbourhood of the Riukiu Islands, and this was said to be moving up steadily towards the north-east, so that its advent might be expected in Kyushu and Shikoku, as well as in the Western regions of the country. Intelligence now to hand shows that Shikoku was actually the scene of a severe storm on the 7th instant, but the phenomenon was not of long duration, and as yet the subsequent movements of this cyclone are not telegraphed. On the same day, however, Tokyo and Yokohama experienced a severe gale of typhoon force, which blew from the evening of the 7th until past midnight, and was accompanied by the fitful deluges of rain that always mark these phenomena. This depression seems to have been distinct from that which moved up from the Riukiu archipelago and to have had its origin somewhere in the sea of Japan, for its violence was experienced at Kobe, Utsunomiya, Nagoya and Hamamatsu, though Echigo appears to have escaped, a fact difficult to account for. Last year Japan became entangled, during September, in what might almost have been termed a network of cyclones, and the present condition seems to suggest something of the kind. Of course the very exceptional heat of late July and early August was bound to be followed by some atmospheric disturbance.

Sunday, August 9.

The storm which visited Yokohama and Tokyo on the afternoon and night of the 7th inst. turns out to have been that which had been reported some days previously as moving slowly in a northeasterly direction from the Riukiu Islands. Its course then seemed likely to take it into the Sea of Japan via Kyushu and Kyoto. But this centre of depression was met by another in the Gulf of Akita, and the result of the impact was that the two moved together to the east and north at an increased speed and worked right up to Japan to the Tsugaru Straits. There is no other centre of depression now in sight though the weather has not yet assumed a really settled appearance. Of course a certain amount of damage was done to telegraphs, bridges and railways, but it is not thought that the crops have suffered appreciably. Japan never escapes without two or three typhoons every year, and it is only a question whether they come at seasonable or unseasonable times. According

to the reports of the meteorological authorities, the greatest velocity attained by the wind was a little over 52 miles an hour, in connexion with which we may note that the corresponding figure in the case of the recent Hongkong typhoon was 90 miles.

Monday, August 10.

Another centre of depression has formed in the neighbourhood of the Riukiu Islands. The direction in which this centre is travelling has not yet been clearly ascertained, but it is believed to be northwesterly, which would carry the storm to the Chinese coast.

Tuesday, August 11.

The deep centre of depression which was reported from the neighbourhood of the Riukiu Islands on the morning of the 9th inst., took an eastward course on the 10th inst. and seems to have been dissipated without doing any mischief. There are, however, three small centres of depression cruising around. One has its origin near Quelpart, another on the northwest of Kyushu and yet another in the provinces of Shinshu and Koshu. These three phenomena are not expected to be productive of anything more than heavy showers and some thunder.

Wednesday, August 12.

The rain which prevailed in Tokyo and Yokohama from the afternoon of the 11th inst. is not regarded as the precursor of a storm. But there seems to be a centre of depression somewhere between the Yellow Sea and Formosa, and until its movements become definite the weather will probably remain unsettled.

Thursday, August 13.

There is a centre of depression in the China Sea which appears to be responsible for the unsettled weather prevailing up to Thursday. Reports from the extreme south and the extreme north show clear skies and fine weather, so that the central districts alone are troubled. Present appearances, however, are favourable.

## FORESTRY IN JAPAN.

There appears to be a good deal of talk about a subject which was once much discussed, namely, that of forestry in Japan. Statistics show that forests occupy 60 per cent of the total area of the country. They measure in fact 55 million acres, of which about 18 million acres belong to the State, 5 million acres to the Imperial Household and the rest to private individuals or local corporations. The State forests contribute 12 million yen to the income shown in the Budget for the current year, whereas four years ago they contributed only 3½ millions. Last year a new forestry law was enacted which empowered the administrative authorities to take steps for the prevention of the destruction of forests and for their replanting, and also contained many other provisions useful for purposes of conservation and profitable working. But the question is now raised whether many of these State-owned forests can be satisfactorily exploited by the Government, and whether it would not be wiser from an economic point of view to dispose of them to the people. It is a fact, though not generally known, that the Imperial Household has been very liberal with its property of this nature, and that considerable grants have been made to distinguished members of the new nobility. Undoubtedly the State forests will have immense value

as means of communications improve, but just at present when the extension of railroads over taxes the financial ability of the Government, the outlook is not very bright in the case of forests which lie outside beaten tracks. Hence it will possibly be the wisest policy to dispose of a part of this property, though undoubtedly the operation would involve a heavy sacrifice.

## "THE JAPAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONTHLY."

We can not compliment Mr. Mochizuki on the fact that the May number of his periodical has only just appeared. Our deliberate opinion is that the magazine would serve a more useful purpose in the majority of cases if its contents were abbreviated so as to enable it to be published within a fortnight of the close of the month to which it relates. There is doubtless much difficulty in the matter of printing, but that one can scarcely suppose to be insuperable. The magazine itself shows no sign of flagging energy. Its contents are useful and well chosen, though we are compelled to say that the text would be at once more intelligible and more convincing to English readers if a little more attention were paid to the phraseology. Sometimes the sense is hard to follow. We observe that Mr. Mochizuki lends the weight of his authority to the charges recently preferred against the Germans in connexion with the Taya iron mine. He evidently thinks that the Germans did not play the game. Can these charges be substantiated? The article in the "Financial and Economic Monthly" alleges, among other things, that the Germans, having obtained the contract for supplying rails and rolling stock, constructed the line along a circuitous route for the express purpose of using a large quantity of material. That is difficult to credit.

One of the best articles in this number is an appreciation of Marquis Yamagata. Mr. Mochizuki had previously published a similar account of Count Okuma's career, and we hope that he intends to continue the series. There is also an instructive account of the new harbour at Miike, and the whole story of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric company is given, with fully detailed figures. From these we observe that, on an apparently very conservative basis, the dividend payable on the first occasion will be 8.44 per cent., after putting aside a legal reserve of 5 per cent. and making all necessary appropriations. On the second occasion the dividend will be 13.8 per cent. The Company has already concluded with the Tokyo Railway Company a contract for supplying motive power at a cost of 1,080,000 yen annually.

## BASEBALL.

A match was played on Sunday morning on the Cricket Ground between the Connor Club and the Yokohama Baseball Club. After a closely contested game, the Japanese won by 9 runs to 6.

The line up was as follows:—

Y'hama Baseball Club.	Connor Club.
Hiroka.....	p. ....Yoshihara
Matsuda.....	c. ....Quni
Sndzuki.....	1b. ....Donker-Curtius
Kurimoto.....	2b. ....Da Costa
Kato.....	3b. ....Caldwell
Yamada.....	s.s. ....Pass
Kato, K.....	r.f. ....Da Cos'a (junior)
Kuriyama.....	c.f. ....Holmes
Hamaguchi.....	l.f. ....Apar

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. B. C. ....	0	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	0=9
Connor.....	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6

Umpire, Mr. Hunter.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, August 7.

We read in the *Munichi Dempo* that the revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly during the current year will certainly exceed the estimates by at least 6 million *yen*. During the period from the 1st of April to the middle of July there was an excess of *yen* 4,800,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Meanwhile, bitter complaints are heard from many quarters about the exceedingly bad quality of the official brand of cigarettes, and it looks as if the profits of the monopoly might be seriously menaced defective by management.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the long talked-of Anglo-Japanese Insurance Company has been formed. Its object is to insure factories and their plant. The capital of the Company is 500,000 *yen* in 50 *yen* shares, of which 4,500 have been taken up by the English promoters.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Industrial Bank's project of obtaining a foreign loan of 20 million *yen* has been unsuccessful owing to the impossibility of agreeing about terms.

There is again talk of a lottery scheme in connexion with the sale of tickets for the great Exhibition. It is estimated that the City of Tokyo will have to put its hand into its pocket to the extent of at least 14,370,000 *yen*, and therefore every possible device for obtaining funds must be employed. The lottery idea is confined to the sale of tickets. The plan is to sell these in blocks, and to allot various prizes to the purchasers, who for the purpose would be divided into sections according to the number of tickets bought by them. The whole programme has been submitted for official approval, but the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is hesitating to give its consent.

Saturday, August 8.

We observe that the *Yorozu Choho* publishes a statement about debentures to be issued by the Seikosha, but it is evident that this paper is very ill-informed with regard to the matter.

Mr. Nishino, President of the Histrionic Company of Tokyo, has published a proposal with reference to the affairs of the Tokyo Railway. Premising that with the present system of a uniform fare all suburban extensions of the lines are impossible, and therefore the growth of Tokyo is effectually checked, he advocates the substitution of sectional fares, beginning at 2 *sen*, and increasing by 2 *sen* up to 8. We need not reproduce his arguments in favour of this programme, as the topic is already worn threadbare. It will be observed, however, that Mr. Amenomiya takes a different view and advocates the maintenance of the present system with an additional one *sen* for every change of cars.

The Tokyo Electric Light Company, which has been in the market for some time seeking foreign capital for the purposes of its business, is now said to be in need of a sum of 9 million *yen* to be applied to procuring an additional supply of water-power electricity to the extent of 30,000 horse-power. Finding difficulty in getting the money, the Company recently approached two German firms which offered to put up 3 million *yen* for a period of 3 years, provided that interest at the rate of 7 per cent was paid, that the endorsement

of a sound bank was obtained and that the necessary plant should be purchased from the lenders. After careful consideration these terms have been deemed so onerous that the Electric Light Company has determined to seek the aid of the Industrial Bank for floating debentures.

This item of news is somewhat inopportune, for during the gale on the 7th inst. the water-power supply of electricity to Tokyo was interrupted at 9 p.m. and could not be renewed until midnight. Something like consternation prevailed throughout the City in consequence.

Sunday, August 9.

To-day is the day fixed for a general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Commercial Bank. The affairs of the Bank are attracting a great deal of attention, for it has a capital of 8 million *yen*, of which 5,600,000 is paid up, and it has always been regarded as the chief organ of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Bank's losses in connexion with the depression in the share market have undoubtedly been very considerable, and the question is whether these losses shall be radically written off by reducing the number of shares, or whether a portion of them shall be regarded as partially recoverable in the future. The shareholders appear to be divided into two parties towards this question. One section, headed by Mr. Nakamura, is in favour of heroic measures, but this section seems to be in the minority and a somewhat unsightly dispute has arisen between the leaders on both sides. Recently a committee was appointed to investigate the state of the Bank's accounts, but no very definite result was reached, and it is apprehended that the meeting to-day will break up without coming to any decision. The temporizing section want to postpone final action until next year and to devote the intervening space to adjustment. The Bank's great trouble is understood to be that it has advanced large sums against shares whose market value is now much below the price at which they were taken as security.

It will be remembered that last year Russia returned to China the Mohe gold mines, which were supposed to be a very valuable property. Since then, however, they have proved a source of loss in Chinese hands, and a commissioner despatched by the Viceroy of Pechili to report upon the prospects has arrived at the conclusion that if the mines were skilfully worked, they might pay expenses for a period of two years, but thereafter they would be barren. Learning of this pessimistic report, the Mitsui firm is said to have formulated a proposal through Mr. Obata, Japanese Consul in Tientsin. The Mitsui's offer is to take over the mines and work them for two years, the firm to bear all losses that may accrue and to pay to the Chinese Government 20 per cent. of the profits, should there be any. At the end of two years the mines would revert to the Chinese Government on reasonable terms. It is stated that the Chinese, though disposed to accept this very liberal offer, are doubtful as to the political wisdom of placing in the hands of a Japanese Company property which has just been recovered from Russia.

Monday, August 10.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the Camphor Monopoly of Formosa has fared very badly since the sale of the camphor

was removed from the very competent hands of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. and placed in those of the Mitsui firm. The trouble is that the price now demanded for the Formosan camphor renders it quite incompetent to compete with artificial camphor, the production of which is steadily increasing in Europe. If the Formosan authorities were content with a reasonable profit, they could still compete successfully, but they are now asking 196s. for what they used to sell at 136s., and naturally they are out of the running. Something like a boycott has been organised against Japanese camphor in France, Belgium and Germany, and altogether the Formosan authorities have reason to regret that they did not stick to the great English firm which formerly managed their affairs shrewdly and prosperously.

The Tanko Kaisha held its general meeting on the 9th inst. and declared a dividend of 14 per cent. for the half year ended June the 30th. The President, Mr. Inouye, in answer to a question, said that without reference to any profits which may be derived from the Seikosha, he expected that the Company would be able to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. in the future as it had done in the past.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun* the directors of the Tokyo Railway Company are introducing various reforms with the object of economising expenditures. Unless something very substantial can be effected in this respect a rise of fares will be inevitable.

Tuesday, August 11.

The general meeting of the Imperial Commercial Bank on the 10th inst. proved, as had been expected, a somewhat turbulent affair. Without entering into wearisome details, it will suffice to explain that there were two parties, one of which had for object the removal of the present directors and a radical overhauling of the state of affairs, while the other desired to leave the directors in office and to postpone final action until the next general meeting six months hence, the interval to be employed in making full investigation and preparing an accurate report. Neither party succeeded in carrying its point, and the ultimate result was that a month's law should be allowed, at the end of which period an extraordinary meeting should be held for the purpose of arriving at a final conclusion.

There has been some excitement in Tokyo about the action of the City Aldermen in selecting banks for depositing the Municipal funds. When this subject first came upon the tapis some months ago, it was said that the Aldermen's transactions had been connected with the share market and that the City would probably lose heavily. Happily that rumour proves to be greatly exaggerated. There is no reason to apprehend any serious loss, but the fact has been established that considerable sums have been lodged in 15 banks which are not precisely the kind of institutions a cautious man would select for such a purpose. Thus between the 22nd of March and the 7th of May last year a million *yen* was withdrawn from the Industrial Bank and deposited in sums of varying magnitude with 13 comparatively small banks. It is true that all these latter banks offered very favourable terms, but the impression is that the Aldermen were not well advised in their action, though there does not appear to

be any evidence whatever in support of the rumour that the withdrawals and re-deposits were connected with share transactions. The City's money appears to be safe enough, but of course the publicity given to this affair will produce a feeling of more or less uneasiness, and will make it difficult to withdraw the money immediately without impairing the credit of some of the banks. It has therefore been decided by the Municipal Council that the money shall be gradually withdrawn between the present time and next March from all banks which have a capital less than a million *yen*, and shall be re-deposited with strong institutions. This decision has to be endorsed by the City Assembly.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes an official of the Department of Communications with reference to the subject recently discussed by certain newspapers, namely, the desirability of reducing the sums given by way of encouragement to shipbuilding and navigation. This official points out that the laws under which these monies are paid are not perpetual in their operation. They were enacted in 1896, one for a period of 18 years, the other for 15 years. Relying upon these enactments enterprising men have devoted capital to shipbuilding and to navigation. To meddle with the laws now suddenly would therefore be a flagrant breach of good faith likely to have very injurious consequences.

Wednesday, August 12.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that it has been decided to dissolve the Toyo Seizai Kaisha (Oriental Timber Company). This decision is a direct result of the destruction wrought to the offices and plant of the Company a few months ago by the workmen employed there. Our readers are aware that this company was started by French capitalists at the instance of Mr. Loonen. It is to be hoped that the Japanese authorities have granted some compensation for the lawlessness of which the Company was the victim. An exceedingly bad effect will be produced in foreign countries if such an affair is dismissed as a mere normal incident.

The Hypothec Bank, having been very successful with its recent issue of 5 per cent. premium-bearing bonds, is said to be about to place upon the market another sum of a million and a half *yen*.

It appears to have been finally decided that Mr. Ozaki Yukio will not withdraw his resignation and that an election for the office of Mayor will have to be held. We have already explained what is involved in this matter.

Thursday, August 13.

The Progressists on the 12th inst. published a financial programme which is given in detail by Tokyo journals, but to republish it would only confuse our readers. The gist of the matter is that the Progressists propose to convert into a 12 years' scheme the 6 years' programme of the last Cabinet. They claim that by so doing all inconvenient pressure may be removed and all recourse to loans averted. Some publicists construe this move on the part of the Progressists as an overture to the present Cabinet, but in our opinion it is a frank appeal to popular sentiment. If such an extension could be effected, it would doubtless be most heartily welcomed by the nation, and the politicians connected with it would receive corresponding applause.

With regard to redemption of the national debts, the Progressists do not think it possible to increase the amount appropriated for this purpose by so much as 30 million *yen* annually. Their view is that the 37 millions already devoted by law will suffice if the method of redemption by lot be resorted to, and if it be clearly understood that all surpluses otherwise available shall be applied as far as possible to the same purpose.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that Prince Ito has definitely declined to become President of the Privy Council. His Highness is determined to complete his work in Korea before turning his back upon that country. In these circumstances talk is again heard of giving the portfolio of Finance to Viscount Sone, since his presence in Korea will not be required if Prince Ito remains there.

The *Niroku Shimbun* has a somewhat sensational paragraph. It says that, simultaneously with a radical re-adjustment of the finances, the Katsura Cabinet will follow a bold course in foreign policy, with the object of placing upon a more practical basis the *Ententes* with France and Russia and the Alliance with England, so as effectually to ensure the preservation of peace in the East.

According to investigations made by the Japanese authorities, the number of Japanese emigrating to the United States has undergone a marked decrease since official steps were taken to impose restrictions. Thus the number of emigrants during the six months ended May 31st, 1908, was only 3,416, whereas the number for the corresponding period in 1907 was 6,045.

It has been decided that the American business men who are to visit Japan will leave San Francisco on the 29th of September. There have been numerous applications, but the number has been strictly limited to 60, that is to say 30 married couples.

We yesterday reproduced from the *N.ichi Nichi Shimbun* a statement that the Toyo Seizai Kaisha (Oriental Timber Company) was about to dissolve. It is now stated on trustworthy authority that such is not the case. The Company's final action in this matter will be determined by the fate of its claim for reasonable indemnification. There is therefore good ground for hoping that the business will not be abandoned. The Kyushu rioters did not reflect that they were doing their country a great mischief when they had recourse to destructive violence last spring, but we fully anticipate that the Japanese Government will recognise the national necessity of not allowing the French Company to be driven out of Japan by insufficient protection for life and property.

#### N-TES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Some time ago the Government in Tokyo received intelligence, it is said, that the anti-Japanese boycott in South China was losing its force. Evidently there must always be some difficulty in diagnosing such an affair, but we read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that during the past few days the Yokohama market has furnished evidences which confirm the official report. Marine products, which for several months have been excluded from the Canton market, are beginning to be once more contracted for. These transactions have not as yet taken a direct form, but there is no question about their reality nor can they be interpreted otherwise than as indicating that the boycott

has lost its vim. The probability now is that things will soon be restored to their normal condition.

Yokohama, apart from the shortness of the water supply, is afflicted by two nuisances. One is a woman who has for months been collecting money from the credulous, but who was exposed easily on Thursday by a ship captain from whom, by the judicious display of the cards of the leading foreign ship chandler and compradore in Yokohama and of a medical man whose duties lie largely among the shipping, she had obtained *yen* 10. It was found that the use of one of the cards was absolutely unauthorised and presumably the other was similarly employed. The other nuisance is the line of women in China town the gauntlet of which has to be run by all residents going to and returning from the Bluff. The Police have been repeatedly appealed to about the latter nuisance. Can they do nothing in either case?

It is stated that a large programme has been devised for the entertainment of the officers and men of the American Battleship Squadron. The Naval Authorities will be the actual hosts, and they will work in co-operation with the Tokyo Municipality. The time will just coincide with the autumn manoeuvres of the Japanese Navy, so that the ships engaged in the manoeuvres will be able to join the demonstration of hospitality.

Shanghai wires that the Russian Consul at Tientsin was sleeping soundly when somebody broke into his room and stabbed him. According to the original report the wound was not dangerous, but the latest news is that his condition is serious. There is as yet no clue to his would-be assassin.

On the 6th inst. the newly American Japanese Trade-mark Convention between the United States and Japan passed through its final stage. The ratifications were exchanged at the Foreign Office in Tokyo between Viscount Terauchi and Mr. Jay, Secretary of the United States Embassy.

The customs returns show the following figures as the result of the foreign commerce for the first ten days of August:—

	Yen.
Exports .....	8,669,000
Imports .....	7,995,000
Excess of Exports .....	674,000

The figures for the trade from January 1st to August 10th are:—

	Yen.	Comparisons with corresponding period of 1907.
Exports.....	212,829,000	— 34,722,000
Imports.....	296,340,000	— 18,816,000
Totals .....	509,177,000	— 53,538,000
Excess of Imports..	83,519,000	

On the other hand General Kuropatkin is once more quoted as saying that when the War was brought to a close the Russian Army had become superior in strength to the Japanese, and that at the time of the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty General Linewitch might have assumed the offensive with a good prospect of success. Nobody will grudge this measure of consolation to the men who fought a losing game with so much valour, but after all it is futile to count up the "might have beens" of life.

T. Taneda of the Tokyo branch of the Niigata Bank committed suicide on the night of Aug. 8th by throwing himself into the creek near South Odawara-cho, Tsukiji. Temporary insanity is believed to have been the cause.



## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 8.

There is nothing to be said of Friday's market except that it was characterized by the extreme dullness of the preceding day. On Thursday the total transactions reached only 6,700 shares; on Friday the figure was very similar. Buyers and sellers alike are resting.

Monday, August 10.

The market showed a little activity on the 8th instant. There was no very marked rise, but a general upward tendency developed itself, and the present impression is that a stronger feeling prevails.

Tuesday, August 11.

The market was active on Monday. Fine weather and the prospect of the *Bon* season passing satisfactorily produced a good effect, but this was somewhat impaired by uncertainty as to the result of the foreign trade for the first 10 days of August, some rumours being circulated that imports continued to be in excess.

Wednesday, August 12.

The market reverted to its habitual state of dullness on Tuesday. Buyers seem to be weary of waiting for a solid improvement, and as week after week sees their hopes disappointed, they have lost heart. In the afternoon a little activity was inspired by news that exports had exceeded imports during the 10 days ended the 10th instant, but this impetus produced very trifling effects. Judging from the record of the past month, buyers will hold their hand until the Cabinet's financial programme is definitely announced.

Thursday, August 13.

The market was wholly lifeless on Wednesday. Cottons were undoubtedly influenced by the depreciation of silver, which is now quoted at 24 pence, a lower price than any recorded for some time. Other shares suffered more or less from the wet weather, and the apprehension that a period of rain has set in just when hot dry days are needed. There is no reason to anticipate any improvement in the prevailing inactivity. Added to the fact that August is always a dull month, there is much uncertainty as to the financial outlook.

Friday, August 14.

The tone was a brisker in the Tokyo Stock Market on Thursday. Prices were sustained and in many cases rose slightly. This is attributable to the improved climatic conditions, and to the receipt of news that silver has slightly appreciated. But there is no denying the fact that the market is in a condition of stagnation, and that, without some strong impulse, it will not develop any resilience. With the exception of the Stock Exchange's shares all securities have remained virtually unaltered during the past three weeks. We append the quotations for October delivery:—

	Aug. 12th.	Aug. 13th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	82.50	83.00	+.50
Tokyo Railway .....	57.25	57.50	+.25
Kei-Hin Railway .....	—	—	—
Yusen Kaisha .....	79.60	80.40	+.80
Toyo Kisen .....	—	29.80	—
Tokyo Gas .....	81.00	—	—
Tokyo Dento .....	65.85	65.90	+.05
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	84.50	85.00	+.50
Tokyo Spinning .....	32.60	32.00	-.60
Kaenagafuchi Spinning .....	86.85	87.50	+.65
Beer .....	77.80	77.80	—
Sugar .....	74.25	75.40	+.15
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	112.20	112.40	+.20

## HYDROPHOBIA.

The present outbreak of hydrophobia in and about Yokohama is believed to be traceable to a dog from Odawara, which after its arrival in Yokohama developed the disease. At any rate, however originating, the epidemic is spreading with alarming rapidity, and the police are now killing an average of a couple of dogs a day. Our object in calling attention to the serious character of the affair is two-fold. In the first place we desire to warn foreigners of the danger incurred by women and children on any of the roads of the district mentioned. A mad dog will go out of his way to attack moving objects, and human beings who, weaponless, encounter such an animal are likely to suffer from the meeting. Only the other day the whole available population of Honmoku was out sweeping the fields and hills in line after two dogs which had already bitten three persons and many other dogs. So far as we know those wretched animals are still alive and at liberty. For our second point we would urge all owners of dogs to tie them up at once and to secure that they cannot be approached by dogs from the outside; in the case of dogs that have been bitten, though the biter is unknown, they should at once be destroyed, or, if this is objected to, the owner's duty to the community is to put them instantly on the chain and keep them under the closest observation. It is hardly necessary to say that strong suspicion must attach itself to every bite under present conditions.

## EDUCATIONAL REACTION IN CHINA.

Mr. Nampa Tsuneo, who is quite an authority on education in China, having himself been engaged in school work in the province of Se Chuen for a considerable time, has recently arrived in Tokyo and is reported by the *Asahi Shimbun* to have made the following observations respecting educational work and prospects in China. In the province of Se Chuen there is only one High School. Each Prefecture has two or three Middle Schools and each District has some 70 or 80 Primary Schools. Below these are what are known in this country as temple schools (*tera koya*). These are no better than they were 40 years ago and are in fact quite unworthy of being considered as schools at all. During the past two or three years education in Se Chuen has certainly been retrograding, but in my opinion the backward movement has not been confined to this province, it has extended to the whole of China. There are no doubt many causes for this state of things, but the principal ones are not hard to discover. (1) The enthusiasm for education which followed the suppression of the Boxer disturbances was the result of the fashion of the hour and had its origin in pressure brought to bear from without rather than from deep-seated convictions on the part of the mass of the inhabitants. The transition from the old state of things to a new era which it was sought to effect was too sudden. Reaction was bound to follow. The change of sentiment has revealed itself in the great decline in the number of students going abroad, to which repeated attention has been drawn in the daily press during the past few months. It must be borne in mind that for many centuries the object of study in China was always Government employ or honour. A man who had a degree, even though disconnected with the Government was always a great man in his native town or village. Learning was valued, then, not for its own sake, but for what it secured in social life. But the abolition (in 1906) of the system of promotion according to literary degrees deprived students of the old way of thinking of the main objects of study—Government employ or special social distinction. Men of the new school study from other motives, but they still constitute a very small band. So the immediate effect of the reform of 1906 was to discourage study, though

its ultimate results will doubtless be of an opposite kind. (2) Another great source of the present educational stagnation in China is the indifference shown to elementary education. The Primary Schools of China are still in a lamentably backward condition. Now in all progressive countries elementary teaching is the foundation of all after-instruction, but in China the lower schools are despised and left to themselves and as a consequence among the masses of the people the standard of general knowledge is far beneath what it is in this country. (3) Another cause of the slow progress of education in China is the great expense which it involves. Almost all the schools of China are boarding schools and the charges at these establishments are far too high to suit the purses of ordinary Chinese parents. The consequence is that in numerous instances pupils have to be removed from schools before they have half finished the course for purely financial reasons. The cost of keeping a lad at a Primary School runs to some 60 dollars a year and the cost at Middle Schools is in many cases as high as 90 dollars a year. Considering how poor most of the Chinese are, it is evident that the scale of school fees ought to be reduced by some means or other. There is no way of improving the state of education in China except by a thorough reorganization of the Primary School system, and so far there are no signs that such a measure is contemplated in any of the provinces.

In the province of Se Chuen there are 40 Japanese engaged in teaching in Chinese schools. Among these more than 20 reside in the capital. But the interest in Japanese has declined very much and English is studied in preference to it in a great many schools. So much is this the case that a good many Japanese teachers have given up teaching their own language and teach English instead. There was formerly a Special School for the study of Japanese at the capital of the Province, but some months ago it was closed in obedience to strict orders from Peking.

W. D.

## THE KANAGAWA COOLIE TROUBLE.

In connexion with the fracas among the coolies employed by the Ota-gumi and Iida-gumi, contractors, at Kanagawa, last week, the trouble seems not to have been settled yet, though some contractors are endeavouring to settle it amicably. On the evening of Aug. 9th, some coolies belonging to the Ota-gumi tried to make an attack upon those of the Iida-gumi. They were checked by the Kanagawa police and three of them were taken to the police office.

On the night of Aug. 11th, about 600 coolies belonging to the Iida-gumi stationed themselves at several places in Kanagawa and were about to make an attack upon those of the Ota-gumi whose head-quarters were at Koyasu, when the Kanagawa police arrested several of the men and confiscated their arms, including revolvers. The Tamura-gumi tried to settle the matter amicably on Aug. 11th with representatives of both parties.

A fight took place on Aug. 11th on the Goten Hill in which three men belonging to the Ota-gumi were severely injured. Subsequently a number of men belonging to the Hanshō-gumi attacked the tea house, Hashimoto-ro, where the Ota-gumi provided their head quarters. A serious fracas occurred, a large number of the men being more or less injured. Later about fifty men of the Ota-gumi also attacked the Kanagawa Police Office where about 30 of the Ota-gumi were detained. The assailants, however, were soon dispersed by the police. The police arrested some forty men of both parties and seized their arms, including 5 swords, 28 lances made with bamboo, 23 clubs, 31 sword-canes and 1 revolver. Public Procurators Yamashita and Ohira of the District Court, proceeded to the Kanagawa Police Station and investigated the trouble. On the morning of Aug. 12th, a number of police were sent from the Isezaki-cho and Kotobuki-cho offices to Kanagawa. In the meantime some leading employers of coolies arrived from Tokyo and other places and are trying to settle the dispute amicably.

## THE AMUR RAILWAY.

NOT a few publicists are writing about the Amur Railway in a very alarmist strain. They find a text in an alleged extract from the report of the Russian Committee of National Defences. The Committee, after having received secret explanations from the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, are said to have written:—

"We came to the unanimous decision that this line must be built at once, without delay, and that we must complete it by or in 1912. We must also lay down the second track within the same time. . . . For we note that the strategic and political situation in the Far East has changed somewhat after the war—that our neighbours are sparing neither efforts nor means to increase their armed strength. Against whom those forces are aimed we do not of course know. But, at all events, we perceive that China is arming. . . . Japan is arming, and, as we gather, the programme of Japan's military preparations will have been carried out precisely in 1912."

Of course if the Committee really did embody such a pronouncement in their report, there is much reason for pessimism. But we altogether decline to believe in the correctness of the quotation, or even in its approximate correctness. The reasons of our scepticism are simple. In the first place there is the general reason that committees do not perpetrate such colossal blunders. In the second place, if the Russian committee-men based their statement on secret information obtained from two Ministers of State, they would have respected the confidence placed in them. And, in the third place, had such a report been presented, the utmost care would have been taken to keep it from public knowledge. It is safe to conclude, we think, that the whole story is a canard. But there are writers who, without any reference to this document—probably they never heard of it—nevertheless regard the Amur Railway with many misgivings, and persuade themselves, as they seek to persuade their readers, that the completion of the road will inaugurate a renewed and colossal struggle between Russia and Japan. We ourselves were among those who watched with profound uneasiness the gradual progress of the East-China Railway, and openly expressed the opinion on more than one occasion that its completion would prove incompatible with the preservation of peace in the East. But we entertain no such apprehension in the case of the Amur Railway. There appears to us to be a very obvious difference between the potentialities of the two roads. The East-China Railway gave direct access to Manchuria. With the East-China Railway in its possession not only would the Great Northern Power have consummated its perennial ambition, access to the open ocean at no less than three points, but also it would have held Manchuria in the hollow of its hand and would assuredly have added the Three Provinces to its East-Asian possessions. That accomplished, what must inevitably have followed? The annexation of Korea. The Korean plumb would have fallen into the lap of the Power holding Liaotung and Vladivostok as in-

evitably as the sun rises. Japan could not have endured such results. They would have signified her condemnation to an utterly cramped and restricted existence on the extreme confines of the Far East. She would have been compelled to fight. But the building of the Amur Railway does not involve any such contingencies. It does not give access to any Manchuria nor does it bring Russia a yard nearer to Korea. It is a railway communicating with territory which has been an integral part of the Russian dominions for more than half a century, and if Russia chooses to equip herself with a railway inside her own borders, that is no reason why Japan should fight with her. It is necessary to suppose Russia the aggressor; necessary to credit her statesmen with planning a deliberate scheme of revenge which would involve the gradual massing of at least a million men in the Amur region and their ultimate descent upon Korea. Can any one be in any doubt as to what all that involves, and can any one be blind to the fact that Russia would have to carry on her preparations for months if not years in the open eyes of the world? Finally, what would be her gain if she reached the shores of the Sea of Japan or even of the Gulf of Pechili? An open sea-board? Certainly not, unless she possessed a fleet capable of sweeping Japan's ships from the face of Far-Eastern waters. Even if, by such a war—a war which would permanently deprive her of all title to be called a civilized Power—Russia succeeded in driving the last Japanese soldier from the peninsulas of Korea and Liaotung, not a Russian merchantman could venture to enter or clear at any port on the continental littoral of East Asia. The whole coast from the mouth of the Peiho to the mouth of the Tumen would be blockaded. It is not less an insult to Russia's intelligence than to her honour to suspect her of such mad-cap designs almost before the ink on the Portsmouth Treaty is dry. We feel, indeed, that we owe our Russian friends an apology for discussing such contingencies seriously.

## THE CENSUS AS TAKEN IN TŌKYŌ.

In an article published by the *To Sai Nam-Boku* Count Yanagizawa, a member of the House of Peers, makes the following remarks on the above subject:—In all powerful countries in the West it is customary to take the census once in five years or at any rate once in 10 years. In the winter of 1901 a Bill providing for the taking of the census passed both Houses of the Diet and the following year it became law. According to that Bill the census was to have been taken in 1905. But the war rendered this next to impossible, and so another Bill was introduced by the Government, which stated that the time for taking the first national census should be determined by the Emperor, who would issue an Imperial Order bearing on the matter at a suitable time. In Western countries the census is taken in many different ways. In some countries the statistics gathered are confined to the number of inhabitants, but in America, for instance, occupations, religion, property and various other particulars are recorded. The inclusion of these particulars greatly increases the expense of census-taking, and it is questionable whether in the United States the results yielded warrant the extra outlay. But there are certain things that a Government ought to know besides

the mere number of the people in a country, such, for instance, as the proportion of males to females, the number of persons engaged in certain industries, the number of houses vacant and the general condition of the various orders of society. The censuses that have been taken in this country since the beginning of the Meiji era have all been most imperfect. It was for this reason that the new Law bearing on censuses was passed by the Diet in 1901. That Law still remains on the Statute Book waiting to be carried into operation, but when the necessary Imperial Order will be issued it is impossible to say. But it is satisfactory to find that the Tōkyō Municipality have recognized the necessity of taking a census in the metropolis and have determined to devote a sum of 140,000 yen to this object. The first regular metropolitan census is to be taken on October 1st of this year. But one fact is worthy of attention. The Tōkyō Municipality at the end of last year took a rough kind of census, according to which Tōkyō was said to contain over 2 million people. But according to statistics collected by the Police there are only about one million three hundred thousand people in Tōkyō. Here is a discrepancy of some 700,000 persons. For a Municipality not to know how many people are to be taxed, nor for how many people water and other conveniences have to be provided must certainly be very embarrassing. Hence the taking of an accurate census in Tōkyō is "the most urgent among urgent affairs."

What it is desirable to know in reference to the inhabitants of Tōkyō over and above their mere number is the proportion of males to females, the proportion of able-bodied men and women to children and aged or sick persons, the number of married couples and the average number of permanent residents as compared with the number of visitors, the most flourishing industries and the extent to which the various learned professions are patronized. One great difficulty connected with collecting statistics bearing on property is encountered in all countries where the authorities who ask for returns have the power to make those returns a basis for assessing taxes. The real value of property is sure to be concealed. Our property-holders are pretty clever at that kind of thing. But in the case of landed property or house property this is not easy to accomplish. The month of October has been chosen for taking the census because by the beginning of that month people have all returned from their summer trips and have settled down to their ordinary occupations. Public-spirited citizens should do all they can to assist the authorities in the collection of reliable statistics. Much of the unfair taxation complained of could be easily remedied were the authorities in possession of trustworthy information bearing on property. The example set by Tōkyō is being followed by other cities. Kōbe is going to take a census on November 1st. Kumamoto took one last fall. Local censuses will help to prepare the way for the national census, the taking of which cannot well be postponed much longer. W.D.

## DR. KOCH.

Dr. and Mrs. Koch arrived at the Osaka Railway Station at 11 a.m. on Aug. 12th from Nagoya. Mr. Takasaki, Governor of Osaka-Fu, and a large number of the citizens, welcomed them. They then drove to the Public Hall in the Nakanoshima Public Gardens where a dinner was given in their honour. Mr. Yamashita, Mayor of Osaka, made a speech welcoming the great German doctor. Dr. Kiyono, President of the Osaka Doctors' Society, and Professor Sata also delivered speeches in German. The Osaka Doctors' Society presented Dr. Koch with a pair of silver flower vases.

Dr. and Mrs. Koch left Osaka by the 1.05 p.m. train for Kobe where they arrived an hour later. A similar reception to that given in Osaka was held in Kobe. At 6 p.m., they left by the steamer *Koro Maru* for Miyajima in company with Professor Kitazato and a number of well-known Japanese doctors. In the party, was Dr. Frenker, of Germany, who arrived on Aug. 11th from Vladivostok.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Dean's Hall*; by MAUDE GOLDING. London. John Murray.

SCOTT assigned to himself the task of making his readers love Quakers and gird at their prejudiced persecutors. The beautiful character of Joshua Geddes was well conceived to serve this double purpose. But the authoress of "*Dean's Hall*" makes her Quakers such gloomy ascetics, such intolerant bigots, that one's sympathies go out wholly to their suffering contemporaries. Not once does "Prudence Dean" become lovable; Enoch Mathers seems far too noble to be mated with such a block of marble, and it is a profound satisfaction when Elder Warrington's hypocrisy is exposed. Certain it is, however, that had Miss Golding desired to paint her Quakers in attractive colours she could have done so, for Mrs. Felicity Arnott is a most charming woman of the world and Lettice Thwaites is a fine creation, an impressive portrait painted with a few masterly strokes. The delight of "*Dean's Hall*" is that it takes us into the realm of English country life, George Elliott's special domain, and throws upon its denizens and their surroundings a searchlight almost as powerful as that of the first immortal portrayer of the rustic classes. Such a work is at once refreshing and welcome. Great emotions are depicted without the aid of any wearisome analysis; a feat of true art, for in life we learn to know men and women not by hearing their characters dissected but by observing their acts and expressions. The book strongly recommends itself also by the absence of all morbid or vulgar passion. There is plenty of love-making certainly, but it is a good wholesome pageant, free from every trace of delirium or hysteria, a mere incident of life not its be all and end all. There is one terrible tragedy, the fate of Meg of Ljttendale, and it is a story that fills the reader with horror to think that such things could have happened in England a hundred and fifty years ago, though unfortunately there is no room to doubt that they did happen. "*Dean's Hall*" is destined to delight a wide circle of readers.

*Islam, A Challenge to Faith*, by S. M. ZWEMER. New York, Student Volunteer Movement.

CHRISTIANITY had been in existence for six centuries when Mohammed began his religious crusade, and Mecca is only eight hundred miles from Jerusalem. Yet Islam conquered all Asia, and was not beaten back in Europe until it reached the walls of Vienna. It has fully 200 million followers to-day, being thus incomparably the most numerously obeyed creed ever known to humanity. What is the explanation of this wonderful success? If we hold that there is a God because all men in all ages have believed in a divine being, must not the same reasoning go far to convince us that Mohammed was a prophet, since 200 millions of human creatures have believed in him for fifteen centuries? It is therefore a matter of profound interest to know what the creed of Islam really is and what are the true sources of its greatness. Mr. Zwemer's book is intended to teach us all that there is to be learned about the faith of the son of Abdullah and the father of Fatimah. He is not a sympathetic narrator. Very soon his readers discover that he abhors Islam and that he writes rather to bring it into discredit than to expose the sources of its immense strength. One attribute, how-

ever, he possesses so eminently that we see even things which he does not seek to show us, the attribute of wide research and profound knowledge of his subject. His work is so exhaustive that it furnishes material for any analysis however minute. For our own part we never could credit the theory that Mohammed's religious trances were merely epileptic seizures to which he assigned a mystic character. Had there been any wretched deception of that kind, it could not have borne the searchlight of so many centuries. No one can intelligently conceive that his name could have continued to be honoured through all the ages had he been a poor, commonplace impostor. Mr. Zwemer himself writes:—"His name is never uttered or written without the addition of a prayer. 'Ya Mohammed' is the open sesame to every door of difficulty—temporal or spiritual. One hears that name in the bazaar and in the street, in the mosque and from the minaret. Sailors sing it while hoisting their sails; hamals groan it to raise a burden; the beggar howls it to obtain alms; it is the Bedouin's cry in attacking a caravan; it hushes babes to sleep as a cradle song; it is the pillow of the sick and the last word of the dying; it is written on the door-posts and in their hearts as well as, since eternity, on the throne of God; it is to the dumb Moslem the name above every name." May we not add that it is a name which makes men strong in battle and enables them to look death in the face without flinching. Mohammed's life, after the death of Khadijah, may have been grossly sensual; he may have set a very low standard of sexual morality to his disciples, yet the reverence they conceived for him could have been inspired only by a man of transcendent gifts. It may also be true that Mohammed was not an originator but an adapter. Islam is no new faith. Learned men have shown it to be a collection of what is commonly called "heathenism" as it existed in Arabia at the time of Mohammed's appearance upon the scene, of Judaism as found in the Old Testament, and of Christianity. Yet the fact remains that Mohammed's genius mixed all these elements into a panacea which has served to satisfy two hundred millions of minds during fifteen hundred years. There is no gainsaying these stupendous results. The great problem is that propounded by Dr. Shedd: will Islam survive close contact with modern thought and civilization? "It must meet these changed conditions if it is to live, and the question arises whether it can do this or not. History shows that Islam is capable of great things and of flourishing under very varied conditions. It also shows that it has received into its system from the very beginning elements from outside, and it is reasonable to suppose that this process may go on. . . . However, the elements which have entered Islam from outside in the past have not been assimilated. The inability of Islam to assimilate the elements received into it has been made the reason for denying to it the claim to be a universal religion, and the argument seems to be thoroughly valid." As a means of reaching an intelligent appreciation of these colossal eventualities the work of Mr. Zwemer is invaluable.

*A Bounty Boy*, by FRANK T. BULLEN, F.R.G.S. London, T. Fisher Unwin.

THIS book will not, we are afraid, enhance Mr. Bullen's fame. Yet his motive cannot be too much applauded. It is set forth by him in a very brief preface, where he says:

"All the introduction to my book that I deem necessary is to say that in it I have endeavoured to sketch a community for whom I have the highest admiration, the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who, I maintain, are a standing proof of the miraculous power of the Gospel in the regeneration of mankind when unhindered by sacerdotal interference. And in order to make the subject as full as possible, I have taken one typical islander, the Bounty Boy, out of his surroundings into the world, and told his adventures therein with a view of showing how the Christian who is one indeed may fare."

The story begins on Christmas Day fifty years ago at Norfolk Island, whither some two or three hundred descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers have been transferred by the British Government. The occasion is a prayer meeting incidental to the birth of the hero of the tale. Mr. Bullen introduces us in this first chapter to the simple and unaffected piety of the people, to the natural charms of the island, and to the fine physical beauty of such of the inhabitants as present themselves to the reader, and it may as well be said at once that he harps on those points to the verge of nausea. Then we have a whale hunt followed by another prayer meeting, the address of gratitude for the new-born babe at which is given in full, with devout reflections by the author. The child is named Christmas Bounty Adams, but this is shortened to plain "C.B." and the latter is used all through the book. Now an author who designates his hero by initials, while permitting the other characters in the book to address him by one or other of his proper names, risks yielding himself to a greater or less sacrifice of dignity, and when this is taken in conjunction with the conversational style of Mr. Bullen the reader must be excused if he becomes impatient at times. But to get on. We pass over C.B.'s childhood and find him at the age of eighteen "risen to the full stature of a man in all that makes for true manliness, innocent without being ignorant of all that was worth his knowing, brave, modest and strong, and withal, in spite of the uncouth garb in which he was clothed in common with all his fellows, handsome as the statue of a Greek god." This domain of piety, virtue and perfect happiness is visited by a whaleship with a fiendish captain, whom, however, by the aid of experience, they are able to send away satisfied; and next two men, barely alive, survivors of a party of four whose boat bore signs of cannibalism, claim the hospitality of the islanders and immediately upon recovering set about abusing it. Their first escapade calls forth a display of C.B.'s wonderful strength. Half killed, the new comers are put under guard, and C.B. who feels that his outburst of temper has caused the simple islanders to hold somewhat aloof from him decides to go out into the world. At this moment a British warship and an American warship arrive. The former relieves the community of its foul-tongued prisoners, and on the latter C.B. is enrolled as captain's boat-steerer. His life at sea is full of incident from the very outset. The Portuguese harpooners hate him at first sight and this feeling is not lessened when our stalwart hero, required by the captain to show his skill, harpoons eleven porpoises in succession and winds up the exhibition with a throw which impales two of these big fish on one harpoon. After some pious reflections on the spiritual dangers that threaten him in that ungodly company C.B. kills his first whale most creditably. He acquires at this time the valuable friendship of Merritt, the fourth mate, the Guamese product of a Spanish father and a Chinese mother, and the first result is that Merritt thrashes a harpooner who has cut C.B.'s line so that he may lose his next whale. We are taken in a number of chapters over a succession of whaling incidents which of course are described by Mr. Bullen with detail supplied from his intimate knowledge of the subject. At Honolulu, C.B., who has been treated almost from the first with the deepest deference by the Kanaka portion of the crew, undergoes what Mr. Bullen calls his "great temptation." The natives who come on board with provisions intimate their desire to accord him supernatural honours and ask him to become a chief high priest. Mr. Bullen actually remarks of this incident, "I know of no subtler



form of temptation than this for a good man unless gifted with an exceptionally large fund of commonsense and much experience." C.B.'s mind was chaos for a time, but "unknown to any save his Maker his heart went up in prayer to be kept humble, true and diligent." He refuses to be tempted, and so ends this ridiculously inconsequential episode. But the captain is seriously injured by a whale and wants to go home, and at his request C. B. goes with him. They proceed on a British man-of-war from the Bonins to Yokohama and there take steamer to San Francisco. On the voyage C.B. awakens much interest among the passengers, especially after he saves the life of a married lady who attempts to drown herself—and kindles the flame of love in the heart of the young daughter of a wealthy American, himself all unconscious and unresponsive. How the pair arrive at an understanding, and how just before their marriage the millionaire is ruined and the three start for Norfolk Island, and after some vicissitudes arrive to spend the remainder of their lives there, we leave the author to tell for himself.

*The International*, edited by Dr. RODOLPHE BRODA. London, T. Fisher Unwin.

THE June number of this review comes late to hand. Its list of contents includes a number of articles which should be interesting to a large circle of readers. In a note on the coming of Socialism, the editor deals with the growing development of trusts, with State Socialism in South Australia Land Nationalization in New Zealand, Municipal Socialism in Vienna and other developments of social reform. "The Coming of Protection in England," by Mr. J. A. Hobson, sets forth the condition of the protectionist cult and finds that if the opposing forces of free trade and protection in England continue to move with the force and in the direction they are moving now, nothing but a large and most unlikely revival of industrial prosperity will be able to prevent the *débâcle* of British free trade at the next general election. Mr. J. Castberg, Minister of Justice at Christiania, has an enlightening article on "Norway: the Pioneer State of Democracy in Europe"; Mr. J. Ingram Bryan writes on "Democracy in Japan", and there are other notes and papers on phases of the world's progress, with many reports by correspondents from European, American, and Asiatic countries.

*Shakespeare*, by WALTER RALEIGH, Fellow of Magdalen College, and Professor of English Literature in the University of Oxford. London: Macmillan & Co.

THIS is certainly a very remarkable book. It is one of the "English Men of Letters" series and hence it was expected to turn out a failure, as nobody supposed it possible for a critic to compress into some 200 small sized pages a symmetrical account of so great a genius as Shakespeare. As one reviewer has observed:—"In most works of this class, written to fit the exigencies of a series, one witnesses little more than two hundred pages of scramble for supremacy between cramped criticism, perfunctory reflection and inadequate (or else irrelevant) biography." But Professor Raleigh by confining himself to a standpoint that is plain, practical and intelligible, succeeded in producing the best all-round book on Shakespeare for modern lovers of general literature that has been published. The little volume is full of admirable things well put. There is not a dull page in it from cover to cover. But it treads on many literary corns. It has offended almost every school of Shakespeare Students; because it boldly asserts that Shakespeare has been habitually misunderstood and misinterpreted by these writers. All specialists are apt to have a certain kind of infallibility imputed to them by an ignorant and all too credulous public. Professor Raleigh sets out by asserting:—"The indispensable preliminary for judging and enjoying Shakespeare is not knowledge of his history, not even knowledge of his works, but knowledge of his theme, a wide acquaintance with human life and human passion as they are reflected in a sensitive and independent mind..... There is no book, except the Bible, which has been

so misread, so misapplied, or made the subject of so many idle paradoxes and ingenuities." According to Professor Raleigh all Shakespeare's characters and all his plays are but the revelations of the working of his own mind. "There is no thrill of feeling communicated from the printed page but has first been alive in the mind of the author; there was nothing alive in his mind that was not intensely and sincerely felt." Many critics fail to understand poetry because they are always seeking to interpret a poet by what they suppose to be his doctrine and his creed. "They ask a poet what he believes, and the answer does not satisfy them. A poet believes nothing but what he sees. Where dull minds rest on proverbs and apply them, he reverses the process; his brilliant general statements are sudden divinations born of experience, sparks thrown out into the darkness from the luminous centre of his own self-knowledge." Shakespeare having revealed his whole mind to us has made it impossible for us to affix a label to him that correctly describes him. It is one of the habits of mankind to name everything. So the naming and re-naming of Shakespeare has gone on merrily from age to age. Books have been written to prove that he was an Atheist, a Roman Catholic, an Anglican. The fact was he was that rarest of all things, a whole man. "It is only warped and stunted partisans who are unable to see any virtue or truth on the other side," says Professor Raleigh. "A Catholic who finds no force in the Protestant position, a Protestant who has never felt the fascination of the Catholic ideal,—these are not the best of their kind; and if all were like them, the strife of party would sink below the level of humanity. They are 'damned, like an ill-roasted egg, all one side.'" Shakespeare was the freest of all free thinkers, the most open minded of all men—a seer and a sceptic. "There is no contradiction in all this. Large minds are open and wise, where small minds are close and cunning. Those who have never seen more than a little dare not express all their doubts. In Shakespeare there are no little devices of shelter and concealment. He lets us know all he thinks whether it suits our creeds and theories or not. The conclusion which Professor Raleigh reaches is that as a rule Moralists don't understand Shakespeare at all. He is too wide and too strong, too catholic in his sympathies and too generous in his acceptance of facts to suit this class of writers. His morality is not their morality; his suburbs are not their suburbs. Hazlitt says of Shakespeare:—"He was in one sense the least moral of all writers; for morality (commonly so called) is made up of antipathies; and his talent consisted in sympathy with human nature in all its shapes, degrees, depressions and elevations." This is the great drawback of Shakespeare's many critics. They pretend to be so much more moral than he is. They turn away in disgust from much that he presents. Their morality is made up of condemnation and avoidance and protest. "What they shun in life they shun also in the drama, and so shut their eyes to nature and to Shakespeare." This, according to Professor Raleigh, is all very childish. "Childhood," he says, is amazingly moral with a confident, dictatorial, unflinching morality. The work of experience, in those who are capable of experience, is to undermine this early pedantry, and to teach tolerance, or at least suspense of judgment. Nor is this an offence to virtue; rather virtue becomes an empty name, or fades into bare decorum, where sin is treated as a dark horrible eccentricity.

Throughout the whole book Professor Raleigh demonstrates how annoying to the doctrinaire Shakespeare is, how he says the very things the doctrinaire would not have him say, exposes to public gaze what he would fain conceal. Shakespeare makes it plain that the world will jog along its own way despite the theories of the moralists "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

When Shakespeare goes down deep into nature and into the world in which we live, he tells us what he finds there. And it is here that he shows us how superior he is to the doctrinaires. "All doctrines and theories con-

cerning the place of man in the universe, and the origin of evil," says Professor Raleigh, "are a poor and partial business compared with that dazzling vision of the pitiful estate of humanity which is revealed by Tragedy: . . . There is no moral lesson to be read, except accidentally, in any of Shakespeares tragedies. They deal with greater things than man; with powers and passions; elemental forces, and dark abysses of suffering; with the central fire, which breaks through the thin crust of civilisation, and makes a splendor in the sky above the blackness of ruined homes. Because he is a poet, and has true imagination, Shakespeare knows how precarious is man's tenure of the soil, how deceitful are his quiet orderly habits and his prosaic speech. At any moment, by the operation of chance, or fate, these things may be broken up and the world given over once more to the forces that struggled in chaos."

I have quoted enough to indicate what is the keynote of the whole of Professor Raleigh's instructive book. The impression it produces on one is that the moralists and doctrinaires have never understood Shakespeare. He had all the unconventionality of a true poet. When he bids farewell to the world in what was probably his last play, the *Tempest*, he utters no cant phrases such as moralists would put into his mouth. He passes out of life as jovially and as philosophically as he had passed through it. For it is Shakespeare's voice that we hear speaking through Prospero:

"You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort  
"As if you were dismay'd. Be cheerful, sir;  
"Our revels now are ended. These our actors,  
"As I foretold you, were all spirits, and  
"Are melted into air, into thin air;  
"And like the baseless fabric of this vision,  
"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
"The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
"Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,  
"And like this insubstantial pageant faded  
"Leave not a rack behind: we are such stuff  
"As dreams are made on; and our little life  
"Is rounded with a sleep."

There is no finer picture of human insignificance in the English language. But the wonderful thing is that the darker side of life, which nobody has painted as well as he, does not depress Shakespeare. He died, as we all hope to die, without croaking. "Be cheerful, sir; our revels now are ended." W.D.

#### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The 100th day's religious services for the late Prince Yamashina were held at 8 a.m. on Aug. 9th at the Toyoshima-go-oka Cemetery. Representatives of the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, as well as a number of Princes and Princesses of the Blood were present. The rite was concluded at noon.

The Crown Prince of Korea left Tokyo on Aug. 10th by the 8 a.m. train for the Western districts in company with Prince Ito. At 3.46 p.m. to-day, Aug. 11th, he will embark by the cruiser *Manshu* for Kure. On his way, he will visit Miyajima, Maiko, Uji, etc.

The Emperor of Korea has presented the Emperor of Japan with fifty volumes of old Korean essays. The books were recently conveyed to the Palace by Prince Ito.

On August 11th Mr. Li Kia-chou, Chinese ex-Minister, and Mr. Hu Weitch, new Chinese Minister, had audience of the Emperor. Mr. Li presented to His Majesty a letter from the Emperor of China releasing him. Mr. Hu presented his credentials, after which he was received by the Empress in audience.

A telegram has been received by the Imperial Court to the effect that Prince Fushimi, the younger, now in London, will be present at the British naval manoeuvres which will commence on Aug. 13th in the Mediterranean lasting for two weeks. The Prince will be on board the battleship *Agamemnon*.

The Emperor decorated Mr. Li Kia-chou, Chinese ex-Minister in Tokyo, with the First Order of the Sacred Treasure on Aug. 11th.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

That in this country the business world and the educational world have little connexion with each other and that business suffers much on this account is the opinion of quite a number of Japanese writers. In the July number of the *Taiheiyo* Mr. T. Mizushima, Director of the Kōbe High Commercial School, expresses himself in the following terms on this subject:—In the West commercial schools are controlled by business men and in the majority of cases their establishment even can be traced to the enterprise of business men. The great Chambers of Commerce in London, Manchester and Birmingham superintend both the elementary and the higher education of boys designed for business. The same is the case in both France and Germany. High commercial education at the College of Commerce attached to the Berlin University has reached a stage of development unapproached elsewhere, but that institution too is in close touch with leading business men in Germany. In Vienna there is a high-class Commercial Academy which is under the control of the managers of the Industrial Exhibition. These men conduct the examinations at the Academy. They are all business men. It says much for the technical knowledge and learning possessed by Austrian business men that the managers of an Exhibition should be competent to fill the place of examiners in one of the best commercial colleges the world contains. Turning to industry in the West, we find the same close connection between the men engaged in industry and the schools that give technical training to mechanics, operatives, &c. The machinery and various appliances used in the schools have in many cases been supplied gratis by business men, sometimes as a means of advertising, but often too from enthusiasm in the cause of industry. There is nothing of this kind to be found in this country. Our industrial schools are run solely on Government support and the capitalists among business men regard them with indifference. In Western countries students of industry are allowed to visit various factories in company with their teachers and the practical knowledge thus obtained forms one of the subjects taught in the school in which students have to pass examinations. In the West theory and practice go hand in hand, but in this country the heads of students are stuffed full of theories of whose practical working they have no knowledge. This is a very inadequate preparation for after-life. "Too much theory and too little practice" well describes our Japanese system of education in the case of many subjects. Our factories are not thrown open to inspection and we have in this country no such institution as the South Kensington Museum, where school boys and school girls can obtain a practical knowledge of the working of machines and of the various uses to which steam and electricity are put. Unless measures are taken to improve the practical knowledge of lads designed for commerce or industry in the way that is done in other countries, successful business competition with foreigners is out of the question, concludes Mr. Mizushima.

Baron Goto writes in the *Taiheiyo* on the future of the South Manchurian Railway and on the amicable relations established between Russia and Japan in the working of their respective railways. He says he is confident that the Russian Siberian Railway, the East China Line and the Japanese South Manchurian Railway will work in harmony with each other, resulting in the development of highly efficient railway services from China to Europe.

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Many of our readers are no doubt somewhat wearied of hearing about the defects of Japanese political parties and of the slow progress that Japan is making towards the goal which many years hence she is destined to reach—constitutional government. Mr. Shimada Saburō never seems to grow tired of writing on this subject. In the July *Taiyo* appears an article of his entitled, "The Future of Political Parties." He

maintains that with all its imperfections the Shimpotō has always followed a high ideal, and he says that among the unattached politicians there are men whose views are thoroughly sound as to what are the requisites of successful party government. The Seiyū kai he deems to be quite hopeless. It is used by the Clan leaders or by the men appointed by these leaders as an instrument for carrying out the policy of the hour. In no sense does the Party represent the nation nor does it affect national policy to any great extent. Its dissolution would be the best thing that could happen for the country. If the new Cabinet shows itself strong enough to steer clear of this self-seeking, corrupt and corrupting party, and if it relies for support in the Diet on the band of high-principled politicians who are to be found there, the nation will certainly highly approve of the new move. Politicians in Japan to-day are of two sorts: the public-spirited, devoted, and high-principled men and the self-interested, place-hunting, unprincipled political adventurers. If our leading statesmen to-day would only recognize this and resolutely seek only for the support of the former class, constitutional government would make a big stride forward. But will they do so? We have our doubts, observes Mr. Shimada.

In the July *Taiyo* appears an article from the pen of Dr. J. Soeda entitled "The Evils of the Times and their Lessons," in which he compares Japan's situation as a State with that of other Powers in the following manner:—The strength of States depends largely on the extent to which they are consolidated, and consolidation is greatly affected by race, history, religion, language and customs. Looking around the world, we find that all the great Western Powers have certain elements of dissension among them which are not found in this country. England has her troublesome Irish problem, which has proved strong enough to overthrow Cabinets time and again. It is a question in which both race and religion are involved. In the United States the ruling race is in the minority and is required to cater for a number of aliens whose sentiments and tastes differ widely. Germany, consisting as it does of a number of federated States, has to consult local sentiments and interests in determining on a national policy. The French, though a united nation, suffer much from repeated radical changes in the administration of government. The Russian empire extends over such a vast area and Russian territory is peopled by so many races that the centralization of government is no easy task. In Austria there are the constant rivalry and hatred existing between three distinct races. In Italy there is a perpetual conflict on religious grounds between the spiritual power, represented by the Pope, and the civil power. In the possession of the fundamental elements of union there is certainly no country in the world more happily situated than Japan. She has practically one race of people; she has one language, one past history and one set of customs. . . . At the present time in Western countries there is a continual warfare going on between those who champion the State as against the individual and those who place the individual high above the State. But the fact is that in every well ordered country individual development and State development are inseparable the one from the other. It is impossible to have a strong State composed of weak individuals. But if the State is dependent on individuals, to an equal extent are individuals dependent on states, for without the State the highest hopes of an individual can never be realized. There are certain things which individuals can reasonably expect the State to perform. Whether our State fulfils all its duties to individuals may be open to question, but seeing that the safety, comfort and whole welfare of individuals are only attainable under a strong Government, it is the duty of each individual composing the nation to do his utmost to help the Government out of the difficulties it has to encounter. The times call for strict economy. As a nation we are ill acquainted with business methods and there is too great a tendency among us to push our own personal interests at the expense of the State. The devotion to public interests displayed during the late

war is by no means so much in evidence now as it was then.

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In the *Kyōiku Jiron* we find a review of Dr. Toda's book on modern Germany entitled *Waga Doitsu Kwan* (My views on Germany), written by Mr. Yamamoto Ryōkichi, which we epitomize below:—Professor Toda's book should prove very valuable to reformers in Japan, as it gives a thorough account of modern Germany under the following eight headings Education, Law and Politics, Armaments, Finance, Industry, Agriculture, Communications and Colonization. The state of things in Germany is constantly contrasted with what is found here, but Dr. Toda goes farther than this: he compares German methods with English, French and American methods, indicating the particulars in which they seem to him to excel or to be defective. The book is distinctly popular in form. It is designed for ordinary Japanese readers rather than for experts. It is singularly free from learned technicalities. On every subject treated Dr. Toda furnishes a number of valuable facts. When writing on Industry, for instance, he gives an account of the lives led by mechanics, their wages, the prices of the necessities of life, and so on. This reveals the fact that relative to wages the cost of living in Germany is pretty much what it is here, but it also makes plain another fact, namely, that the German mechanic spends his money more economically than the Japanese workman. As Dr. Toda's special subject of study is economy, it is but natural that his book should deal more fully with commerce, industry, and the like than with German education and German ethical standards, but what the author has to say on the latter topics is well worth reading. On the subject of education there is one lesson that the book teaches us. It is that in general mental training we are far behind the Germans. We do not teach our students how to think and how to find out things for themselves in the way the Germans do. Then there is a certain practicality that is imparted to the student in German schools which our lads fail to obtain here. In the teaching of special subjects we are not behind the Germans, speaking generally, but in all-round development of the mental powers and capabilities we do not approach them. On the kind of life that a teacher lives in Germany Dr. Toda says little. This is to be regretted, as we Japanese have little information on that subject.

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The *Tō-Zai Nam-Boku* publishes the following two extracts from German papers. The foreign students in German Universities 12 years ago numbered only 1,800. This year there are 3,869 such students. Last year there were as many as 4,349. The decrease is attributed to a great falling off in the number of Russian students owing to the depressed financial state of that country. Japanese students this year numbered 177, Bulgarians 163 and Turks 42. Statistics referring to other countries for this year are as follows:—France, 64; Belgium, 25; Holland, 57; England, 146; America, 301; Austria, 690. A German who has made special investigations in German fiction says that the writers of pornographic novels in that country are invariably women. He had not discovered one instance of a totally bad book which had been written by a man.

In an article quoted by the *Tō-Zai Nam-Boku* Dr. Yokoi Tokio, an authority on Agriculture, affirms that in some parts of Japan there is a flocking to large towns and that agriculture is suffering therefrom. It would seem, says Dr. Yokoi, as though eventually Japan will be, like England, almost solely dependent on imported food. Poverty is on the increase among the farmers and the impossibility of making two ends meet drives hundreds of them into big towns, where there is a demand for cheap labour.

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Mr. T. Urai, who has graduated in Forestry, writes as follows on that subject in the *Kyūshū*. In Germany the love of trees reveals itself everywhere. It is taught in the German text-books used in Primary schools. One of the consequences of this is the great attention Germany has given

to tree-planting. The abundant supply of timber that Germany has kept up has helped the country's progress in numerous ways. In Japan we are all behind in respect of forestry. Building timber, ship timber, wood used for the embankments of rivers, for mines, factories and other purposes have all been going up in price for a long time past owing to the scarcity of material (*Mina genryō ketsubō de toki shite oru*). The amount of wood available for use every year in this country is very small. According to a report issued by the Department of Commerce and Agriculture three years ago giving an account of the money value of Japan's products per year—rice was put at 680 million yen, silk, at 110 million yen, marine products, at 50 million yen and timber at only about 25 million yen. Now about 60 per cent. of the total area of Japan consists of forest land. Though the forest land is about six times as much as that under cultivation, its yield is only about one fortieth part of arable land. Under proper management the yield might be made 30 or 40 times as big as it is now.

In the *Niroku Shinbun* we find an interesting article entitled "Literary Men and Politicians," contributed by Mr. Goto Chūgwai, which contains the following remarks. When we come to inquire to what it is that our leading politicians owe their influence to-day, we find that it is partly to be attributed to their repeated enunciation of vague theories, which seem to impress certain people, and partly to the persistency with which they appeal to public sentiment. In no sense can the leaders of our political parties be considered great men. In most cases they first made themselves known by writing, but neither in their education nor in literary power are they to be compared to our leading writers. In the West there have been striking instances of literary men who have turned out very successful politicians, and it seems to us to be most desirable that their example should be followed in this country. Our literary men hold themselves too much aloof from the workaday world and lay themselves open to the charge of being mere idle theorists and literary dilettantes who do little to develop the country and improve society. The minds of our literary men would certainly be benefited by their taking part in politics. It would save them from a certain super-sensitiveness, from an excessive amount of the croaking spirit, from mental depression and extreme pessimism, to all of which they are now subject. By the busy world in which they live our writers are despised as lacking real strength, as grumblers, as deformed specimens of humanity, not altogether without reason. (*Seken kara bungakusha too yowa-mushi, naki-mushi, kataru-mono no yōni yasuku mirarete ita*). Literary men have it in their power to change public opinion in reference to them. There are not a few literary men in this country who if they entered the political arena would certainly have many followers. Such men as Messrs. Uchida Roan, Higuchi Ryōkyō, Sasakawa Rimpū, Fujita Kumpō, Toyabe Shuntei, Tobari Chikufu, Miyage Setsurei, Nakajima Kotō, Kōda Rohan, Yamagata Kōhō, Iwano Hōmei, Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō, and some others, were they to enter the Diet and discuss politics in right earnest would certainly wield far more influence than men like Messrs. Oishi Masami and Inoue Kakugorō. Their mental calibre and education would qualify them for dealing in a thorough and superior way with all the various questions brought up for discussion session after session. In debating ability, in command of language, in the mental power to master details, in logical acumen and in judgment such writers as we have named and others that might be named would occupy a higher platform than the majority of the men who are now entrusted with the settlement of the nation's affairs.

In commemoration of the publication of its seven thousandth issue, on Aug. 3rd, the *Yamato Shinbun* came out with an illustrated number covering some 30 odd pages. The paper has been in existence 23 years. The present proprietor, Mr. Matsushita Gunji, took the paper over 8 years ago, when it was in a very bad way

and improved it in sundry particulars. Its name was then changed from *Kinsei Jimbutsu-shi* to *Yamato Shinbun*. Seven years ago the office of the paper was totally destroyed by fire. But it soon recovered itself and its circulation, it is said, has considerably increased in recent years. About 18 months ago an attempt was made to increase the circulation of the paper by devoting a small space to German and English, but it was not a financial success, for reasons that were apparent to everybody. Half a column of English is still printed each day, in imitation of the practice of one or two other Japanese newspapers, but it is very doubtful whether the sale of the journal is increased by the adoption of this course, the space devoted to English not being sufficient to tempt readers of that language.

Among the matter published by the *Yamato Shinbun* in its commemorative number there are some remarks of Mr. Ozaki Yukio relating to municipal government in general and to the peculiarities of Tōkyō which seems to us to deserve attention. Mr. Ozaki says that all over the world local autonomy is better developed in small towns and in villages than it is in huge cities. Among the cities of the West local administration is greatly affected by the size of the population and also by the habits, sentiments and previous history of the persons assembled in each place. Every large town has something peculiar to itself, and so it happens that persons who have lived in certain cities bear traits of character that distinguish them from other people. Thus men speak of a Londoner, a Parisian or a Bostonian as a distinct type of humanity. In the Tokugawa era what were called the Edokko began to be noted all over Japan for special characteristics—for a chivalric spirit, great independence, a careless way of using money, honest outspokenness, and so on. Some of these characteristics still remain, but in recent years the population of the metropolis has grown apace and the accessions have hailed from the provinces. So it has happened that all sorts of incongruous elements have collected together in the great city. This renders municipal government difficult. But nevertheless it is better than it was a decade ago.

The *Yamato Shinbun* has published 10 articles on the Ueno School of Music, where, it is alleged, serious abuses have resulted from the mixture of sexes. Reports of a similar kind have appeared in one or two other papers, but it is impossible to say how far they are reliable. The Japanese are strongly opposed to the mixture of boys and girls in schools, asserting that the system followed in some Western countries can never be made to work here, owing to traditional and practically ineradicable notions on this subject.\*

The Demand for School Graduates" is the title of an interesting article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Tōkyō Asahi Shinbun*, the gist of which we now proceed to give:—As things are situated in this country to-day, boys whose parents have very limited means suffer much hardship. At school they have to pass hard examinations in a great many subjects. Some of them imagine that when they graduate their troubles are over, but in numerous instances the reverse is the case. They seek in vain for employment to enable them to keep body and soul together. Parents and guardians, after the strain on the family exchequer caused by the necessity of paying school fees and providing for other incidental expenses expect lads to earn their own living after graduation. But the attitude of the business world to these lads is as a rule distinctly unfriendly. Even low wages they find it hard to obtain. One reason for this is the fact that the ordinary school education given in this country counts for little in the eyes of the majority of business men. To us it seems, says the *Asahi*, that boys are cruelly treated in this country by those who are responsible for the school curriculum now followed and the system of examina-

\* Articles have recently appeared in English papers which maintain that the mixture of sexes in American Schools has on the whole worked badly in respect of the development of character in the case of boys.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

tions in operation and also by society generally. The financial circumstances of our middle classes and the lower orders are such that few who belong to them can scrape together the money needed for the education of boys without suffering much privation, and how great must be their disappointment when they find that the education given to boys does not prove a stepping-stone to permanent, paying work! It is asserted by those who are in a position to know that in no previous year has there been so much distress among graduates as now exists. That on the threshold of life, at a time when under normal conditions all should look bright and hopeful, our young men should be oppressed by burdens which in most other countries few young people are called on to bear is a national calamity for which every serious-minded person should endeavour to find some remedy. That the health of school graduates is much injured by the arduousness of their studies while at school seems to be an undoubted fact. The authorities, while insisting on hard school training, show no disposition to give employment to school graduates in preference to persons of less education. This is certainly wrong.

Writing on "The Behaviour of Soldiers" \* the *Tōkyō Asahi Shinbun* says: The public is always disposed to treat soldiers indulgently as a return for their readiness to die for their country. But as regards our Japanese soldiers, it is true to say that at the present time there is no call at all for this indulgence. Taking the Army as a whole, since the war was over, the men have shown great self-restraint and respect for discipline. The cases of glaring misconduct have been remarkable few. The prevailing spirit among the troops is good, but there is no saying how long it will last. Spirit of this kind is as liable to speedy corruption as fresh fish (*Shiki [士氣] wa nao sengo no gotoshi. Sukoburu fuhai shi yasuki mono tari*). History seems to show that the spirit of soldiers is never better than just after an arduous war, that morals and manners alike degenerate in time of peace. This was so with Ieyasu's famous Mikawa warriors and with the Hatamoto. In this country it has always happened that long years of peace have demoralized our warriors. The troops who served under the Bakufu in its last days were a laughing-stock to the country. No one could have supposed that the fine spirit of the Mikawa warriors could have been so entirely stamped out by the enervating and corrupting influences of a series of uneventful years. Personal courage was retained, however. Some of these soldiers fought well; but their lives were dissolute and their behaviour was frequently outrageous.

Why is it that the finer qualities of warriors are not retained for any length of time? The answer is that they have always been produced under the same condition and they are not apparently maintainable under any other condition. War is the condition to which we refer. Armies are created to-day, not with the object of being used in war, but with the object of maintaining peace by a big show of military preparedness. *Sensō suru ga tame no guntai too tsukurazu shite, sensō sezaruru ga tame no guntai too tsukuru koto to nareba, konnichi ni oite mo, shiki wa shizen ni fuhai sezaruru too yezu*. Hence it is that the true martial spirit is sure to decline. The huge army we have created has been formed with the object of overawing other nations by a big display of numbers, capacity, and general warlike appearance and strength, with the ultimate end of avoiding war. The men who compose that army may be well taught and well disciplined, but it is impossible to infuse into them the spirit of the men to whom war is a daily occupation. The true martial spirit can neither be artificially created nor artificially maintained. And so it will come about that as years of peace succeed each other the character of the soldier will certainly deteriorate, despite all the military precautions taken against it. (*Sensō sezaruru ga tame no guntai wa ikani kyōiku shite mo, kunren shite mo, kekkyoku wa fuhai too manmarubeka*).

\* This article was penned before the Peking episode connected with Captain Kawakita was known in Japan.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



rasaru nari). The policy of modern States is to expend large sums of money in maintaining thousands of men in a state of preparedness for war, in order to prevent war. The men are being trained to do what they are never likely to be called on to do. This they know, and the effect on character is bound to be bad. In this matter we are following in the wake of other nations, and so to maintain the fine old martial spirit in the presence of the numerous corrupting influences of years of peace will prove as impossible to us as to them.

\* \* \*

The Director of the First High School, Dr. Nitobe is well known for his outspokenness on all subjects connected with education. Report says that he is always treading on official corns. Be that as it may, Dr. Nitobe is rendering good service to the nation by the unreserved way in which he exposes mistaken sentiments and wrong principles. In the field of education, despite constant revision of school rules and notwithstanding the fact that teachers are far more efficient to day than they were a decade ago, many harmful notions find strong supporters. A great deal of cant on a variety of subjects falls from the lips of students and only very rarely is it rebuked by teachers. The worship of muscularism, the grandiloquent profession of public-spiritedness and special devotion to State interests, the fashion of referring to business men as mercenary, self-seeking, ignominious types of humanity are all too common among students to-day. In the July number of the *Chūō Kōron* Dr. Nitobe refers to these subjects. Such words as *Tenka* and *Kokka* coming from the lips of students create a bad impression on the mind of Dr. Nitobe, he tells us. A young man's chief concern should be the development of his mental and moral powers. By doing this he will aid the State in the best way possible. To discuss public affairs is not his province. The desire to appear wise beyond his years is a piece of vanity that needs suppression among students. Mr. Kanō Jigorō many years ago started the notion that the practice of that form of wrestling known as *judo* is conducive to morality. There is a general notion prevailing throughout the country that tests of strength and skill of all sorts are especially conducive to moral culture and so what are known as Shōbu-kai (尚武會) have been formed in most of the great towns of Japan. Dr. Nitobe says that he doubts whether physical exercise of this kind improves the character of the young man taking part in it. He does not condemn these forms of recreation, but he points out that they often prove to be conducive to a certain roughness of manner and to self-assertiveness which are anything but desirable or graceful in young men. The notion that from patriotic motives young men should take part in rough sports and tests of strength Dr. Nitobe ridicules as founded on a mistaken notion of patriotism. The very essence of patriotism is the devotion of personal acquirements to the country's interests. It is only in countries where character has been highly developed by individuals that there is anything worthy of being placed at the disposal of the State when a crisis comes. To prate less about devotion to the State and to pay more attention to self-development is the advice given by Dr. Nitobe to Japanese students.

#### CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE PROTECTION IN KOREA OF INVENTIONS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America being desirous to secure in Korea due protection for the inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights of their respective subjects and citizens have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosannin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—The Japanese Government shall cause to be enforced in Korea simultaneously with the operation of this convention, laws and regulations relative to inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights similar to those which now exist in Japan.

These laws and regulations are to be applicable to American citizens in Korea equally as to Japanese and Korean subjects. In case the existing laws and regulations of Japan referred to in the preceding paragraph shall hereafter be modified, those laws and regulations enforced in Korea shall also be modified according to the principle of such new legislation.

Art. II.—The Government of the United States of America engages that in case of the infringement by American citizens of inventions, designs, trade marks or copyrights entitled to protection in Korea, such citizens shall in these respects be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Japanese courts in Korea, the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States being waived in these particulars.

Art. III.—Citizens of possessions belonging to the United States shall have in respect to the application of the present convention the same treatment as citizens of the United States.

Art. IV.—Korean subjects shall enjoy in the United States the same protection as native citizens in regard to inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights upon the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States.

Art. V.—Inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights duly patented or registered in Japan by citizens of the United States prior to the enforcement of the laws and regulations mentioned in Article I hereof shall without further procedure be entitled under the present convention to the same protection in Korea as is, or may hereafter be, there accorded to the same industrial and literary properties similarly patented or registered by Japanese or Korean subjects.

Inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights duly patented or registered in the United States by subjects or citizens of either High Contracting Party or by Korean subjects prior to the operation of the present convention shall similarly be entitled to patent or registration in Korea without the payment of any fees, provided that said inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights are of such a character as to permit of their patent or registration under the laws and regulations above mentioned and provided further that such patent or registration is effected within a period of one year after this convention comes into force.

Art. VI.—The Japanese Government engages to extend to American citizens the same treatment in Korea in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of Japan under the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris, March 20, 1883.

"Hong" marks shall be considered to be commercial names for the purpose of this convention.

Art. VII.—The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after such exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 19th day of the 5th month of the 41st year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of May in the nineteen hundred and eighth year of the Christian era.

K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]  
ROBERT BACON. [L. S.]

#### CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE RECIPROCAL PROTECTION IN CHINA OF INVENTIONS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America being desirous to secure in China reciprocal protection for the inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights of their respective subjects and citizens have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosannin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—Inventions, designs and trade marks duly patented or registered by subjects or citizens of one High Contracting Party in the appropriate office of the other Contracting Party shall have in all parts of China the same protection against infringement by subjects or citizens of such other Contracting Party as in the dominions and possessions of such other Contracting Party.

Art. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in China the protection copyright for their works of literature and art, as well as photographs, to the same extent as they were protected in the dominions of the other party.

Art. III.—In case of infringement in China by a subject or citizen of one of the two High Contracting Parties of any invention, design, trade mark or copyright entitled to protection in virtue of this convention the aggrieved party shall have in the competent territorial or consular courts of such Contracting Party the same rights and remedies as subjects or citizens of such Contracting Party.

Art. IV.—Each High Contracting Party engages to extend to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party the same treatment in China in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of such Contracting Party under the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris, March 20, 1883. "Hong" marks shall be considered to be commercial names for the purpose of this convention.

Art. V.—Subjects of Korea and citizens of possessions belonging to the United States shall have in China the same treatment under the present convention as subjects of Japan and citizens of the United States respectively.

Art. VI.—It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the present convention shall be enforced so far as applicable in any other country in which the contracting Party may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction.

All rights growing out of the present convention shall be recognized in the insular and other possessions and leased territories of the High Contracting Parties and all legal remedies provided for the protection of such rights shall be duly enforced by the competent courts.

Art. VII.—Any person amenable to the provisions of this convention who possesses, at the time the present convention comes into force, merchandise bearing an imitation of a trade mark owned by another person and entitled to protection under said convention, shall remove or cancel such false trade mark or withdraw such merchandise from the market in China within six months from the date of the enforcement of this convention.

Art. VIII.—Unauthorized reproductions by the subjects or citizens of one High Contracting Party prior to the operation of this convention of the works of literature and art as well as photographs of the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party published after the 10th day of May, 1906, and entitled to protection in virtue of this

convention, shall be withdrawn from sale or circulation in China within one year from the date of the enforcement of this convention.

Art. IX.—The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into force together with the convention relative to the protection of inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights in Korea, ten days after such exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 19th day of the 5th month of the 41st year of Meiji corresponding to the 19th day of May in the nineteen hundred and eighth year of the Christian era.

K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]  
ROBERT BACON. [L. S.]

#### YOKOHAMA.

The dead bodies of two women—one about 55 years old and the other, apparently 20 years—who seemed to be mother and daughter, were found on Aug. 6th in the sea off Byobu-ura near Negishi. The right hand of the old woman and the left hand of the young were bound together with a silk cord. They are believed to have committed suicide by throwing themselves into the sea. They were not identified.

M. Iwase, the nominal editor of the *Kosei Shinbun* in Yokosuka, who is charged with having published a military secret, has been removed to the Yokohama District Court. T. Ishiguro, a clerk of the Yokosuka Naval Station who was charged with having supplied the material to the newspaper was sentenced on Aug. 4th by Court Martial to six years' minor confinement.

Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, has issued a notification, No. 70, in connexion with the hydrophobia now prevalent in Yokohama, stating that dog-owners must keep dogs in their compounds, or if they are allowed freedom a muzzle must be used. Any person infringing this notification renders himself liable to 10 days police detention or a fine of between *sen* 5 and *yen* 1.95. Mr. Ishida, Chief of the Yokohama Sanitary Office, says that almost all ownerless dogs have been killed, and that as dog-owners have arranged to muzzle their dogs no anxiety need now be felt. Mr. Ishida warns the public that as soon as any symptom of the disease is observed the dog must be examined by a veterinary surgeon.

Messrs. Y. Mogi and K. Oshima of Yokohama and Messrs. S. Wada and G. Matsu-ura of Shizuoka have been elected to the committee of Income Tax Investigation in the jurisdiction of the Yokohama Tax Bureau.

A detective of the Yokohama Harbour Station arrested a man on Aug. 9th in Miyoshi-cho on a charge of stealing a quantity of brass fittings from some cars in the Yokohama and Shinagawa Railway Stations.

On the afternoon of Aug. 10th a youth while riding down Yatozaka at full speed on his bicycle dashed into the iron railings along the creek-side so violently that he was thrown bodily into the canal, sustaining severe injuries on the head. He was quickly got ashore and medical aid was procured. The doctors who are attending him think that his life is not to be despaired of.

An employee of a local Japanese newspaper has been arrested on a charge of having misappropriated *yen* 500 belonging to his office. On Aug. 10th, he was removed to the District Court.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Aug. 9th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	8	8	2	—	—	—
Died .....	2	1	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases .....	17	73	3	—	—	—
Died .....	—	9	2	—	—	—

During ten days ended Aug. 10th the foreign trade of Yokohama was: Exports, *yen* 4,184,042; and imports, *yen* 2,916,679. Excess of exports was *yen* 1,267,363.

Public Procurator Y. Fukuoka has been appointed to the Yokohama District Court in addition to the Local Court.

At 3.39 a.m. on Aug. 12th, a shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. Two seconds after the occurrence, the motion became severe, the maximum amplitude of horizontal motion being 2.18 millimeters per minute and 30 seconds. The whole duration including vertical motion was 3 minutes and 10 seconds, and the direction was between north and south. At 1.45 p.m. on the same day, another, and more severe shock was also felt in Yokohama.

On the night of Aug. 11th and the following day, heavy rain fell in Yokohama. According to the Observatory, the quantity of rain from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. was 66 millimeters. The Observatory officials believe that in the western districts of Kanagawa prefecture the rain has been heavier.

Landslides have occurred at two places in the Sagami peninsula—near Yokosuka and Uraga respectively—as the result of the recent heavy rainfall. Three houses in all were wrecked and two men sustained slight injuries.

The Kawasaki district is also threatened with floods as the Kogoku-kawa is rising rapidly.

On Aug. 13th, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, issued a notification to the public in connexion with the proposed reception of the American Fleet. He therein announces that the American battleships will arrive here on Oct. 17th and will stay for about a week. During that period citizens are requested to adorn their houses with Japanese and American flags, painted lanterns, etc. The streets throughout the city should also be decorated in every possible way. The various public bodies should organize processions in honour of the visitors, and exhibit fireworks as often as possible.

The coolie trouble at Kanagawa was settled on the evening of Aug. 12th through the efforts of some prominent employees from Tokyo and other places.

About 4 p.m. on Aug. 12th, a coolie lodging in an inn attacked, with a razor, the wife of the innkeeper while she was in bed, injuring her severely in the throat. The offender was immediately arrested by the Isezakicho police. The cause is not reported.

#### YACHTING.

A moderate to fresh southerly breeze prevailed on Saturday and but for a rain squall or two the weather would have left little to be desired.

There was no race for the big boats, though one had been arranged for the Futsu-saki course, *Mary* only going out, though *Nautica* had a short cruise in the course of the afternoon.

Four Mosquito Club yachts, *Sunbeam*, *Pele*, *Winsome* and *Elsa*, raced over the Tachibana-Quarantine Ship course for the *Edna* cup. *Sunbeam* led out of the harbour entrance, *Winsome* next, but at the Tachibana mark *Pele* was first and *Sunbeam* last round. *Sunbeam* got first round the Lightship, followed closely by *Pele*. The three leading boats were close together in beating up the harbour, and having cut her last tack rather fine, *Sunbeam* was only able to get across the line by a half board. *Winsome*, with more room, was 25 seconds later, but as she received 30 seconds she won the cup, the points, however, going to *Sunbeam*. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.15.30	3.35.35	3.35.35
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.30	3.34.55	3.34.25
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.17	3.34.30	3.34.30
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.37	3.40.20	3.39.20

Nine Larks started and four were able to go over the course. Three capsized and two had accidents which put them out of the race. The contest, which was scratch, resulted as follows: 1st No. 12, 3.08.38; and No. 11, 3.10.59; and 3rd No. 10, 3.12.25.

#### STORM.

A heavy storm was experienced in Yokohama on the night of Aug. 7th and early on the following morning. In Yamate-cho and Yamashita-cho, there was no special damage except the destruction of old fences, chimneys, etc. In South Otamachi and Kanagawa several sheds collapsed, the roofs of several houses were damaged and several landslides occurred. In Negishi, several houses were flooded, and a number of telegraphic and telephonic lines were destroyed. In the harbour, the damage was very severe, a large number of small boats being wrecked and several missing. A lighter laden with 30 tons of salt from the German steamer *Sylvia*, sank while on its way to the Customs bonded warehouse in Kanagawa. The sendoes were saved.

In the rural districts of Kanagawa prefecture, the damage seems to have been heavier than in Yokohama. Inquiry was caused to cultivated fields by the heavy downpour combined with the inundations. Kamakura, Enoshima, Chigasaki, and Kugenuma were visited by high waves, several houses situated near the beach being damaged, and at Hayama the wooden and stone fences of the Imperial villa were damaged. About 250 *ken* of the embankment of the river Banyu which was under repair was destroyed.

The *Bankoku Maru* (2,339 tons), belonging to the Oshiro Steamship Company of Nihonbashi, laden with coal from Muroran met, with a heavy storm off Shirasura, Chiba Prefecture, and was at the mercy of the waves with her rudder shattered. On Saturday at 3 a.m. the vessel sank and only eleven out of 38 of the crew and 1 passenger were saved but with severe injuries. The ship was built in England in 1873, and during the Japan-Chinese, and Russo-Japanese wars was employed as a transport. The loss is estimated at *yen* 100,000.

Telegrams from the provinces also report damage in connexion with the storm. In Shizuoka prefecture all the rivers overflowed their banks, causing destructive inundations. Telegraph poles collapsed in some places. A train was delayed between Kanbara and Ejiri for half an hour. The well-known bridges Tenryu, Koike and Tsurumi were washed away. Similar damage was sustained in Hamamatsu, where telegraphic and railway services were temporarily stopped. In Nagoya, railway service was also impeded and about 6,000 houses were inundated, 3 bridges were washed away, and several buildings collapsed. The loss in Kyoto is estimated at *yen* 100,000 in all. Further telegrams from central and northeastern districts report more or less damage. Some lives were lost.

#### NIPPON KEIBA KWAI, MEGURO.

The following is the result of the drawing for 25 Australian Subscription horses, recently arrived by the S.S. *Prinz Sigismund*, shipped by George G. Kiss, Sydney.

No. Drawers	No. Drawers
1. Osada.	14. K. Hiranuma.
2. M. Kimura.	15. Seki.
3. K. Mori.	16. Katsura.
4. Imabayashi.	17. Naka.
5. Nakadai.	18. Nile.
6. Dead.	19. Emori.
7. Minada.	20. Sonoda.
8. Ii.	21. Takagi.
9. Sumiyoshi.	22. Katsura.
10. Iida.	23. Oyamada.
11. Kaneyama.	24. Dead.
12. Morito.	25. S. Sato.
13. I. Kimura.	

The steamer *Tsinan* with 20 Australian mares consigned by the Kiss firm to the Keihin (Kawasaki) Race Club, is reported by telegram to have encountered heavy weather on the Australian coast, and to have lost 6 of her cargo. Steps were at once taken to replace them and the additional mares will probably arrive ten days or a fortnight later than the main body.

The N.R.C. have placed an order with the Kiss firm for *yen* 1,000 mares for the next Spring Meeting.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## SHIPPING CASE.

In an appeal lodged by Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co., against Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the Yokohama agents of the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., claiming yen 1,501.29 for the short delivery of flannel and white shirtings brought by steamers belonging to the foregoing shipping lines judgment was passed on July 27th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

1.—Judgment given in the Yokohama District Court in favour of the ship owners is quashed.

2.—The respondents were ordered to pay to the appellants yen 1,303.65, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from May 4th, 1905, until the execution of the judgment.

3.—The remainder of the appellants' claim was dismissed.

4.—Respondents were ordered to bear the costs of the hearings in the Yokohama Court and in the present Court.

It may be recalled that Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. instituted a case against the Yokohama agents of the same shipping firms, in the Yokohama District Court in 1905 for short delivery of one case containing flannel and two cases containing white shirtings. After several hearings, the plaintiffs' claim was dismissed on the ground that the goods were shipped in England and the bills-of-lading were made in accordance with British law, and that according to the shipping documents the ship owners were not liable for the loss of the goods through unavoidable accident or theft. The plaintiff firm appealed to the Tokyo Appeal Court against this judgment.

The ground of the judgment delivered in the Appeal Court is that the ship owners were responsible for the goods until these were carried to the destination specified in the shipping documents and were delivered to the consignees.

The facts found and the reasons adopted by the Tokyo Court in the judgment are held over till next issue.

The following is the text of the judgment given in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the appeal instituted by Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. against the Ocean Steamship Company and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the gist of which decision was published in a previous issue of this journal.

**FACTS.**—Appellants' Counsel asked the Court to quash the judgment in the Yokohama District Court and also to order the two respondent firms to pay jointly to Appellants yen 1,501.29 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from May 4th, 1905, till the execution of judgment and also to order them to bear the costs. Respondents' Counsel asked the Court to dismiss the appeal.

Appellants' Counsel stated as facts in the dispute that (1) one case contained flannel, 1,222 yards in all and 30 inches in width, and two cases contained 124½ pieces of white shirting in all, 40 yards in length and 36 inches in width each. The foregoing three cases were missing when delivery was about to be taken at Yokohama from the Yokohama agents of the respondents. The cost of the one case of flannel was yen 720.98 including duty and consumption tax paid, and of the white shirtings was yen 780.31, including duty and tax paid. The claim of appellants was made on these three cases undelivered. (2) The goods in question ought to be delivered in the enclosure of the Yokohama Customs to appellants who were the consignees and also bearers of the bill-of-lading. Respondents must maintain their responsibility until the goods were delivered to the consignees. (8) Exhibit No. 2 of A-1, namely a bill-of-lading for 15 cases of white shirtings, was issued in Kobe. Consequently the transportation contract should be dealt with under Japanese law and not in accordance with British law though the shipping document expressed that the contract should be dealt with under British law. All the clauses in the shipping document were in English. The document was first received by Toda Sokichi, who did

not understand the foreign language. The clauses could not be taken as conditions mutually agreed on between the Japanese and the Kobe agent of the respondents. (4) Even supposing that the present dispute was to be dealt with in accordance with British law as shown in Exhibits 1 and 2 of A-1, an objection should be made as to the meaning of "thieves" on which respondents claimed to be free from responsibility. "Thieves" would include theft accompanying a forcible action as was often mentioned in marine insurance policies and would not include secret thieves only. Even if the word includes secret thieves only, the Yokohama agents did not pay all possible attention to the goods after the whole lot was landed in the customs grounds. Through the carelessness of a landing agent employed by respondents, three cases of the lot were stolen in the day time. The crime was entirely to be attributed to grave negligence on the part of respondents. In such a case respondents could not escape their responsibility even though there were clauses in the document favourable to them. Even if respondents might escape from their responsibility under English law, Art. 592 of the Japanese Commercial Code was applicable to such a matter. The article of the Commercial Code was provided for the benefit of the public interest. According to Art. 30 of the Ordinance, the present dispute should be dealt with under the foregoing article of the Commercial Code. Thus respondents could not be exempted from responsibility. The further contention need not be given here as it was the same as that used in the lower Court.

Respondents' Counsel held that the transportation contract should be treated in accordance with British law as the clauses provided in Exhibits No. 1 and 2 of A-1, namely, original bill-of-lading issued in England and another bill-of-lading issued at Kobe on account of the transshipment of the goods there. According to British law, the word "thieves" in the shipping documents includes secret larcenies, and the ship's owners were free from the action of a thief. Respondents paid every attention to protecting the goods in question and had not been guilty of negligence as alleged by Appellants' Counsel. Even supposing that the loss of the property originated in the alleged negligence of respondents, their responsibility was removed in consequence of the special clauses in Exhibit A-1. Respondents availed themselves of the further statements given in the lower Court.

As evidence, Appellants' Counsel produced Exhibits A-1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, as well as the statements in the lower Court by Hattori Isamu, Nagase Renji and Minamide Benzo. Counsel also availed himself of the statements in the present Court by Mr. A. J. Parkhill, Toda Sokichi, Kobayashi Kumanoshin, Sasaki Seitaro, Hattori Isamu and Matsunami Jin-ichiro, and of the statement by Respondents' Counsel at the hearing in the lower Court which took place on May 14th, 1906. Appellants' Counsel further availed himself of Exhibits B 4 and 5 produced by Respondents' Counsel.

Respondents' Counsel referred to Exhibits B 1-5 and availed himself of the statements given in the lower Court by Minamide Benzo, Kobayashi Kumanoshin, Mr. A. J. Parkhill, Hattori Isamu and Sasaki Seitaro, and in the present Court by Matsunami Jin-ichiro, Hattori Isamu, and Sasaki Seitaro who were examined as experts or witnesses. Counsel admitted the existence of all evidence produced by Appellants' Counsel.

**REASONS.**—(1) There was no dispute between the parties on the facts that the ship's owners had accepted instructions from appellants to transport white shirtings and flannel; in consequence of these instructions, the ships' agents issued the bill-of-lading, Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1; and appellants were the consignees of the goods and bearers of the shipping documents. It is explicit that according to Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1, one case marked "S.N. 6874" containing flannel, one of a lot consisting of seven cases in all, and also two cases marked "S.N. 283 and 844" containing white shirting, belonging to a lot consisting of twenty cases in all, were short-delivered. Nevertheless, Respondents' Counsel held that the whole cargo

was delivered to the consignees but did not produce sufficient evidence as to his contention. Therefore his point could not be admitted.

(2.) In Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1, it is notified, as contended by Respondents' Counsel, that cargo should be delivered to consignees on board the ships and that after the goods leave the ship, the ship-owner's responsibility terminates. Yet it is also noted in a subsequent clause that sometimes the shipping firms land, in lighters employed by them, cargo destined for Japan and Kosaku (?) and that in this case, the responsibility of the ship-owners under the bills-of-lading would continue until the goods were landed and delivered to the consignees. According to the statement by Hattori Isamu, who was examined in the lower Court as an expert, goods imported from a foreign country were always delivered to the consignees at the enclosure of the Yokohama Customs. This has been a shipping business practice for thirty years past, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign bill-of-lading has a clause making delivery of the cargo on board the ship. Further it is inferred from the endorsement made on Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1 that Messrs Butterfield and Swire, the agents of the respondent firms employed Captain A. Weston as landing agent in order to ship or land goods for them. Therefore the clause—that the responsibility of Respondents would terminate after giving delivery of cargo on board the ship, as contended by Respondents' Counsel, could not be taken as applicable to the goods brought to Yokohama or other ports in Japan. They must be handed over to the consignees at the landing place specified by the Customs. Consequently the contention of Respondents' Counsel that his clients' responsibility would terminate when the goods were removed from the ship could not be admitted. Respondents' Counsel also urged that Captain A. Weston was not employed by the ship-owners and that practically he landed the goods on behalf of the Appellants. Nevertheless, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire made an endorsement on the shipping documents that delivery of the goods would be made by Captain A. Weston at the hatoba. Also according to Hattori Isamu, who was examined in the lower Court as an expert, Capt. A. Weston landed the cargo in the capacity of representative of the Respondents. Consequently the above mentioned contentions of Respondents' Counsel are all groundless.

(3) Minamide Benzo, a convict in the Yokohama Jail at that time, who was examined in the present Court as a witness, stated that in April, 1905, he stole two cases containing white shirting and one case containing flannel, all with the mark "S. W." in the triangle, from the enclosure of the Yokohama Customs. He did not remember the numbers accompanying the mark. At a hearing in the lower Court, Tōme Tomotaro stated that three cases of shirtings and flannel with the mark "S.W." in a triangle, belonging to the appellant firm, had been stolen from a shed in the grounds of the Customs in 1905. The statements by the foregoing two men entirely agreed. There was no doubt that one case of flannel and two cases of shirtings, which were short delivered to Appellants, had been stolen in April, 1905, from a shed in the Customs compound. There was no evidence rebutting the statements by Sasaki Seitaro, who was examined in the present Court, and by Minamide Benzo, examined in the lower Court.

(4) In the bills-of-lading, namely, Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1, a clause was provided that the transportation contracts should be dealt with under British law. Accordingly the contracts should be treated under British law in accordance with Clause 1 of Art. 7 of the Ordinance. Yet Appellants' Counsel contended that a third party, Toda Sokichi by name, who did not understand English received the bills-of-lading at Kobe and that the shipping documents should be treated under Japanese law as the delivery of the documents took place in Japan. Counsel availed himself of the statement of the man, Toda Sokichi, who was examined in the lower Court. Nevertheless the witness, Toda Sokichi, did not personally conclude the shipping contract. Takeda Tsunejiro, a man in the same office, made the contract



on behalf of Toda with the Kobe branch of Respondents. Takeda understood English to some extent. Toda Sokichi, who understood the contents of the bills-of-lading, namely, the conditions with reference to rights and obligations, received the documents from Takeda Tsunejiro. Therefore, the contention of Respondents' Counsel, that the receiver had not consented to the conditions in the documents, was not admissible.

(5) As already explained, the bills-of-lading must be treated under British law. In a clause in the documents, the word "thieves" was used as a special instance under which ship-owners would be exempted from responsibility. Respondents' Counsel insisted that the word meant secret larcenies while Appellants' Counsel held that "thieves" meant men who relied on forcible action for committing theft. It is still a question among British jurists whether "thieves" means forcible theft or secret theft. There has not yet been a definition given by judges or law scholars in general. According to Exhibit B-4, "thieves" in the bills-of-lading should be taken in the same sense as used in the conditions in marine insurance policies. According to Exhibit 3 of A-6, namely Arnold's *Marine Insurance Law*, "thieves" in marine insurance policies involves forcible theft and does not include secret larcenies. From this reasoning, it may be inferred that "thieves" in Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 of A-1, viz. bills-of-lading, means men who employ forcible actions for committing theft, and not secret larcenies. This inference agrees with the view adopted by Judge Archibald as shown in Exhibit B 4. A similar view is given on page 43 of Charnier and Owston's *Marine Insurance Law* published in 1903. From the foregoing views, the view adopted by most British jurists as to the meaning of "thieves" will be clear. If "thieves" include all who commit theft as stated by Matsunani who was examined in the present Court as an expert, ship-owners will always escape from responsibility by using such ambiguous words. The result will be that conflict takes place with the definition which was employed by British jurists for a long time past.—Refer to Exhibit B 5, namely the view adopted by Judge Fry that ship-owners were not permitted to escape from responsibility unless there was clear language in the bills-of-lading. Thus it is to be concluded as to "thieves" in the documents in question that the goods were not stolen by a thief employing forcible action but by secret larceny as already referred to in the views of British jurists. Therefore the Appeal Court will not admit the contention of Respondents' counsel that the goods in question had been stolen by a thief employing forcible actions, and that consequently the ship-owners would be exempted from responsibility for the loss of the property.

(6.) There is no doubt that Ship-owners must pay for goods lost which ought to be delivered to the consignees at an appointed time and place and the price of such goods should be based on the current market value. (Refer to page 877 of Carper's *Sea Transportation Law*.) A portion of the flannel was lost during the period from April 15th to 29th, 1905; and a portion of the white shirtings was missing during the time from April 17th to May 3rd in the same year. The remaining portions of the flannel and shirtings were delivered at the time above mentioned. Naturally the goods short delivered ought to have been handed over to the consignees at the same time and place—the landing place specified by the Yokohama Customs,—as was admitted by Respondents' Counsel. Consequently the prices of the goods lost should be based on current quotation on the Yokohama market at that time. As shown in Exhibits Nos. 1 and 3 of A 4, the case marked S.M. 283 contained 1,222 yards flannel, 30 inches wide. It was stated by Nagase Renji examined in the lower Court that the price of flannel of similar quality was *sen* 51 per yard on the Yokohama market from April 14th to the beginning of the following month in 1905. Therefore the whole cost of the flannel lost was *yen* 629 33. As also shown in Exhibit No. 2 of A-4, other two cases contained 124 3/10 pieces of white shirtings, each 40 yards in length and 36 inches wide. According to the same expert, the market cost of shirtings of similar quality was *yen*

5.40 per piece, making a total of *yen* 674 33. Respondents are jointly liable to pay to appellants *yen* 1,303 65, the total price of the two lots, and also to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the time when the goods were to be delivered until the execution of this judgment. The rate of interest is that commonly employed in commercial circles in Great Britain.—(Refer to page 724 of the fourth edition of Carper's *Marine Transportation Law*, and to a case between the British-Columbia Saw Mill company and the *Nettleship* described on page 499 of *Law Report Vol. III* which case explains current price and rate of interest. The foregoing sums are entered by the Court as a portion of the claim of appellants, and the remainder of their claim is dismissed.) Appellants included in their claim duty and consumption tax, which their Counsel asserted had been paid to the Customs before delivery was made. There is no sufficient evidence, however, to support contention of Counsel. Therefore Appellants' claim for duty and tax is not entertained by the Court. The costs are to be treated under clause 1 of Art 73 and clause 2 of Art 73 of the Procedure of the Civil Code, as shown previously.

This judgment is signed by Presiding Judge Yanagawa Katsuzo and Judge Associates Tomita Suketaro, Yokomura Yonetaro, and Sasaki Kiji, at the 3rd civil section of the Tokyo Appeal Court. Dated July 24th 1908.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE "COMET."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your issue of 3rd Aug. headed "A Comet," this was an exceptionally large and brilliant meteor, and passed Dairi (Buzen) at 10.07 p.m. on the 31st July.

The motion was so slow (south to north-east) that people had time to come from other parts of my house to witness it.

It is probable that the meteor struck the earth in N.W. Sliokoku; it would be interesting to know where.

Yours truly

N.Y.Z

Moji, August 5th, 1908.

### YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I observe a paragraph in your yesterday's issue intimating that the Editor of the *Rudder* has been pleased to offer a prize to the Yokohama Yacht Club for a long distance race. In view of the present condition of the Club I very much fear that in this case the giving of such a prize is like the throwing of the proverbial pearls.

With the exception of the Lark class, which is run as a semi-independent branch of the Club I believe, and a little racing amongst the 22 rating class, the Yokohama Yacht Club is dead. Dead as a door-nail!

In 1886 when the Club was started (it was called a Sailing Club then, and it was a Sailing Club) we had only one or two boats, which by a stretch of courtesy might be called yachts, but we had enthusiasm and we had sport. We got old ship's boats, or anything we could lay hands on, we decked them in and we ballasted them, and we had sport—lots of it!

To-day we have a fine fleet of yachts *Kingsfisher*, *Mary*, *Aborigine*, *Maid Marion*, *Riever*, *Wanderer*, *Namika*, *Cygnel*, *Banzai*, *Aimee*, *Nina*, *Asagao*, and others which might take part in racing, in fact any amount of material, but no committee capable of organizing a race!

When a racing club is run by a fossilized committee in such a perfunctory manner that the members lose their interest in the racing, surely it is high time to try a new broom.

It is a mistake to think that there is not as much enthusiasm in sport to-day as there was twenty years ago. Yacht owners will race their craft to-day just as gladly as they did then, provided that the conditions will afford them sport. This is another illustration of the fact that the efficiency of a committee is not necessarily ensured by its members being all individually good fellows.

I have a great deal more to say about the Yokohama Yacht Club, but at present will not trespass farther on your valuable space.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN OWSTON,

Yokohama, August 13th, 1908.

## CRICKET.

The game on Saturday, Foster's XI. v. Kilby's XI., resulted in an easy win for the former by 153 runs to 68, the top scorers being P. E. Bousfield, 37; V. A. Hearne, 23; B. C. Foster, 20; A. J. Cornes, 40. For Kilby's eleven the only batsmen to get into double figures were C. von Fallot, 12; H. W. Kilby, 13; W. F. Bludgon, 13; and E. L. Squire, 19.

### B. C. FOSTER'S XI.

A. G. Hearne, bowled von Fallot	1
H. T. Hume, bowled Kilby	3
P. E. Bousfield, c. Vincent b. Squire	37
W. Morris, bowled von Fallot	0
V. A. Hearne, l.b.w. b. Hayward	23
B. C. Foster, bowled von Fallot	20
A. J. Cornes, bowled Bludgon	40
N. Buckle, bowled Bludgon	16
G. Grey, bowled Bludgon	0
L. M. Whyte, not out	7
W. Blundell, bowled Bludgon	0
Extras	6

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### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Von Fallot	78	24	7	3
Kilby	48	35	1	1
Squire	36	27	—	1
Hayward	30	29	—	1
Bludgon	44	32	—	4

Von Fallot bowled a wide.

### H. W. KILBY'S XI.

R. E. Davur, c. Buckle b. Foster	1
W. Hayward, c. and b. Buckle	2
C. von Fallot, bowled Foster	12
H. W. Kilby, bowled Buckle	13
W. F. Bludgon, bowled Foster	13
E. L. Squire, l.b.w., b. Buckle	19
L. C. Sharman, not out	4
J. Meredith, bowled Buckle	0
W. Gray, c. and b. Buckle	1
S. A. Vincent, bowled Bousfield	1
W. Graham, c. Hearne b. Bousfield	0
Extras	2

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### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Buckle	54	31	1	5
Foster	48	30	1	3
Bousfield	14	5	—	2

The V. C. & A. C. played a match against a team from the P. & O. steamer *Syria* on Sunday afternoon and won very easily, with an innings to spare.

### V. C. & A. C.

P. E. Bousfield, st. Meredith b. Evans	57
H. C. Gregory, bowled Evans	39
N. Buckle, c. & b. Davis	1
A. G. Hearne, not out	29
W. S. Read, bowled Meredith	70
H. W. Martyr, not out	14
W. Hayward	0
D. E. M. Drummond	0
B. Deveson	0
B. C. Foster	0
A. E. Bateman	0
Extras	12

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### "SYRIA."

W. Jackson, bowled Read	2
C. Filler, bowled Read	6
W. F. Budgen, not out	28
S. R. Pearson, bowled Read	0
W. Hamilton, st. Martyr b. Foster	0
L. Evans, bowled Foster	0
G. J. Jenkins, bowled Read	2
G. K. Greig, bowled Read	0
W. J. Davis, bowled Foster	1
J. C. Meredith, l.b.w., b. Bousfield	12
R. Balston, bowled Bousfield	0
Extras	3

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### "SYRIA" (2ND INNINGS.)

W. F. Bludgon, bowled Bousfield	0
L. Evans, bowled Bousfield	5
J. C. Meredith, bowled Bousfield	2
C. Fitter, bowled Hayward	2
S. R. Pearson, c. Foster, b. Bousfield	4
J. G. Jenkins, run out	1
W. Hamilton, bowled Hayward	6
G. Greig, bowled Bousfield	0
M. Jackson, not out	2
W. J. Davis, run out	2
R. Ralston, c. Deveson, b. Hayward	0
Extras	0

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## VISCOUNT ENOMOTO.

## AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Viscount Enomoto is reported to be seriously ill as the natural consequence of his advanced age.

By the order of the Tokugawa Shogunate, he proceeded to the Netherlands and received his education there at a naval college. In 1866, he returned home on board the corvette *Kanyō Maru* built at Amsterdam to the order of the Feudal Government. In the civil war of the Restoration, he commanded the naval forces of the Tokugawa and fought against the Imperialists at Hakodate for several months. On surrendering, he suffered confinement in a prison in Tokyo. He was, however, released one or two years later, and immediately received an appointment as special envoy to St. Petersburg in order to conclude the treaty respecting the exchange of Saghalien for the Kuriles. In 1882, he was gazetted Minister to Peking. Since then, and up to the present time, he has occupied several high positions in the Ministry. He is now 74 years old.

## A SPORTING OFFER.

The Editor of the *Rudder* has offered to present a cup for a long distance yacht race in local waters. The *Rudder* is the leading yachting paper of the world, and has done invaluable work in fostering the true spirit of sport in yachting, not only in the States, but all over the world. During the past few years the *Rudder* has been instrumental in promoting long distance yacht races in various quarters of the globe, and there is little doubt that these races for *Rudder* Cups are more beneficial to the real sport of yacht racing, than the races for the American Cup itself.

Leaving minor details to be settled by the Club managing the race, the only stipulations laid down by the donor of the Cup are that the race shall be open to all yachts whose owners will enter, and that the distance shall be not less than 100 miles.

Further details will be published later on, when the course has been decided on. For a first attempt, a race round Hatsushima, just off Ajiro on the Idzu coast, will probably be most suitable.

## FIRES.

Early on the morning of Aug. 8th fire broke out in the district of Niiseki, Akita prefecture, destroying 106 houses. About the same time, an outbreak of fire occurred in Terato-machi, Utsunomiya, ten houses being burned down. The cause in the last case was sparks from the locomotive of a train.

Fire occurred in Tomikawa-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, at 5.10 p.m. on Aug. 10th, destroying four houses. Negligence is reported to have been the cause.

About midnight on Aug. 10th, fire broke out in the district of West Kubiki, Niigata prefecture, fifty-four buildings being destroyed including three warehouses and a school. One person was killed.

About the same time, another outbreak of fire occurred in North Murakami, Yamagata prefecture burning down twenty-one houses.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A new case of cholera was reported on August 8th at Moji.

A gas explosion has occurred at the Miike coal mine, six workmen being injured.

Mr. N. Someya, formerly Resident in Korea, has been appointed first Consul at Batavia.

The British torpedo destroyer *Whiting*, driven ashore in the Hongkong typhoon, has been floated and docked.

On Aug. 10th, a destructive storm was experienced in Oita prefecture. In the district of Hayami, many houses were damaged. One

person was drowned; three were crushed to death by the collapsing of a house; eleven are missing; and 23 bridges have been washed away.

It is said that Prince Henry of the Netherlands intends to pay a visit to the Dutch East Indies in the course of this year.

According to a Tokyo paper, Dr. Mano of the Department of Education, will be appointed President of the Kyoto University.

There has been a decrease in trade in British North Borneo during the past year to the value of \$592,906, or a little over 7½ per cent.

A case of cholera appeared on a British steamer which arrived at Moji on Aug. 9th from Shanghai. The patient was an Indian among the crew.

Mr. Newenham A. E. Graydon, F. R. G. S., the Special Commissioner of the Oxford University Press, has again arrived in Japan on a short visit.

A telegram from Otaru reports that the Hiro-umi Steamship Company's steamer *Myō Maru* has gone ashore at Senhoshi, in the district of Rijiri. She is expected to be soon refloated.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the siren at Yerimo-zaki Lighthouse, Province of Hidaka, is not sounded at present.

Aug. 7th being the 18th anniversary of the birth of Prince Fumi, a daughter of the Emperor, now at Miyanosita, the usual celebration was held at the villa.

Barons M. Inouye and H. Okubo have been promoted from lieutenant-generals to the rank of general; and Vice-Admiral Baron S. Hidaka has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

A Moji telegram reports that on Aug. 8th a British steamer collided with a German steamer in the Strait owing to the storm. Both sustained damage which was estimated at yen 2,500 each.

Hydrophobia seems to be prevalent in Tokyo. On Aug. 9th, two dogs attacked three men in the Shiba Urban Division. The dogs were at once taken to the Metropolitan Police Office for examination.

Referring to the serious riots in Bombay, a telegram to Hongkong states that the Volunteers were turned out. They fired and killed five of the mob. All the military were under arms and in readiness for action.

A man armed with a sword broke into the house of a merchant living in Takashiro-cho Kyobashi, near Shinbashi, early on the morning of Aug. 10th, but escaped on finding he was detected by one of the occupants.

According to a telegram from Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Loomis, the Chairman of the American Committee to the proposed Japanese Grand Exhibition, will arrive in Tokyo about Sept. 20th.

A thunder-storm was experienced in the district of North Koma, Yamanashi prefecture. As a result of the inundations which followed some bridges were washed away and several houses damaged. Landslides occurred at several places.

Early on the morning of July 31st, an armed man broke into the house of a French Missionary living at Fukuyama-cho, Hiroshima, but while menacing two servants, was arrested by two policemen who happened to be passing the street.

A telegram to the *China Mail* from its Singapore correspondent states:—The rumour which is being circulated in regard to the capture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the rebel leader, is without foundation. Sun Yat-sen is at present comfortably living at Singapore.

A Peking dispatch states that H. E. Cleng Wen-ping, Admiral of the Yangtze, has been impeached by Censors on various serious counts and that in response to the recommendation of the Ministry an Imperial Rescript has been issued

commanding Viceroy Ché Kuei-lung of the Hukuang provinces to investigate the charges. We may state that the Admiral of the Yangtze is Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces of the five provinces Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the night of Aug. 6th on the steamer *Choko Maru* at Otaru. The flames were put out at 3 o'clock the following morning. The crew and passengers escaped injury, but a portion of the cargo was damaged. The fire is reported to have originated in the engine room.

It seems from official correspondence published in Hongkong papers "that the United States Government did not accept the invitation of the Hongkong Government to the American Fleet to visit Hongkong; and it would appear that a mistake was made in the cablegram from London to this Government on the subject."

The Postmaster-General's instruction that in future "the time and attention of his staff is not to be spent over correspondence intentionally addressed in a puzzling manner" is a welcome reform that has been long delayed. The only wonder is that this protection of hard-worked public servants against funny people was not established long ago.

The sailing vessel *Horai Maru* went ashore about 4 p.m. on Aug. 8th at Chiyogasaki between Uraga and Kumihama and was subsequently wrecked. It appears that she left Bonin island on June 27th with a cargo of stuffed birds, etc., valued at yen 13,000 in all. About 3 nautical miles off Oshima, at 3 p.m. on Aug. 7th, she encountered a gale. The crew were saved.

The *Seattle Post Intelligencer* states that the Boston S.S. Co.'s big liner *Shawmut* is to be withdrawn from the Oriental run and will be replaced by the steamship *Inveric*. The United States Government has not yet announced, the paper adds, whether the *Shawmut* and *Tremont* will be purchased for use in connection with the Panama canal.

A correspondent writing to a Hankow paper from Changsha recounts an exciting episode. He says that the Commissioner of Customs was out walking with his favourite sporting dog, when the animal suddenly "pointed," and up rose a leopard which fortunately did not appear ferocious, and made off. A *battue* was organised by the residents, but their quarry had disappeared.

On July 31 the British Municipal Council at Hankow served an injunction on the Tung Che Ice Co., prohibiting them from manufacturing or selling ice until the health officer was satisfied that no danger need be apprehended from its use. The *Hankow Daily News* states that two deaths were found to be "distinctly traceable to their ice" and comments strongly upon the attitude of the Ice Co. in not closing down voluntarily when this was proved to be the case.

A Japanese subject was charged with stealing from a dressing room at the Walthamstow Palace Theatre a lady's half hoop diamond ring, valued at £30, the property of Daisy Dormer, a music-hall artist. The Bench said the case was a difficult one, for they felt they were not dealing with a thief. Under the circumstances, and on the promise of the brother of the prisoner to redeem and return the ring, she would be bound over on her brother's surety to come up for judgment if called on.

H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Special Chinese Commissioner to the American Government, was received in audience by the Empress-Dowager on July 30th, and was to leave for the United States in the course of a few days. The grant of the brevet rank of President of a Ministry recently accorded to H. E. Tang by Imperial Edict is held to indicate his probable promotion to be President of the Waiwupu on his return next spring from Washington. In these circumstances it is expected that H. E. Yuan Shih-kai will become Comptroller-General of the Ministry of War in the place of Prince Ching. It is reported that

while his Excellency was received in farewell audience by the Throne the Empress Dowager commanded him to study the conditions of affairs prevailing in Europe, after carrying out his special mission to the United States; and that the sum of ¥1,400,000 for his expenses has been provided for by the Waiwupu.

Mr. S. Araki, a Public Procura'or of the Numadzu Local Court, who was recently reported to have disappeared, was arrested on Aug. 10th in Tokyo. Tokyo contemporaries say that he accepted a bribe from a gambler while attached to the Kisaradzu Local Court in Chiba Prefecture.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that Hommoku Lightship, at the entrance to Yokohama Harbour, will be replaced by the following lighted buoy about the middle of September this year:—Construction and painting:—iron can buoy, painted black, surrounded by a lattice work supporting the lantern. Height of light above the water:—about 15 feet. Character of light:—Pintch gas occulting white light. Further notice will be given when the replacing has been effected.

According to a telegram received in Yokohama on Aug. 6th, money interest has gone up in Lyons by  $\frac{1}{2}$  making  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In New York, the interest rate also went up by  $\frac{1}{4}$  making a quotation of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. A change was also noted in London, the discount for 3 months' sight going down by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , making a grade of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., while that for 4 months' sight advanced to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Gold bullion went up to 77s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Chinese bonds rose gradually, making a price of £100 $\frac{3}{4}$  which has not been noted for a long time past.

Affairs in Acheen have indeed taken a new course, says a Straits contemporary. Formerly the official reports of successful encounters with the rebels spoke only of the enemy's loss in killed. No mention was made of wounded or prisoners, owing, doubtless, to the fact that no quarter was given, and that prisoners were simply shot down. An official telegram from Acheen dated July 13, shows that a change has set in, by noting an engagement, in which only two of the enemy fell, but 15 of them were taken prisoners. The point is that Achinese who lay down their arms are no longer killed straight off.

According to the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*, the heavy increase in working expenses has compelled the Hamburg American Line and the North German Lloyd Company to take steps to secure financial assistance from the German Government in the form of loans of Imperial funds at a low rate of interest. The Leipzig journal understands that a well-known Berlin banker has already approached the Emperor William on this subject, and that his Majesty has expressed himself in favour of the proposal. According to this account, the Government loans would be devoted to new construction.

During a baseball game between the Shanghai Club and the U.S.S. *Concord* a very unfortunate accident took place. Mr. Laurence Bittner, who was on third base, while endeavouring to get home threw himself down to touch the plate. He just failed and in falling fractured his elbow and also injured his thumb. Fortunately Dr. Tucker, Assistant at St. Luke's Hospital, was among the spectators and rendered first aid. Mr. Bittner was then conveyed away in a motor car. While the Doctor was arranging a temporary splint Bittner asked—"I suppose I was out?"—and says a contemporary, seemed disappointed on receiving an affirmative reply.

The Japanese gunboat *Fushimi* has gone ashore on Tuntien Lake in Chehkiang. Bluejackets are busily engaged in trying to float her. On Aug. 6th, the Japan-China Steamship Company's steamer *Shonan Maru* attempted unsuccessfully to do so. According to a naval officer, says the *Asahi*, the water in the lake is subject sometimes to sudden reduction. The present accident seems to be attributable to an unexpected fall in the water level in consequence of the drought. It is

hoped that the ship may be floated after the next heavy rain. Otherwise, she must be left in her present position until the spring when the water will rise after the melting of the snow. No damage has been sustained by the ship.

Magnetic iron sand abounds on the South Coast of Java close to the port of Tjilatjap, either mixed with sea sand or in separate deposits. It is found in enormous quantities which are practically inexhaustible, owing to fresh supplies being continually washed ashore by the sea. To work the deposits in the province of Banyumas, a syndicate has just been granted concessions to run for 40 and 75 years over an area of 4,695 acres. Another syndicate has applied for concessions covering 4,517 acres. Samples of the sand sent to Europe have been favourably reported upon. It is intended, says an exchange, to utilise a new invention for winning iron and steel from this sand, which was patented in England in 1907. The two syndicates are capitalised at £1,500,000.

It is understood, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that an agreement has been arrived at between Viceroy Yang, of Chihli, and Tartar General Chang, of Ili, whereby a large cotton-spinning and weaving company is to be started in Tientsin jointly by the provincial governments of Chihli and Ili. The sum of ¥1,300,000 has been raised for the former purpose and an equal sum will be provided for the latter. The first lot of machinery, which has been ordered from Russia, is expected to arrive shortly. We may state *en passant* that Viceroy Yang, with his well-known interest in industrial matters, proposes to send a deputation under Taotai Shih Shao chi (better known as Alfred Sze), who is a competent official and can write and speak English fluently to visit the industrial centres in Europe.

The conditions of another "public" tender, this time for the Peking-Hankow Railway, are published by the *N. C. Daily News*. Sleepers to the number of 300,000 are required by this company, and the first consignment of 200,000 is to be delivered in October. The decision to call for tenders was taken in Peking on July 23, and the advertisement appeared first on July 31. Tenders have to reach Peking by August 13, and must be accompanied by samples. In neither of these cases can it be held that sufficient time has been given to agents and others in order to allow "a fair field and no favour" in regard to the tenders. It is to be hoped, adds our contemporary, that in each case want of thought has led to the mistake, and not any deliberate attempt to debar those who are "not in the know" from tendering. The policy of the open door is of the widest application, and should be rigidly adhered to by all.

Local Japanese journals, says the *Nagasaki Press*, report that the Nagasaki office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has received a reply to a communication addressed to the head office concerning the omission of Nagasaki from the ports of call of the Kaisha's proposed American service. The reply states that one steamer is expected to consume three thousand tons of coal during the round voyage and arrangements have been made for the vessels to coal at Moji owing to the fact that the fuel can be obtained there at prices varying from yen 1 to yen 1.20 per ton lower than at Nagasaki. The selection of the latter port would therefore cost the Kaisha from yen 3,000 to yen 3,500 each trip. If arrangements can be made for the fuel to be obtained here at prices nearer those which obtain at Moji, the vessels may be permitted to come here. It is admitted by the head office that passengers and cargo for, and from, Shanghai and Hongkong may be obtained here and this is a point in favour of the ultimate selection of Nagasaki.

The *London and China Express* of July 10 states that the question as to responsibility for the loss of a British ship after its capture by the Japanese was decided by the House of Lords on 3rd inst. The case came up on appeal by the plaintiff from an order of the Court of Appeal affirming a judgment of Mr. Justice Channell

in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff claimed under a marine insurance policy in respect of the steamship *Romulus*. The *Romulus* was captured by a Japanese cruiser at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and while being taken to a Japanese port she was lost at sea. She had become a total loss before she was condemned, as she ultimately was by the Japanese Prize Court. In these circumstances the action was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the underwriters. The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment dismissing the appeal. He said that the Courts below had held that the loss was occasioned by capture and that what happened subsequently was immaterial. He agreed with that view.

#### CONVENTION CONSULAIRE ENTRE LE JAPON ET LES PAYS-BAS EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES POSSESSIONS EN COLONIES NEERLANDAISES.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, jugeant qu'il est désirable qu'indépendamment du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Japon et les Pays-Bas, une convention spéciale détermine les droits, devoirs, pouvoirs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités des fonctionnaires consulaires japonais dans les possessions ou colonies des Pays-Bas, ont nommé, afin de conclure la dite convention, pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: Sato Ainaro, Jushii, décoré de la 2<sup>e</sup> classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant, etc., etc., Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à La Haye.

et Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: le Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, Chevalier de Son ordre du Lion Néerlandais, etc., etc., Son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères;

lesquels, après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

##### ARTICLE PREMIER.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires du Japon seront admis dans tous les ports des possessions d'outre-mer ou colonies des Pays-Bas ou résident ou résideront des agents de la même catégorie de toute autre nation étrangère.

##### ARTICLE II.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires du Japon seront considérés comme des agents commerciaux, protecteurs du commerce de leurs nationaux dans leur arrondissement consulaire.

Ils résideront dans les ports des possessions d'outre-mer ou colonies des Pays-Bas indiqués dans leur commission et seront soumis aux lois tant civiles que pénales de ces possessions ou colonies, sauf les exceptions que la présente convention établit en leur faveur.

##### ARTICLE III.

Avant d'être admis à l'exercice de leurs fonctions et de jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités qui y sont attachés, les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires doivent présenter au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas une commission, indiquant leur arrondissement consulaire et le lieu de leur résidence.

Le Gouvernement de la possession ou de la colonie leur délivrera, sans aucun frais, l'exequatur, dûment contresigné, nécessaire à l'exercice de leurs fonctions; et sur l'exhibition de cette pièce, les dits fonctionnaires consulaires de tout grade auront droit à la protection du Gouvernement et à l'assistance des autorités locales pour assurer le libre exercice de leurs fonctions.

Le Gouvernement de la Reine se réserve la faculté de retirer l'exequatur ou de le faire retirer par le Gouverneur de la possession ou de la colonie, en indiquant les motifs de cette mesure.

En cas de décès, d'empêchement ou d'absence des Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires, leurs Elèves-Consuls, Chanceliers ou Secrétaires, après que leur caractère officiel aura été notifié à et approuvé par l'autorité compétente, seront, de plein droit admis à gérer, par interim, les affaires des postes respectifs; ils jouiront, pendant toute la durée de cette gestion temporaire, pour autant que leur position comme étrangers non-commerçants y donne lieu, conformément à l'article XV, de tous les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités accordés aux titulaires.

##### ARTICLE IV.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires sont autorisés à placer au-dessus de la porte extérieure de leur demeure un écusson aux armes de leur Gouvernement, avec la légende:



Consulat Général, Consulat, Vice-Consulat ou Agence Consulaire du Japon.

Il est bien entendu que ces marques extérieures ne pourront jamais être considérées comme donnant droit d'asile, ni comme pouvant soustraire la maison et ceux qui l'habitent, aux poursuites de la justice territoriale.

## ARTICLE V.

Il est entendu que les archives et documents relatifs aux affaires consulaires seront protégés contre toute recherche, et qu'aucune autorité ni aucun magistrat ne pourra les visiter, les saisir ou s'en emparer d'une manière quelconque et sous aucun prétexte.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, et Agents Consulaires ne sont investis d'aucun caractère diplomatique.

Aucune demande ne pourra être adressée au Gouvernement Néerlandais que par l'entremise de l'agent diplomatique accrédité à La Haye.

En cas d'urgence, les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires pourront recourir directement au Gouverneur de la possession ou de la colonie prouvant l'urgence et exposant lesquels la demande ne pourrait être adressée aux autorités subalternes, ou en démontrant que les demandes antérieurement adressées, à ces autorités, seraient restées sans effet.

## ARTICLE VII.

Les Consuls Généraux et Consuls pourront nommer des Agents Consulaires dans les ports mentionnés à l'article I.

Ces Agents Consulaires pourront être indistinctement des sujets Japonais, des Néerlandais, ou des nationaux de tout autre pays, résidant ou pouvant, aux termes des lois locales, être admis à fixer leur résidence dans le port où l'Agent Consulaire sera nommé. Ces Agents Consulaires, dont la nomination sera soumise à l'approbation du Gouverneur de la possession ou colonie, seront munis d'un brevet délivré par le Consul, sous les ordres duquel ils exerceront leurs fonctions.

Le Gouverneur de la possession ou de la colonie peut, en tout cas, retirer aux Agents Consulaires, en communiquant au Consul Général ou Consul les motifs d'une telle mesure, l'approbation dont il vient d'être parlé.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Le passeport délivré ou visé par les fonctionnaires consulaires, ne dispense nullement le porteur de l'obligation de se munir de tous les actes, requis par les lois ou règlements locaux pour voyager ou s'établir dans les possessions ou colonies, et ne porte aucun préjudice à l'exercice du droit que possède le Gouvernement de la possession ou colonie, d'y interdire le séjour ou d'en ordonner l'éloignement de tout individu muni d'un passeport.

## ARTICLE IX.

Toutes les opérations relatives au sauvetage des navires japonais naufragés sur les côtes d'une des possessions ou colonies des Pays-Bas seront dirigées par les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires du Japon.

L'intervention des autorités locales aura seulement lieu pour maintenir l'ordre, garantir les intérêts des sauveteurs, s'ils sont étrangers aux équipages naufragés, et assurer l'exécution des dispositions à observer pour l'entrée et la sortie des marchandises sauvées.

En l'absence et jusqu'à l'arrivée des Consuls, Généraux, Consuls ou Agents Consulaires, les autorités locales devront d'ailleurs prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour la protection des individus et la conservation des effets naufragés.

Il est de plus convenu que les marchandises sauvées ne seront tenues à aucun droit de douane à moins qu'elles ne soient admises à la consommation intérieure.

## ARTICLE X.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires peuvent requérir l'assistance des autorités locales pour l'arrestation, la détention et l'emprisonnement des déserteurs des navires Japonais, marchands ou de guerre. A cet effet, ils adresseront par écrit aux autorités compétentes la demande de ces déserteurs, et si la preuve est rapportée par les registres du navire, les rôles d'équipage ou par tout autre document authentique, que les hommes réclamés faisaient partie de l'équipage, la remise des déserteurs ne pourra leur être refusée, à moins que l'individu dont il s'agit ne soit sujet Néerlandais.

Les autorités locales seront tenues d'exercer toute leur autorité pour faire arrêter les déserteurs. Après leur arrestation, ceux-ci seront mis à la disposition des dits fonctionnaires consulaires et pourront être détenus à la réquisition et aux frais de ceux qui les réclament, pour être ensuite renvoyés à bord des navires auxquels ils appartiennent, ou d'un autre navire de la même nation. Néanmoins, si ces déserteurs ne sont pas renvoyés dans les quatre mois à partir du jour de leur arrestation, ils seront mis en liberté et ne pourront plus être arrêtés du même chef. Il est entendu, toutefois, que la remise du déserteur

qui aurait commis quelque crime, délit ou contravention sera renvoyée jusqu'à ce que le tribunal des possessions, des colonies ou de la mère-patrie, saisi de l'affaire, ait rendu la sentence et que celle-ci ait été exécutée.

## ARTICLE XI.

A moins de stipulations contraires entre les armateurs, chargeurs et assureurs, toutes avaries essuyées à la mer par les navires japonais, soit qu'ils abordent volontairement au port, soit qu'ils se trouvent en relâche forcée, seront réglées par les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consul ou Agents Consulaires du Japon.

Si, cependant, le fonctionnaire consulaire a quelque intérêt dans le navire ou la cargaison, ou s'il en est agent ou si des sujets des Pays-Bas ou des sujets ou citoyens d'une tierce nation se trouvaient intéressés dans les dites avaries et que les parties ne pussent s'entendre à l'amiable, le recours à l'autorité locale compétente serait de droit.

## ARTICLE XII.

Lorsqu'un sujet japonais vient à décéder dans les possessions ou dans les colonies des Pays-Bas sans héritiers ni exécuteurs testamentaires connus, les autorités néerlandaises chargées d'après les lois ou ordonnances de la possession ou de la colonie de l'administration de la succession, en donneront immédiatement avis aux fonctionnaires consulaires du Japon afin de transmettre aux intéressés les informations nécessaires, ceux-ci, de leur côté, devront donner les mêmes informations aux dites autorités lorsqu'ils seront informés des premiers.

L'autorité locale compétente complètera le dit avis par la remise d'une expédition, en due forme et sans frais, de l'acte du décès.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires du Japon auront le droit de recevoir, dans leurs chancelleries, dans leur demeure privée, dans celle des sujets intéressés de leur pays ou à bord des bâtiments de leurs pays, les déclarations des capitaines et équipages des navires de leur pays, des passagers qui se trouvent à bord, et de tout autre sujet de leur pays.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires du Japon seront exclusivement chargés de l'ordre intérieur à bord des navires de commerce de leur nation.

Ils connaîtront seuls de tous les différends, qui se seront élevés en mer ou qui s'élèveront dans les ports entre les officiers et les hommes de l'équipage, y compris ceux qui concernent le règlement des salaires et l'exécution des engagements réciproquement consentis.

Les tribunaux ou les autres autorités de la possession ou de la colonie ne pourront à aucun titre s'immiscer dans ces différends à moins que ceux-ci ne soient de nature à troubler la tranquillité et l'ordre public à terre ou dans le port, que des personnes étrangères à l'équipage ne s'y trouvent mêlées, ou que les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires ne requièrent l'assistance des dites autorités pour mettre leurs décisions à exécution ou en maintenir l'autorité.

## ARTICLE XV.

Pour autant qu'au Japon les mêmes faveurs seront accordées réciproquement aux Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires des Pays-Bas, les Consuls, Généraux, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires du Japon, qui n'exercent pas le commerce ni aucune fonction ou profession autre que leurs fonctions consulaires, seront exempts de tous les services militaires, réquisitions ou logements militaires, impositions pécuniaires au lieu du service militaire ou de l'impôt personnel, ainsi que de toutes les impositions générales ou municipales ayant un caractère personnel, à moins qu'ils ne soient sujets néerlandais. Cette exemption ne peut jamais s'étendre aux droits de douane ou autres impôts indirects ou réels.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires qui ne sont pas sujets néerlandais, sont, même s'ils ne tombent sous les stipulations du premier alinéa de cet article, exempts de tous les services militaires, de réquisitions militaires et de toutes impositions pécuniaires, au lieu du service militaire, en tant qu'au Japon le même privilège aux Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires des Pays-Bas.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires, sujets des Pays-Bas, mais auxquels il a été accordé d'exercer des fonctions consulaires, conférées par le Gouvernement Japonais, sont obligés d'acquiescer toutes les impositions ou contributions de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires, de même que les Elèves-Consuls, les Chanceliers et les Secétaires du Japon jouiront de tous les autres pouvoirs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités dans les possessions ou colonies des Pays-

Bas, qui sont ou seront accordés par la suite aux agents du même rang de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE XVII.

La présente Convention est conclue pour un terme de cinq ans, et sera mise en vigueur à partir du dixième jour après l'échange des ratifications, lequel aura lieu à Tokio dans le délai de quatre mois après la signature de la Convention ou plus tôt si faite se peut.

A moins qu'une des deux Hautes Parties contractantes n'ait notifié à l'autre, au moins un an avant ce terme, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, la Convention restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année après la dénonciation faite par l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à La Haye, le vingt septième jour du quatrième mois de la quarante et unième année de Meiji, correspondant au vingt septième jour du mois d'avril 1908.

(L. S.) AIMARO SATO.

(L. S.) R. DE MAKEES VAN SWINDEREN.

## THE STRANDING OF THE PORT MARIA.

The following is the finding of a naval court held at Kobe on Aug. 8th to deal with the stranding of the steamer *Port Maria* near Tsuruga—the members of the court being Mr. H. A. C. Bonar, British Consul-General (President), Captain G. C. Cundy, R. N. R., of the *Flintshire*, Captain G. W. McArthur, of the *Eastern*, and Captain Harris, of the *Cyclops* :—

At noon on the 16th July observations were taken and, as the ship was found to be making a good course, the latter was left unaltered. The weather at the time was clear and the wind N.E. The Master was called by the Third Officer at midnight, when the weather was still clear and fine, the sea smooth and the moon shining. The Master again retired, giving instructions to be called as soon as Tateishi Light was visible. At 3 a.m. when the Master returned to the bridge, the light was not yet visible, but the weather conditions appeared the same, except for what was apparently a fog bank ahead. The atmospheric conditions were such that the Captain thought he could see 5 miles, but not seeing Tateishi Light, he slowed down the engines at 3.13 a.m. One minute later he observed broken water ahead and immediately ordered the helm hard a-port. He then put the engines full ahead with a view to the rudder having greater effect, and almost simultaneously the ship struck on a submerged rock, scraping her starboard bilge without losing way, and causing considerable damage from No. 2 hold to abaft the engine-room. Finding the ship was not making much water, the Master then made for Tsuruga with all possible speed. Arrived at that port there was a list of 17° to port and all port fires were washed out by water in the stokehold.

The passengers and mails were safely landed. Thereupon, the Chief Engineer reporting that he could not keep the water under, the ship was beached with her port side to the land. But for the extraordinary and timely exertions of two German war vessels lying in the harbour, the Master states that the ship might then have become a total loss. Owing to the valuable assistance from the German vessels aforementioned she was able to be refitted by the following evening and brought round to Kobe under her own steam. The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows :—

That more caution should have been used in approaching the land as the weather was hazy, the Tateishi light not having been sighted at the time expected.

That it would have been more prudent if the Master had steered a more southerly course from say 1 a.m., which would have enabled him to use the bank for soundings and if a p.m. observation had been taken as a check to the ship's position that day.

That the accident was due, under deceptive atmospheric conditions prevailing, to the over-confidence of the Master in steering so fine a course, especially as the soundings were of no use until practically too late.

The Court does not propose to deal with any certificate.

In all other respects the Court finds that the conduct of the Master, officers and crew was seamanlike and proper.

That the *Port Maria* was properly supplied with the usual charts.

The Court orders that the sum of £10 8s. 10d., being the costs of the proceedings, be paid by John Williams, Master of the *Port Maria*.

## THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

We avail ourselves of the following summary made by the *Kobe Herald* from a Hongkong paper:—

Peril and terror cloaked by darkness are the more terrible to those involved, for death comes with more mystery and swiftness, and although the typhoon of Mynday night and Tuesday morning was awaited with steam up, small craft sheltered, and houses shuttered and barred, the daylight was never more welcome. While the typhoon of 1906 was immeasurably more terrible because it struck without warning, the extensive damage of this July storm indicates that it may be classed in power as practically as powerful as its great fore-runner. Many scores, and possibly hundreds of Chinese lives have been lost, probably because the owners of junks disregarded the warning signal and tarried till too late, and it is possible that some of the launches sunk were caught while endeavouring to save junks. The list of vessels sunk or stranded is a long one, but fortunately the great majority have been refloated or can be fairly easily saved from destruction. The saddest feature of all is the disappearance of the Canton steamer *Ying King* with its hundreds of lives. When the news that the steamer was missing was known in Hongkong there was a deep and genuine regret, and unfortunately the latest news does not make the disaster less terrible than supposed. Heroism shone as brightly amidst darkness in July 1908, as it shone in daylight in September 1906, and we may particularly praise the gallantry of those *Astraea* officers and bluejackets, who went into the typhoon in an open boat and never slackened effort till they had completed a rescue which should never be forgotten in Hongkong. The heavy rain which preceded the typhoon made the work of the storm on land more destructive than would otherwise have been the case, and this may account for the collapse at the Pacific Mail offices and at Kingsclere, though it is only possible to surmise, as the causes of both are not known. The damage on land was greater in many cases than in 1906. "Green-Red-Green" on the *Timar*, and a close stillness with a suggestion of sulphur, were the only signs at 8.30 p.m. on Monday that a typhoon was approaching. The darkness hid, but revealed also, for the carpet of bury lights was missing and the lights showing were nearly all those of steamers. Occasionally the fast moving gleam of a launch showed between the big vessels. At eleven o'clock rain was falling, gusty and increasing, and the wind was rising also in gusts. As the minutes went, wind and rain became more violent. At 11.15 p.m. or 11.20 p.m., three explosive rockets soared, one after the other, and with the explosions, the lights on the *Tamar* changed to the Red-Green-Red, signifying danger within striking distance. . . . The typhoon came within minutes, growing in squalls which shook and were accompanied by stinging, driving rain, lashing, pitiless continuous rain. Thus for a few moments the harbour would be grey mist, then the red lights faintly emerged and presently the white flash from the *Astraea* could be seen in its movements. The vivid lightning often disclosed the scene. By its aid the harbour could be seen, angry and boiling, a white tossing surface. The wind was driving almost straight down the harbour but at times the gusts drove the waves on to the *Praya* in a succession of crashes, the spray rearing high in air and springing forward in blinding clouds. With it all the wind shook and whistled and threatened to beat down all in its path. The crash of the Pacific Mail roof and floors was only a degree more startling than the yeast of sound. Over all was the night and the unknown thereof!

## THE LOSS OF THE "YING-KING."

The Canton River steamer *Ying King*, Captain Page, left Canton on Monday night 9 o'clock. Other steamers report having seen her up to a certain time but then they lost sight of the steamer and shortly afterwards saw wreckage on the beach. She had 30 passengers on board as well as Captain Page, Chief Officer Ferguson, and Chief Engineer Fotheringham. The *Ying King* was one of three vessels coming from Canton, and being the fastest boat reached the Brothers first. The *Falckan* arrived next, and the *Kwongsai* (Capt. Crowe) last. The latter was to be anchored at Tiger Island but Capt. Crowe deemed it best that he should keep company with the others. His glass was then 29.60, and very erratic. A heavy squall came on with hurricane force as he anchored, the glass being 29.70. After the squall had passed he could see nothing of the *Ying King*. All doubt as to the fate of the vessel was settled when Mr. Ferguson, chief mate of the *Ying King* arrived at the office of his ship's company about 9.30 last night, along with a party of 40 or more Chinese, passengers and crew, having been brought in by the second of the two launches sent out to the scene of the wreck. Mr. Ferguson reports the vessel a total wreck but can say nothing as to the fate of either

Capt. Page or Mr. Fotheringham, the chief engineer. The Tung Wah Hospital launch proceeds to the scene of the disaster in the morning, when it is to be hoped that some more survivors may be found. The *Ying King*, which was a boat of 459 tons nett register, is a total loss. No trace of her is to be seen, except for her boats and deck wreckage along the shore. Captain Page is a married man with one child. His wife and child sailed for England less than three months ago.

A section of the building occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. collapsed during the storm, and the roof fell right through the inside of the building to the ground floor. Under great difficulties Mr. Halton, the Manager, and his staff carried on their work.

The *Persia* went ashore near Hungghom Bay, on a mud-bottom, lying easily, and it is expected that she will be got off on this morning's tide. It is surmised that she lost one anchor, and dragged the other. The *Mongolia* rode through the storm nicely, only losing a gangway. The *Asia* never moved an inch. Some injury has been done to one of the propellers of the *Nunantia*, otherwise she is all-right.

The *Charles Hardouin*, one of the Canton boats, was lying near Bailey's slip but drifted away and went ashore on Kowloon Beach.

The *Katherine Park* drifted right across the harbour during the storm.

Those aboard the *Mongolia* saw a junk passing early yesterday morning, with about twenty Chinese on board, screaming and panic-stricken. What became of them is not known.

The commander of the *Juteopolis*, Capt. Stewart, had gone to his cabin when one of the masts carried away. It fell on the cabin, wrecking it, and Capt. Stewart was knocked down. Fortunately he escaped without further injury.

During the typhoon the P. and O. launch *Jeanette* ran ashore near Yaumati and sank. It is expected that she will be refloated, as portion of her superstructure is showing above water, but the extent of the damage is not known.

The torpedo-boat destroyer *Whiting* went ashore near Lyceum Pass, but the officer commanding and all aboard were saved. The Admiralty despatched assistance to her early yesterday morning.

Several Revenue cutters appear to have suffered to the full the effects of the typhoon. The fate of their crews is unknown. The West River is a mass of floating wreckage, mostly junks and sampans.

Early yesterday morning the *Praya* was a scene of desolation, wreckage, and misery. Almost all the wharves suffered, but the Hongkong and Canton Steamboat Co.'s wharf was the most unfortunate. Two great lighters that had, apparently, broken from their moorings collided with it. One was driven right into the wharf, carrying away the ornamental brick building that marked the entrance to the wharf. Yesterday morning the forward portion of the lighter was resting on top of the wharf—a silent testimony as to the evil powers of the fury of a typhoon. A big lighter was lying near Blake Pier. The roofing of Blake Pier went to the winds very early, and an hour or so later watchers saw the roofing of the Ferry Wharf, and its kiosk, fall before the raging typhoon. Examination yesterday showed that many of the great shoring piles that form the buffer "loop" into which the ferry steamers run had also gone. All along the *Praya* were masses of floating wreckage—smashed sampans, wrecked junks, great beams and spars, overturned boats, and odd items of the cargo of lost lighters. Amidst this debris the desolate Chinese were endeavouring to save enough of an odd sampan to make a new start in life. What misery is the lot of Hongkong's floating population who eke out their life in these craft! Among other Government damage to Crown buildings was the removal of portion of the verandah at Government House, and the loss of the verandah of the Education Department. The roof of the large central hall of the Queen's College, only recently repaired was torn away. The roofs of the class-rooms on the north west all received damage. The whole building was more or less water-soaked. Luckily the summer vacation is close at hand, and the building may be put into a proper state of repair again, for the resumption of tuition work.

## A STEAMSHIP PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

The following interview was obtained from a passenger on one of the steamers in the Harbour:— At about 8 o'clock on Monday night a few sharp showers fell, and seemed the precursor of a severe storm. The wind freshened gradually with squalls, the barometer falling. At 11.30 p.m. the barometer had fallen to 28.83. The squalls came with fast increasing force, until the typhoon was upon us. The speed of the wind was terrific, and must have touched ninety miles an hour at times. Our vessel was ranging about 8 points on her cable with each successive squall. There was a danger of the hawse pipes carrying away and of the chain cutting through the steamer's sides. At 2 a.m. the squalls commenced to decrease in force. On board

our ship the Captain was anxiously watching developments from the bridge, and the Chief Engineer nursed his engines and watched for every move of the telegraph. Everything loose or detachable was carried along decks by the force of the gale and several members of the crew received injuries to the head and feet through the flying debris. The cable was standing out like a bar of rigid iron whenever the strain came. As an instance of the force of the blow, I may mention that the Captain sent his Chief Officer along the deck to give an order. During his painfully slow progress against the wind, he was three times driven flat against the deck, and when he began the return journey he fairly flew back. The scene at daybreak made me thankful that we had been able to weather the storm. The E. and A. steamer *Eastern* was lying at her buoy and there was a strange buoy beside her. The steamer *Chilli* had evidently been in difficulties. We noticed the sailer *Juteopolis* lying with two of her masts gone by the board and the top gallant mast was hanging over the stern. On the southern part of Stonecutters, the *Powhattan* and *Laisang* were ashore, and on the eastern side of the Island the *Schuykill* had grounded. All around us was floating wreckage, including a box of Oregon pine, apparently. The steamer *Asia* had a list, and pumping was going on. In the North Fairway the mass of sunken vessels could be seen. None of the Kongmoon steamers could be seen at their wharves, and in fact all the wharves in the harbour were deserted.

## A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A sensational collapse of portion of the east wing of Kingsclere private hotel, Kennedy Road, occurred at the height of the typhoon. The heavy driving rain and wind seemed to have softened the top portion of the east storey, and the roofs of two of the rooms collapsed with a tremendous crash, which brought the occupants of the hotel into the corridors and downstairs. The gas had failed, but, in spite of the darkness, and the fear that the whole roof might fall, after the first few moments of alarm the utmost courage was shown by all. A roll call was hastily held, and it was found that Mr. Hunt, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, was missing and was evidently buried under the mass of brickwork in his room. The men in the hotel hurried to the rescue, and after calling out loudly from the blocked doorway, heard Mr. Hunt's voice faintly. Desperate efforts to clear away the debris failed, and messengers were sent to the German Club and elsewhere for help, while the Fire Brigade were summoned. Eighteen coolies, in charge of an inspector, were speedily at work with pickaxes, etc., and all the men in the hotel took part, Messrs. Bevington and Hagen being specially mentioned by one of the residents from whom the story was obtained. Occasionally Mr. Hunt's voice could be heard, and the grand pluck which he displayed was a lesson and an incentive. After five hours' work a hole was made in the wall of an adjoining bedroom and a small passage cleared in the debris, thus enabling Mr. Hunt to be lifted carefully out and carried downstairs on a mattress. It was evident that both his legs were injured, and he was sent to the Government Civil Hospital in a state of collapse. According to the position in which Mr. Hunt was lying, and from the fragments of his own story, he had a wonderful escape from instant death. He had been standing at the window watching the storm on the Peak, when the ceiling of the next room cracked loudly. As he turned round he felt that his own room was going, and instantly he flung himself under the bed. A second later the roof and ceiling fell. Three legs of the bed snapped, but the fourth, just over his head, held and saved his life.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of July 31st said: There was little information to hand yesterday, except from the outlying districts, but the reports that came in indicate that our estimate of a death roll of 1,000 is not likely to be beyond the mark. This includes a larger number of Europeans than was at first thought, the loss of the *Ying King* accounting for at least four. There seems little doubt now that Captain Page was not among the survivors, and besides Mr. Newman, whose body was brought to Hongkong on Wednesday, two passengers were drowned. One of these is apparently Mr. E. Pariz, who was in charge of the Standard Oil Company's installation at Canton. The work of salvage in the harbour is proceeding.

The police report from Ping Shan states that at 2 a.m. on the 28th a written message was received from Mr. Fotheringham, engineer on the steamer *Ying King* asking for assistance. Sergt. Baker and a party of police went to Castle Peak farm and found Mr. Fotheringham, one Indian watchman, and 30 Chinese, passengers and crew. These were apparently all the survivors of the *Ying King*. The steamer capsized near Castle Peak and Captain Page and two European passengers from Canton, names unknown, but supposed to be connected with the Imperial Maritime Customs, and about 120 passengers, and 35 to 40 of the crew were reported as

missing. Mr. Fotheringham was supplied with clothing, and Mr. Tso Pui Chik, assistant manager at Castle Peak Farm, ministered to the necessities of the shipwrecked people. The beach is being searched for bodies. The Tung Wa Hospital launch has recovered about 200 bodies.

Our correspondent writes that the City has suffered heavily. The damage done both by the wind and rain is heavy and unprecedented. Over two hundred houses have collapsed, in some cases with loss of life. The telephone, electric lighting and telegraph lines are down in every street and the regular service will take a few days to restore. The Electric Light Company with considerable energy have been able to make temporary repairs, and Shamen, in spite of the heavy damage done, was lighted by electricity at about 9.30 p.m. on Wednesday night.

Another correspondent writes:—"Shortly after the occurrence of the great flood which wrought such immense destruction in Kwangtung, it was reported that the Imperial Astrologer at Peking had predicted that Canton would be visited by a terrible catastrophe during the 7th and 8th moons of this year and that a great many people would perish. The more superstitiously inclined thoroughly believed in the prediction and had copies of it printed and circulated as an 'Express.' Those who read the prediction with a contemptuous smile are now disposed to believe that the Imperial Astrologer is a wise man after all. The natives here say that Canton has not had such a terrible visitation as this for thirty years or more."

The following summary, compiled by the Harbour Master, was published by the *China Mail* on July 30th:

Men-of-war ashore.....	1
Ocean steamers ashore.....	5
do vessels damaged.....	13
River steamers sunk.....	2
do ashore.....	2
do damaged.....	5
Steam launches sunk.....	7
Steam launches ashore.....	7
do damaged.....	0
European lighters sunk.....	10
do ashore.....	2
do damaged.....	7
Junks, cargo boats, sampans, etc. sunk.....	75
do ashore.....	0
do damaged.....	16
Persons reported missing in harbour.....	21
do outside.....	433

#### THE NEW LAW COURTS OF KOREA.

On Saturday the 1st inst. the opening of the new Korean Courts of Law was commemorated by a dinner given at the Japanese Club by the principal members of the Judiciary in Seoul, namely, Mr. Nobu Watanabe, Chief Justice of the Court of Cassation, Mr. Sangai Kokubu, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation, Mr. Kazuma Jo, Chief Justice of the Seoul Court of Appeal, Mr. Yuiro Seko, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Seoul Court of Appeal, Mr. Takezo Nakamura, Chief Justice of the Seoul Local Court, and Mr. Ichisuke Nakagawa, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Seoul Local Court. The guests present numbered over a hundred and fifty, including Viscount Sone, Deputy Resident-General, General Viscount Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea, Mr. Ko, Minister of Justice, Mr. Song, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Cho, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Mr. In, Minister of Finance, Mr. Yi, Minister of Education, General Yi, Minister of War, E. Ishizuka, acting Director-General of the Residency-General, Mr. Kuratomi, Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Arai, Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Oka, Vice-Minister of Home, Mr. Komiya, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. Kinchi, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ume, Legislative Adviser, Major-General Murata, Major-General Muta, Mr. Tawara, Vice-Minister of Education, M. Vincart, Belgian Consul-General, M. Belin, French Consul-General, Mr. Sammons, the United States Consul-General, M. de Kehrberg, acting Russian Consul-General, Dr. Wendtchuch, German Vice-Consul, and other well-known members of the community, Korean and Japanese.

Chief Justice Watanabe, on behalf of the hosts thanked the guests for gracing the occasion with their welcome presence. The original idea had been to ask the guests to inspect the Court building and then adjourn to the Club for dinner, but in view of the hot and uncertain weather lately prevailing the first part of the programme was abandoned with a view to saving the guests the attendant discomfort. The occasion was one for sincere congratulations for the sake of Korea. Korea had not been without courts or laws, but this was the first time that she was ever blessed with an independent Judiciary created under a law of organisation based upon the principles of civilised jurisprudence. The First of

August, 1908, therefore, was an important day in Korean history: it ushered in a new era in the history of her progress in civilisation. Conscious of the gravity of the responsibilities with which they were charged, it was the determination of the Chief Justice and his colleagues to do their utmost to secure the success of the new system of administration of justice just put in operation. But in order to attain full success, they must rely upon the support and assistance of the leaders of the community, so many of whom it was their honour to have as their guests on the present occasion. This was especially so, because the Korean Judiciary, as at present organised, was without some of the necessary adjuncts. To cite one instance by way of illustration, the Courts were not provided with executing officers, with the result that, in serving summons or in executing a sentence, assistance would have to be asked of the police, district magistrates, or other public functionaries. The Courts being thus unprovided with some useful auxiliary machinery, the distinguished Judge could not but ask those present to assist him and his colleagues in their humble endeavours to secure a successful operation of the new system.

Mr. Ko, Minister of Justice, agreed with the Chief Justice in asking for the cordial support of all present in making the new Judiciary a success. This memorable day in his country's history was, he had no doubt, being similarly celebrated in various other places in all parts of the peninsula, and he was deeply gratified with the brilliant success of the celebration in Seoul. In conclusion, His Excellency hoped that the Japanese and Korean members of the Judiciary would harmoniously co-operate for the smooth working of the new system.

Viscount Sone, who followed next, did not think it necessary for him to dilate upon the great significance of the occasion; sufficient emphasis had already been laid on that point by the Chief Justice of the Court of Cassation. Neither did he mean to make any speech, but he might be permitted to remark that in few civilised countries were courts of law opened in a hot season like the present. His Excellency could not therefore help sincerely hoping that, by hard and conscientious labour on the part of the legal officers and as the result of progress of the people in civilisation, it might in future become possible for the Judges and Public Prosecutors to enjoy a holiday in the summer time.

General Viscount Hasegawa proposed the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and called for three *Banzais* for His Majesty, which, it is needless to say, were given with much enthusiasm.—*Seoul Press*.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, August 6.

The Turkish Cabinet has resigned. Kiamil Pasha has been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry. Two ex-Ministers, with other prominent officials, were arrested and conveyed to prison amid the jeers of the crowd.

#### THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

The disaster which overtook Count Zeppelin's air-ship at Stuttgart yesterday was witnessed by a crowd of 40,000 people, who were seized with a panic. The soldiers holding the ropes were dragged into the air and sustained injuries more or less severe. Zeppelin is in despair. The German Government pays £25,000 compensation.

#### THE GREAT BUSH-FIRE.

The number of deaths resulting from the British Columbia bush-fire has been greatly exaggerated. The latest estimate is about seventy. The last trains out from the doomed region traversed sheets of flame, the carriages being repeatedly on fire. Four hundred refugees struggled into Nelson for relief. Stores are pouring in from all directions.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

Later.

The conference of bishops at Lambeth Palace, at which 243 bishops took part in the communion, has been concluded.

#### ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP.

It appears that a squall struck the stern of the airship, lifting it from the ground. It

then fell heavily. This caused a spirit tank to explode. The disaster has caused remarkable chagrin in Germany.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

The Finnish Diet has been opened. There was a stern speech from the Throne lamenting the absence of any feeling of solidarity or of interest with the Russian people, and that there was no recognition of the obligations the empire imposed on the Finns. The President replied firmly, insisting upon the principle of independent administration, any departure from which would be considered to be a disregard of Finnish rights.

#### SAGHALIEN.

London, August 8.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires have exchanged notes referring to the demarcation of the Russian and Japanese possessions in Saghalien.

#### MR. LOWTHER AND THE SULTAN.

The new British Ambassador, Sir Gerard Lowther, has presented his credentials to the Sultan, whom he warmly congratulated on behalf of the British Government upon the introduction of a Constitution.

The Ambassador's drive in State to the Porte was the occasion of remarkable demonstrations, crowds cheering enthusiastically.

#### CHRISTIANS IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

There are two Christians in the new Turkish Ministry, Prince Mavrogordato, Minister of Agriculture, who belongs to the Greek Church, and Gabriel Effendi, Minister of Public Works, who is an Armenian Christian.

All the Ministers are new men.

#### GERMAN AIRSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Later.

Subscriptions are pouring in to Count Zeppelin from all quarters of Germany. Some capitalist has given £5,000 towards a new airship.

#### PARIS PLUNGED IN DARKNESS.

Later.

On Friday night Paris was plunged in darkness for two hours owing to a strike of electricians, meant as an ostentatious warning to the Prefect of the Seine for expelling federation tradesmen from the labour exchange. Theatrical performances were stopped, and the greatest confusion prevailed there, in cafés and elsewhere.

#### EMPTYING THE PRISONS IN TURKEY.

Troops who returned to Smyrna from Salonika immediately released the criminals from the gaols. Most of the prisons in Turkey have now been emptied.

#### NEMESIS OVERTAKES PALACE CAMARILLA.

Riza Pasha, ex-Minister for War, and all prominent officials of the palace camarilla have been arrested. Rahile Pasha, ex-Chamberlain, resisted arrest and fired on the police from a window of his house. He was ultimately secured.

#### YOUNG TURK MISSIONARIES IN PERSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Young Turks have arrived at Tabriz and are carrying on a propaganda for the unification of the Mussulman States. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Tabriz says the people have declared themselves Turkish subjects.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, August 9.

Russia has made an communication to the Powers with regard to the Anglo-Rus-



sian reform scheme. The obtaining of correct information respecting events in Turkey is the only object in view. The Powers should defer any action implying distrust of the Sultan's wish to carry out the reforms.

The message goes on to intimate that Russia will follow attentively and sympathetically the efforts made by Turkey, and will do all in her power to insure the working of the new regime. Interference is deprecated, but should the Sultan's measures prove resultless, the Powers must resume the work of reform.

Britain intends to follow the same course with regard to the British proposals for a Macedonian mobile force.

#### THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.

London, August 10.

The American Battleship Fleet has arrived at Auckland, New Zealand.

#### MACEDONIA.

Rifts are beginning to show in the situation despite the appeal to universal brotherhood. The Bulgarians are manifesting a tendency to seize Patriarchist villages and churches. The Young Turkish Committee are promised severe measures of retributive justice.

#### LOCK-OUT AT STETTIN.

London, August 10.

Owing to a dispute over wages 12,000 men have been locked-out by the ship-building yards of Stettin. Unless the dispute is settled by Wednesday 58,000 men will be idle. Meanwhile the construction of German warships is hampered.

#### DECREASES IN BRITISH TRADE.

The decreases in imports for July were £5,434,739 and in exports £6,746,606, including cotton £2,382,340.

#### ACTIVE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

Later.

The Young Turks have ejected from Macedonia with violence and contumely Mussafi Pacha, President of the Commission, surveying the Novibazar Railway projected by Austria. The people rushed to the station and spat in the Pacha's face, tearing off his epaulettes.

#### FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

There was stubborn fighting at Tabriz on Saturday, the revolutionaries sustaining heavy losses and losing some guns.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET AND AUSTRALASIA.

London, August 11.

The American Fleet has met with an enthusiastic welcome from the people and the press of Australasia.

The newspapers dwell on the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood which will help to keep Australasia white. One newspaper suggests that on the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance an Anglo-American Alliance would be more natural.

Chinese are trying to enter Australia in defiance of the immigration laws. The Federal immigration searchers at Sydney yesterday discovered nine Chinese lying on the boilers of the German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*. They were unrecognizable with dust and grime.

#### THE DISSATISFIED OLYMPIA CONTESTANTS.

The American newspapers are printing numberless interviews with the returning Olympia contestants, denouncing English unfairness.

#### THE KING'S CONTINENTAL VISITS.

London, August 11.

The King has started for Cronberg, where he meets the Kaiser. Thence he proceeds to

Ischl, where he will meet the Emperor Franz Josef, and afterwards he goes to Marienbad.

The German semi-official press welcomes the visit, expressing the hope that it will conduce to an untroubled relationship between the two countries.

#### GERMANY AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that Germany is actively working for the establishment of a bank with trading facilities at Tabriz, with the idea, it is believed, of securing the summoning of an international conference with regard to Persia similar to that at Algieras.

#### DESTROYER'S CREW DISSATISFIED.

A destroyer has arrived in the Firth of Forth from the recent manœuvres, the crew of which, dissatisfied with the rations and the stopping of shore leave, threw signal books and gun-sights overboard. Several are under arrest and it is understood they will be court-martialled.

#### THE HONGKONG OPIUM DENS.

London, August 12.

The proposals respecting the closing of the dens are at present in abeyance.

#### KING EDWARD.

The meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser at Cronberg was of the most cordial description.

#### THE SULTAN'S GENEROSITY.

The Sultan has offered to defray personally the cost of constructing a Parliament House.

#### THE KING AND THE KAISER.

London, Aug. 12.

King Edward has left Cronberg for Ischl. The Kaiser bestowed the first Class Order of the Red Eagle on Sir Charles Hardinge, who is accompanying the King.

#### THE MONTENEGRO PLOT.

Numerous prominent Croats and Bosnians implicated by the evidence of the witness Nastic (referred to in a telegram dated June 7th) has been arrested in connection with the Greater Serbia irredentist movement. The alleged conspirators are charged with planning a revolt in Croatia and Bosnia having for its object the formation of a Greco-Slav Union with the aid of Montenegro and Serbia.

#### LARGE FUND FOR MISSIONS.

Later.

A memorandum by the Archbishop of Canterbury recommends that the unallocated balance of £220,000 on the Pan-Anglican Congress thank-offering be devoted to education and mission work in the Colonies, Japan, China, India and Ceylon.

#### RUMOURED STATE VISIT OF THE KING TO BERLIN.

According to a story appearing in several papers a state visit of King Edward to Berlin has been arranged.

#### THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

London, August 13.

King Edward is at Ischl. The meeting of His Majesty with the Kaiser is the topic of Europe. It is remarked that King Edward wore the uniform of Blucher's Hussars, whereas in 1907 he was in mufti.

Both monarchs appeared to be in the best of spirits and pleased at the meeting.

The *Times*' correspondent at St. Petersburg says the visits of the monarchs are highly approved in Russia, where opinion is crystallizing into the satisfactory belief that European rivalries are inconsistent with the awakening of the Asiatic peoples.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### TURKEY.

London, August 7.

Constantinople.—As a result of an intimation from the Sultan to the Reform Committee Hiamil Pasha has formed a new Ministry. Members of the Palace group have been all imprisoned or have fled. The Committee have issued a manifesto demanding the cessation of demonstrations and threatening to treat all disorderly persons as traitors. The new British Ambassador, Sir Gerard Lowther, has been enthusiastically received by the people and the officials.

Sofia.—The troops at Adrianople have recovered their tranquillity. They have been assured that the Sultan is alive and is a free agent. They declare themselves enthusiastic supporters of the Constitution. All political prisoners have been liberated. The Reform Committee is endeavouring to reconcile the Greeks and Bulgarians.

#### MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

St. Petersburg, August 9.

The withdrawal of the Anglo-Russian Scheme for the reforms in Macedonia will be formally notified to-day.

The Russian correspondent in Persia reports that the Shah has pawned the Crown Jewels.

#### THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 9.

The new Cabinet has been well received. Commercial confidence is returning. Ex-Minister Mehmedtriza and the Armenian Ex-Patriarch Ormanian have been arrested on a charge of malversation of funds.

#### A NEW GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

Berlin, August 9.

The Berlin Government and the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company have signed a new agreement by which the Company will receive the substantial subsidy of £11,500 for providing a monthly steamship service between New Guinea, Sydney and Hongkong.

#### ZEPPELIN TO BUILD ANOTHER AIRSHIP.

Zeppelin announces his readiness to build a new airship, subscriptions for which are pouring in. £150,000 has already been received.

#### ELSWICK ENTERPRIZE.

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. are issuing a million 4 per cent. debentures at 102½ for extensions of their works in Italy and Japan.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

London, August 10.

The American Fleet has arrived at Auckland. The Admiral declares that his reception has been even warmer than it was at San Francisco. Battle evolutions have been carried on every day. The machinery is in excellent order.

Some of the newspapers suggest an Anglo-American treaty at the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, as a more natural arrangement. They regard the visit as helping to sustain the policy of a white Australia, in view of Japan's rise to power.

#### THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has been relieved from the Presidency of the Council of National Defence.

An Imperial Decree announces an important measure of Army Reform.

#### CONVICT PRISON SCANDALS IN GEORGIA.

New York.

Terrible accounts are published with

reference to the horrors resulting from the system pursued in the State of Georgia. When convicts are released they are provided with labour by unscrupulous contractors. The convicts are kept in chains, tainted food is set before them, and they are whipped and murdered.

Georgia has profited to the extent of £5,000 by this system.

#### A FRENCH AIRSHIP.

M. Lemaux, the inventor of Wright's remarkable aeroplane has made a flight of 2500 feet in 1¾ minutes, at an average height of 30 feet above the ground. French experts who were present declare that the machine is capable of remaining for an hour in the air.

#### THE BATTLESHIP FLEET AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

Washington, August 11.

The arrival of the Battleship Fleet in Australasia does not attract much notice. The *New York Herald* urges that there is a common bond between Australia and the United States, in connection with exposure to the Yellow Peril, and adds—obviously referring to the Japanese—that the visible embodiment in the Fleet of American power and resources may produce a moral effect upon a people more impressionable than the Australians.

#### THE DISMISSAL OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

St. Petersburg, August 12.

The newspapers regard the dismissal of the Grand Duke Nicholas as the first step in the army reform demanded in the Duma by M. Gutschoff. It is understood that the department will be subordinated to the Ministry of War.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera is spreading in the valley of the Volga and the neighbouring villages.

#### EUROPEAN RIVALRIES AND EASTERN NATIONS.

The impression has arisen in Europe that European rivalries are unwise, as being inconsistent with the uprising of Eastern nations.

#### KING EDWARD'S ACUMEN.

The visit of King Edward to Cronberg is interpreted as another indication of His Majesty's acumen.

#### JAPANESE SECURITIES.

London, August 12.

Japanese securities are well supported. They have risen from 1s 8d. to 3s 3d.

#### THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, August 12.

The Reform Committee has issued orders to the law-abiding citizens to check demonstrations at the houses of Ex-ministers and other persons. They promise that they will be fairly tried after parliament meets.

#### AMERICAN FLEET AT AUCKLAND: ADMIRAL SPERRY ON VERSATILITY.

Auckland, N.Z., August 13.

The officers and men of the American Squadron are delighted with their reception. Admiral Sperry acknowledges the intense hospitality and cordiality which have marked their welcome.

The *Times* correspondent says that a remarkable feature of the cruise is the amalgamation of the line with the engineering corps. Sperry's watchword is *versatility*. Experience shows that a successful gunner makes a good engineer, and *vice versa*. Only twice since leaving San Francisco has a ship fallen out of the line, and then only for a few minutes.

The saving in coal consumption has greatly increased with the steaming radius. About 25 per cent. of the ships coaled at Honolulu and carried sufficient provisions to reach Sydney.

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN A SEALING CONVENTION.

St. Petersburg, August 13.

It is authoritatively stated that Russia and Japan are about to negotiate an agreement for the mutual protection of seals and other fisheries in the western Pacific.

Regarding the incident of the capture of the *Mye Maru*, to which Count Komura referred in his conversation with Mr. Iswosky, the opinion is expressed that the Japanese Government treated the affair with admirable *sang-froid*. Incidents of this kind must nevertheless be avoided.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE C.P.R. STRIKE.

Vancouver, August 6.

About 6,000 workmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway went on strike on the 4th instant, with the result that their places have been taken in many instances by Japanese labourers.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has declared that the rates of freight to be declared by the Railway Companies on imports and exports need not be the same rates on domestic produce. The Committee does not regard as illegal any discrimination that may be made in accordance with circumstances and conditions.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE RAILWAY FREIGHT AFFAIR.

New York, Aug 5.

The revision of the railway freight rates to be imposed on Japanese merchandise will come into force on Nov. 1st, the new imposition being as follows:

Antimony wares, not over 1 car load.....	\$ 1.00
Bamboo baskets and bamboo wares not over 1 car load .....	1.50
Brushes not over 1 car load .....	1.00
Curios, toys, gold and silver wares, and Ornaments, not over 1 car load.....	1.50
Earthenware, Seiji, Kaga, and Imari porcelain and not including Satsuma and other porcelains in superior quality, not over 1 car load.....	1.30
Lantern, parasol, napkin, painted parasol, and fans of all kinds, not over 1 car load.....	1.25
Lacquered wares, not over 1 car load.....	1.25
Figured matting, <i>Dansu</i> , and other carpets, not over 1 car load .....	1.25
1 car load, minimum by 20,000 lbs. ....	1.00
Straw braids, not over 1 car load .....	1.50
Tea .....	1.00
Raw silk, per car load .....	4.00

The foregoing revision has not yet been approved of by the Interstate Commercial Committee, though there is no doubt that the revised rates will come into force on Oct. 1st.

#### GOVERNOR FOR NEW YORK.

The Election for Governorship of New York will take place in November. It is believed that President Roosevelt is not desirous of having Mr. Hughes, the present Governor, re-elected. The explanation given is that if Mr. Hughes occupies the position a second time his influence will be further increased. The electoral campaign is now in full swing.

#### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

New York, August 8.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society intends to build a 62 storied office, and 1,000 feet in height, in New York. The Government granted permission on Aug.

7th. The cost of construction is estimated at \$20,000,000.

#### MR. HARRIMAN.

San Francisco, August 8.

Mr. Harriman arrived in San Francisco yesterday. He said to an interviewer that the raising of the railway freight rates was unavoidable for the maintenance of business. The railways ought to impose proper charges as other commercial enterprises are doing. The shipping services on the Pacific would not be sold to Japanese or other foreigners. Mr. Harriman was willing to advise the Government to establish a special law with regard to subsidies. He added that necessary steps will be taken in Congress as to the matter. Referring to the forthcoming Presidential Election, he said that he had no special views as to the platforms of the Republicans and the Democrats, and that naturally he was not willing to participate in the election either of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan.

#### STRIKE IN CANADA.

All the workmen employed at various iron factories belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have struck. The relation between the strikers and the other whites, Japanese, and Italians, who have been engaged are serious. The conductors and other employees on the same railway have struck in sympathy with the workmen. The traffic will be stopped.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

San Francisco, August 10.

On the morning of Aug. 10th, the American Fleet arrived at Auckland, New Zealand. Salutes were exchanged between the American warships, and the forts as well as with the German warships in the harbour. Visits were exchanged between Rear-Admiral Sperry, American Commander-in-Chief, and Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand. The citizens welcomed the Americans emphatically. The fleet will remain there for about a week.

#### THE STRIKE IN CANADA.

In connexion with the strike of workmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the report that a number of Japanese were engaged to fill the places of the strikers is untrue. The Japanese were offered good wages, but they refused to close with the offer. This act on the part of the Japanese seems to have created an impression among the white strikers. There does not seem any likelihood of the strike being settled yet.

#### ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

A society has been formed in Washington to exclude Asiatics. Mr. Jordan, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, was elected president and some well-known citizens were appointed on the committee. In the main, the view adopted by the society is that the permanent maintenance of American liberty and the Republic is dependent on the efforts of the white men, by whom alone American civilization can be upheld. A large number of Chinese and Japanese have arrived in the districts adjacent to the Pacific and they endanger the industrial and commercial enterprises of the whites. If further entry of the Asiatics is not prevented, they will at length trespass on other States throughout the Union. The society notes that some opposition to the proposed Asiatic exclusion has arisen. This opposition was based on the pretext that such a policy of exclusion should not be adopted for the sake of the Oriental trade and that employment can be found for cheap labour. The foregoing argument, in the opinion of the Society,

cannot be admitted as a ground for opposing Asiatic exclusion. Membership of the Society is limited to persons born in the United States.

#### KING AND KAISER.

London, August 10.

King Edward meets the Kaiser to-morrow at Cronberg. The German Press regards the opportunity a favourable one for friendly discussion of outstanding questions.

#### MR. THOS. O'BRIEN.

New York, August 10.

Since Aug. 8th, Mr. Thos. O'Brien, Ambassador to Japan, has been staying with Rear-Admiral Marrel at Newport. He also witnessed naval exercises and was entertained at the Naval Yacht Club. On Aug. 11th, he will be present at a dinner in the Anton Hotel given by the Japan Society in his honour. He will leave on the following day for Europe on his way to Tokyo via Siberia.

#### ALLEGED ABUSE OF AMERICAN FLAG.

San Francisco, August 10.

According to an official telegram received at the American Department of State, a number of Royalists have hauled down the flag of the American Consulate at Tabriz and trampled on it. The authorities of the State Department deem the affair to have occurred through a misunderstanding; but have made enquiries of the American representative in Teheran.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American Fleet is being welcomed at Auckland, New Zealand, with great enthusiasm. In connexion with the visit of the fleet, the view is being entertained in Australia that an Anglo-American Alliance should be concluded in order to maintain the interests of whites in the Pacific against the yellow races. All the newspapers in the islands are supporting the proposal.

#### GERMAN SPIES.

Two German military spies have been arrested in Ireland.

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TO VISIT JAPAN.

San Francisco, August 11.

At the invitation of the Tokyo and four other Chambers of Commerce in Japan thirty American business men have decided to leave San Francisco on Sept. 25th in company with their wives. Other merchants desired to join them but restrictions were made to limit the number.

#### THE JAPAN SOCIETY AND MR. O'BRIEN.

New York, August 11.

At 1 p.m. on Aug. 11th, the Japan Society gave a dinner at the Anton Hotel in honour of Mr. Thos. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan. About eighty persons, American and Japanese, were present, including Rear Admiral Coghlan and Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The Baron's first toast was President Roosevelt and Mr. O'Brien. The American Ambassador said the Japanese were a peaceful people. He expressed his appreciation of the sincere attitude assumed by the Japanese towards America and said that the friendly relations between the countries must be permanently maintained. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause. Subsequently Rear-Admiral Coghlan and Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul-General in New York, spoke, after which the company dispersed. Mr. O'Brien will leave at 2 p.m. on Aug. 12th for Europe on his way to Tokyo via Siberia.

#### LATEST COMMERCIAL.

##### IMPORTS.

No special change in raw cotton and yarn. Cotton piece goods are very quiet. No improvement has been noted in Woollens.

##### RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	32 50 to 33 75
Egyptian Daniel...	42 00 to 42 50
Indian Broach...	26 50 to 28 00
Chinese (Old crop)...	—
Chinese (New crop)...	24 50 to 26 00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	260 00 to 285 00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	360 00 to 385 00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	440 00 to 450 00

##### COTTON YARN

	PER PICUL.
White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in.	5 00 to 8 50
Grey Shirtings—9lb. 38½ yds. 45 in.	4 50 to 5 25
Common to Medium	—
Grey Shirtings—9lb. Good to Best	—
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	4 60 to 6 00
Ordinary to Medium	—
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	5 50 to 7 50
Good to Best	—
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	7 00 to 9 50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 10 to 3 60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0 25 to 0 35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0 30 to 0 45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	1 90 to 2 25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3 65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 00 to 16 00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0 95 to 1 50
Flannelette	0 15 to 0 30
Cashmere...	0 85 to 0 90

##### WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	0 50 to 0 70
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0 40 to 0 60
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0 40 to 0 55
Mousseline de Laine, 120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0 20 to 0 28
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0 28 to 0 32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0 50 to 1 35
Cloths—Army Cloth	0 85 to 1 50
Cloths—All other	1 25 to 3 00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb.	0 70 to 0 80
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb.	0 60 to 0 71
" " " 2 " " "	0 58 to 0 64
" " " 3 " " "	0 46 to 0 55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb.	0 40 to 0 44
" " " 2 " " "	0 34 to 0 39
" " " 3 " " "	0 25 to 0 30

##### METALS.

No change to note.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 3 80 to 3 90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4 40 to 4 50
do Sheet...	5 25 to 5 35
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10 70 to 11 00
do Flat	11 50 to 11 75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	6 60 to 8 50
Tin Plates, golts. L.C.W.	6 75 to 7 00
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2 10 to 2 15

##### KEROSENE.

No improvement has been noted.

Chester	V. 3 65 to 3 87
Victory	3 57 to 3 69
Borneo and Sumatra	2 25 to 3 10
Hokuyetsu	3 30 to 3 60
Nippon	3 30 to 3 75
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3 50 to 3 60
Tozai	3 60 to 3 75

##### SUGAR.

The market remains brisk. The import of foreign sugar has continued.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 9 00 to 9 75
Brown Manila	10 00 to 11 50
Brown China	8 00 to 13 50
White Java and Penang	14 50 to 17 50
White Refined (German)	15 50 to 19 00
" (Hongkong)	15 00 to 20 00

##### INDIGO.

Business has continued brisk.

Calcutta first	Yen. 265
" second	250
Java, first	320
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	145
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	205
Artificial "Kenshin"	200

##### FLOUR.

An improvement has been noted. The freight from America will be raised on Sept. 1st.

Gold Drop	4 sacks 9 80
Flag	9 80
Royal	9 80
Trophy	9 80

Red Seal	4 sacks 9 80
Lion	10 90
Portland	10 35
Premier	10 25

##### Japanese:

Rising Sun	6 kwamme 2 45
Takasago	6 " 2 41
Fuji	6 " 2 41
Pine	6 " 2 45

##### WHEAT.

Enquiries from the provinces have continued as it is expected that the freight rates will be raised in America on Sept. 1st. The revised rates are: \$3 per ton to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Moji; \$3.50 to Hongkong, \$4 to Shanghai and Manila; and \$4.50 to Amoy.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 kin	4 80 — 5 00
Red "	4 25 — 4 75
Blue Stem	5 00 — 5 50

##### EXPORTS.

##### RAW SILK.

The market still continues brisk.

Good enquiries for re-reels, principally of the Minami San-sha, Joshi have been noted. Business in fine filature is quiet.

On Aug. 12th stocks were: filatures 12,179 bales; Re-reels, 1,309 bales; Orikaishi 798 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

##### QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1 130 to 1 130
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1 090 to 1 100
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1 060 to 1 070
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	945 to 950
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1020 to 1030
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	975 to 980
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	935 to 940
Filature—No. 1½, 10-13 den.	950 to 960
Re-reels—Extra No. 1	1 030 to 1 035
Re-reels—No. 1	1 000 to 1 005
Re-reels—No. 1½	975 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2	950 to 955
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	990 to 990
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	930 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2½	890 to 900

##### QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

	Present delivery.	Aug. delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.
Aug.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
7th	976	—	965	976
8th	981	—	—	980
9th	—	—	—	—
10th	978	—	—	—
11th	976	—	—	—
12th	975	—	—	975
13th	969	935	—	967

##### WASTE SILK.

The market is weak, excepting business with filature kibiso. The inactivity seems to have originated in prices over which purchasers and sellers could not agree.

On Aug. 12th stocks were: Noshi, 3,125 bales; Kibiso, 5,071 bales; and sundry 932 bales.

##### QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Filatures, Good	120 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	130 to 140
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	125 to 130
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	100 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	90 to 95
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshi) Best	75 to 85
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshi) Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshi) Medium	35 to 60
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	105 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	85 to 90
Rereel—Fair	65 to 70
Rereel—Best	60 to 65
Rereel—Good	50 to 55
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

##### HABUTAE.

The market is steady. Enquiries have appeared from abroad.

##### KANAWAZA.

	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	9 25	8 85	8 65
22½	—	8 80	8 65	8 55
27	—	8 80	8 65	8 55
"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (RUKUI.)				
	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½	9 30	8 85	8 70	8 75
27	9 10	8 80	8 75	8 70
36	9 25	8 85	8 75	8 70



"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2"	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2"	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27"	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36"	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

KAWAMATA.

Inches	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2"	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2"	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
27"	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
36"	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
27"	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

A moderate business has been done during the week.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)

20" x 1 1/2"	6 me.	doz.	yen.
22" x 1 1/2"	7	"	4.25-4.52
24" x 1 1/2"	7 1/2	"	5.10-5.40

Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)

20" x 1 1/2"	9	"	4.30-4.50
22" x 1 1/2"	10	"	5.30-5.60
24" x 1 1/2"	12	"	7.20-7.40

Figured Habutae (scallop):—

10" x 1 corner embroidered	"	0.95-1.00
12" x 4	"	1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

A rise has been reported from London, but it has affected nothing in Japan.

According to a London telegram under date Aug. 11th, the quotation was £62.2.6.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 53-57

## TEA.

Nothing to note.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	—	—
Choice	—	10	—
Finest	55	10	60
Fine	45	10	55
Good Medium	45	10	50
Medium	32	10	34
Good Common	29	10	32
Common	26	10	29

## RICE.

The market is generally unsettled owing to the recent inclement weather, but no special rise has been noted during the week.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	428.809
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	139.518
Delivery	Closing Price.
August	16.95
September	17.10
October	16.63

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior	Yen 18.30	
Medium	17.30	
Common	16.30	
Average	17.30	

	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
August	16.52	16.49
September	16.78	16.80
October	16.28	16.28

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Aug. 13.

London silver slightly firmer and China sterling quotations as well as local rates are unchanged.

London—Bank T.T.	100/3 1/2
— 4 months' sight	100/0
— Private 4 months' sight	100/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	100/3 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	255 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 87 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	85 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	85 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	86 1/2
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207
— Private 4 months' sight	211 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	23 1/2

\* Nominal.

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, August 14th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Fare Value.	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations.	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June to December	99.60	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March to September	97.20	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March to September	96.30	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June to December	83.70	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=H)	100	100	5	June to December	95.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 12=E)	100	100	5	June to December	92.70	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H)	100	100	5	June to December	83.80	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June to December	82.70	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June to December	82.70	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March to September	83.30	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark I)	100	100	5	June to December	90.90	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	91.50	
Yokohama City Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	89.20	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June to December	90.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	89.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February to August	530.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June to December	36.70	E.D.
" (Second class)	50	37.50	8	June to December	42.40	E.D.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February to August	204.50	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February to August	135.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June to December	87.90	
" 3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June to December	61.10	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	11	March to September	76.10	
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March to September	44.70	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March to September	70.10	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June to December	81.50	
" (New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June to December	20.50	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May to November	56.00	
" New	50	25	7	May to November	27.00	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May to November	63.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May to November	36.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April to October	46.80	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May to November	64.50	
" New	50	25	10	May to November	32.40	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May to November	63.00	
" New	50	20	14	May to November	28.80	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June to December	108.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June to December	69.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12 1/2	no.	March to September	6.20	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June to December	80.00	
" New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June to December	26.60	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June to December	79.50	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April to October	79.70	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	12	February to August	30.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June to December	14.50	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May to November	48.40	
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June to December	10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May to November	51.52	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June to December	36.80	
" News	50	12 1/2	16	June to December	25.20	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June to December	32.80	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June to December	83.50	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June to December	52.00	
" New	50	25	12	June to December	25.60	
Nishin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May to November	8.10	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May to November	111.00	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May to November	90.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May to November	102.70	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June to December	62.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June to December	76.50	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June to December	60.00	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June to December	50.50	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	15	June to December	25.50	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	no.	June	11.50	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	17.50	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March to September	104.70	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June to December	86.00	
Nanboku Oil Co.	50	50	8.8	June to December	36.20	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April to October	74.00	
" New	50	12 1/2	15	April to October	21.30	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	55.00	
" New	50	25	10	June	25.50	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	20	June	19.00	

# HAD ECZEMA FOR 10 YEARS

Doctors and a Skin Hospital did Him  
No Good—Sickness Caused Loss  
in Wages of Over £300—A  
Friend Whose Father was Cured  
of Eczema Advised Him to Try the  
Cuticura Treatment.

## A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing twelve sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples fifty years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply."

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies by a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have Cuticura by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrell, 166, High St., Ramsgate, March 7 and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. F. F. & Co., Sydney; London, Cape Town, & S. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Bros and Co., Corp., Sole Proprietors. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Glenroy*, British steamer, 3,141, F. Darke, 8th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Ogino, 9th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 9th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Dixon, 9th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Prinz Regent Luitpold*, German steamer, 3,920, O. Pahnke, 7th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Mortlake*, British steamer, 1,737, F. Batten, 7th Aug.,—Kobe.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Pak Ling*, British steamer, 2,875, Taylor, 10th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Deucalion*, British steamer, 4,476, Riepenhausen, 11th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, Igawa, 11th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Flintshire*, British steamer, 2,476, G. C. Cundy, 12th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Yarra*, French steamer, 2,115, H. Sellier, 12th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.

*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 12th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Kasenga*, British steamer, 2,923, Dobbs, 13th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Sile and Frazar.  
*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 13th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 13th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Riojun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibbals, 13th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tokasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 13th Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sveda, 13th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kichiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,492, R. Watanabe, 13th Aug.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yawata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,366, K. Homma, 13th Aug.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Linan*, British steamer, 1,352, Williams, 13th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Buyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,044, 13th Aug.,—Uruga, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 8th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.  
*Eroll*, British steamer, 2,887, James, 8th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 8th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 8th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Silvia*, German steamer, 4,212, Taeger, 8th Aug.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 9th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 9th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 4,627, W. Thompson, 9th Aug.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 7th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mortlake*, British steamer, 1,680, F. Batten, 10th Aug.,—New Castle N.S.W., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Dixon, 10th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 10th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Syria*, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 12th Aug.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Pakling*, British steamer, 2,875, Taylor, 12th Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, Ogino, 13th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 13th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Koshun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,657, Ichiji, 13th Aug.,—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. Bergrat Newmann, Mr. Arthur, Miss Arthur, Mr. W. H. Purcell, Miss C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Ferd. Bornemann, daughter and servant, Mr. von Lochmeyer, Mr. Isenman, Mr. Schlichting, Dr. Paravicini, Mr. Ch. Braess and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Miss Ohl, Mr. W. F. Langten, Mr. Th. Gribayedoff, Mr. W. A. de Havilland, Mr. A. Mosch, Mr. Hano Dézes, Mr. Chas. Muir, Siebenschlein, Mr. Chas. W. Shearer, Mr. J. Georg, Mr. E. Steppen, Mr. Che San and family and Mr. Kwong Kwan Uh and party in cabin.  
Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Miss M. F. Alchin, Mr. Frank Ashmore, Prof. Dr. Boedecker, Mrs. K. G. Gastleman, Miss Cornelia A. M. Clapp, Miss Clara A. Converse, Mr.

S. E. Cresap, Mr. Richard Cuntz, Rev. J. L. Cunningham, Miss G. D. Chu, Mr. W. M. Crunden, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Mr. F. N. Dressing, Mr. Wm. Gammell, Mr. W. Gilka, Mrs. J. G. Hyland, Dr. H. A. Hare, U.S.N., Mrs. H. A. Hare, Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, Mr. M. M. Johnson, Mrs. M. M. Johnson, Mrs. O. P. Jackson, child and maid, Miss Kawashima, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Dr. W. Kaestner, Mr. Bruno Kuhn, Mr. J. G. Kniesche, Mrs. E. Knippenberg, Mr. E. M. Lyon, Mrs. E. M. Lyon, Miss Ruth Lyon, Mrs. A. Le Breton, Miss M. Le Breton, Rev. H. W. Lampe, Mr. Ramon Larrain, Mr. Ramon Larrain Jr., Miss Emma Larrain, Miss Aida Larrain, Mrs. R. W. McNeely, Mrs. J. R. McKeldin, Mr. Karl Mann, Mrs. J. H. Meniam, Mr. Frank Metzner, Mr. Murray Marshall, Mrs. J. Murray Marshall, Miss C. E. Mills, Mr. L. C. Mowry, Mrs. L. C. Mowry, Mrs. R. F. Nicholson, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Mrs. E. H. Parrish, Mrs. Sarah V. Paiks, General-Lieut. Von Saldern, Mr. C. W. Pang, Mrs. E. F. Qualtrough, Mr. Ernest Roussin, Mr. Ernest Rosenfeld, Mr. Frederick Richter, Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Miss Southerland, Miss M. Southerland, Mr. W. S. Springman, Miss M. E. Sullivan, Mr. B. H. Taylor, Mr. H. Taylor, Bishop Seth Ward, Mr. F. Wilhelm, Mrs. Dion Williams, Mr. Wm. R. Whitier, Mrs. Wm. R. Whitier, Miss Chioi Yamada and Mr. Y. G. Yung. For Kobe:—Mr. W. F. Bull, Mrs. W. F. Bull, Master W. F. Bull, Miss Mary V. Bull, Miss Margaret Bull, Master Gordon Curtis, Miss B. L. Mackenzie, Miss K. McCune, Mr. J. Paige, Mrs. J. Paige, Miss Emeline Paige, Mr. Manuel Perry, Dr. A. M. Sharrocks, Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks, Miss Ella Sharrocks, Miss Marion Sharrocks, Miss Theodora Sharrocks, Mr. S. Uchiyama, Rev. Harry Rhodes, Mrs. Harry Rhodes. For Shanghai:—Mrs. C. H. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. Henry V. Lacy, Mr. Wm. Martin, Mr. Thomas T. Griffin, Mrs. Thomas T. Griffin, Mr. Wm. H. Nafey, Mrs. Wm. H. Nafey, Mrs. L. D. Ross Thompson, Mrs. Helen H. Taylor, Miss Helen B. Taylor, Mr. R. Van Loo, Miss Grace Woodbridge, Mr. Kim Yun Lam and Mrs. Jennie C. Lam. For Hongkong:—Mr. Y. S. Chung, Mr. R. J. Andrews, Mr. T. A. Baumeister, Mr. C. Blosser, Mr. W. M. Chisholm, Mr. L. E. Doyle, Mrs. L. E. Doyle, Judge W. L. Goldsborough, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. H. Homans, Mr. E. W. Hulet, Mr. B. E. Lear, Mr. C. D. Lefevre, Mrs. Georgia Leonard, Comdr. Edward Lloyd Jr., U.S.N., Mr. W. E. McVey, Mr. Wm. Mustard, Mrs. Florence Mustard and child, Miss Edith Moore, Mr. E. A. Morgan, Mr. G. W. Satterthwaite, Mr. H. S. Schick, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Dr. F. J. Whitehill, Mrs. Frances Jensch and Miss Emily Jensch in cabin.

#### EXPECTED.

Per British steamer *Asia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. Holly, Miss A. A. Bolton and Mr. H. R. Spencer. For Honolulu:—Mrs. H. C. Anderson. For San Francisco:—Col. W. C. Green, Dr. W. J. Calbraith, Mr. W. Daniel, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Capt. T. J. Owen, Rev. J. E. Thomas, Miss Lillian Thomas, Master Walter Thomas, Miss C. Green, Mr. C. Glover, Mr. T. C. Haston, Mr. J. Jannicke, Mrs. T. J. Owen and infant, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss Edith Thomas and Mr. Alex. Ichon in cabin.

#### DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* from Europe via ports:—Capt. Wollseifen, Mrs. Alf. Aurum, Mr. Tos. M. P. Hermanns and Mr. Hans Koller in cabin.  
Per French steamer *Armand Behic* for Marseilles via ports:—Dr. Y. Y. Ching, Mr. le Breton, Mr. Peri Noel, Miss Domballe and 3 enfants, Mrs. and Dr. Chagarain and Mr. Robert Chainaye in cabin; Mr. Ah Chan in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Ko and native servant, Mr. Thos. Weer and wife, Mrs. Wong, infant and amah, Mr. F. G. Rogers, Mr. F. B. Jackson, Mr. O. G. Bonnett, Mr. E. M. Lyon and wife, Miss Lyon, Mrs. V. C. Cooper and Mr. C. W. Blake in cabin.

Per British steamer *Syria* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. A. Learnmouth, Mr. T. A. Ross and Mrs. Ayscough in cabin; one Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Asia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. H. C. Anderson, Mr. W. Daniel, Dr. W. J. Galbraith, Mr. C. Glover, Col. W. C. Green, Miss C. Green, Mr. T. C. Haston, Mr. A. Ichon, Mr. H. Jennicke, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Capt. T. J. Owen, Mrs. T. J. Owen and infant, Mr. E. Schreck, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss L. Thomas, Master Walter Thomas and Miss Georgina Weaver in cabin.

#### CARGO.

Per British steamer *Syria* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports:—Raw silk, 99 bales. Waste silk, 45 bales.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer  
Armand Behic:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Marseilles	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan.	Marseilles	Trieste.	Genoa.	
Nabholz & Co.	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Siber Wolf & Co.	135	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Boyer, Mazet Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
lee & Co.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hara Yushutsuten	50	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Sieber & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do Tamaito	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
L. Mottet	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	
F. Strahler & Co.	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	
P. Dourille	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Bavie & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	
C. Eymard & Co.	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	
Jardine, Matheson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
& Co.	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Total	475	324	10	—	58	—	—	

Silk shippers by *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco, on 5th Aug.:—

Siber, Wolff & Co.	109
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	482

Total ..... 591

Silk shippers by *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, on 5th Aug.:—

Nabholz & Co.	76
F. Strahler & Co.	65
Vivanti Bros.	60
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	30
L. Mottet	15
Kitto Gomet Kaisha	211
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	101
Doshin Kaisha	41

Total ..... 590

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
A. Apar	Calcutta	Due Kobe	Aug. 17
Ailsa Craig	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 3
Aldworth	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 3
Ambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 16
America Maru	San Francisco	Left	Aug. 1
Arconia	Odessa	Left S'pore	July 27
A'ral Exelmans	Antwerp	Leaving Kobe	Aug. 20
Ajax	Liverpool	Leaves	June 27
Australien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	July 23
Bengloe	London	Left S'pore	July 15
Bellerophon	Liverpool	Left	June 20
Benlawers	London	Passed Canal	July 20
Benvenue	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 3
Bisley	New York	At H'kong	July 28
Bloemfontein	New York	Passed Gibr.	July 22
Bombay Maru	London	Left	Aug. 2
Brasilia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 27
Burrfield	Phila	Left	May 26
Cathay	London	Left S'pore	Aug. 6
Caravellas	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 11
Crewe Hall	London	Passed Canal	July 27
Cyrus	London	Passed Canal	June 26
Delhi	London	Left H'kong	Aug. 6
Derfflinger	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 27
Deucahon	Liverpool	At Kobe	Aug. 6
D. Rickmers	Phila	Left	June 5
E. of Japan	Vancouver	Left	Aug. 5
E. of India	Vancouver	Left	Aug. 5
G'ganshire	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 13
Glenfarg	Hongkong	Leaves	Aug. 8
Glenloch	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 20
Hector	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 5
Hitachi Maru	London	Leaving	Aug. 8
Idomenus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 16
Inaba Maru	London	Left Suez	July 24
Indrani	New York	Passed Canal	July 23
Inverclyde	New York	Left	June 30
Inveric	Seattle	Left	Aug. 3
Ixon	Liverpool	Left	May 23
Jason	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 23
Jesseic	New York	Due H'kong	Aug. 10
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Aug. 4
Kamakura M.	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 10
Keemun	Tacoma	Leaves	Aug. 5
Koranna	New York	Leaves	Aug. 5
Lennox	Vancouver	Left	July 27
M. Rickmers	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 30

Macduff	London	Passed Canal	July 16
Mongolia	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 8
Moyori Maru	Bombay	Left S'hai	Aug. 5
Myrmidon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 4
Nicomedia	Astoria	Left	July 29
Ningchow	London	Passed Canal	July 30
Nore	London	Passed Canal	July 30
Numantia	New York	Left H'kong	July 31
Nyanza	Antwerp	Left S'hai	Aug. 7
Ouessant	Antwerp	Left S'hai	Aug. 5
Pakling	Liverpool	At Kobe	Aug. 5
Palma	London	Left Penang	Aug. 3
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	July 31
Pera	London	Leaving	Aug. 1
Polyphemus	Ymuiden	Left	May 26
P. E. Friedrich	Bremen	Passed Canal	Aug. 3
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 27
Queen Helena	Phila	Left	June 23
Silvia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	July 30
Slavonia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Aug. 7
Takasaki Maru	Bombay	Left	Aug. 5
Tamba Maru	London	Left S'pore	July 31
Tjikini	Batavia	At Kobe	Aug. 6
Tjilatjap	Batavia	Left M'cassar	July 24
Tudor Prince	New York	Leaving	July 30
Vandalia	New York	At H'kong	July 24
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Left	June 16
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Leaving H'kong	Aug. 5
Yunnan	London	Left S'hai	July 26

## SAILING VESSELS.

Preussen	New York	Y'kohama	Left May 26
M'chal Suchet	New York	Loading	May 27
Beaunanoir	New York	Loading	May 27

## Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying  
yourself against  
disease.Lea and  
Perrins'  
Sauce.By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Suvaric	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia 1	Sa. Aug. 15
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 2	Tu. Aug. 18
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia 3	Tu. Aug. 18
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 4	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 5	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Europe	N. D. L.	Derfflinger	Sa. Aug. 22
Tacoma	H. T.	Inveric	Su. Aug. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
America	P. M.	Siberia 6	Th. Aug. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	F. Aug. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
America	P. M.	China	Th. Sept. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	W. Sept. 9
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Sept. 19
America	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Tu. Sept. 15
America	O. & O.	Asia	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Oct. 1

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
- 3 Left Astoria on the 29th ult.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 5th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	B. T.	Suvaric	Sa. Aug. 15
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Aug. 15
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. Aug. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Th. Aug. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Ho kong Maru	M. Aug. 17
Hongkong	B. T.	Inveric	Tu. Aug. 18
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. Aug. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Aug. 19
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Glenfarg	Th. Aug. 20
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	Sa. Aug. 22
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	M. Aug. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Su. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Sa. Sept. 3
America	P. M.	Korea	F. Sept. 11
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Sept. 17
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Sept. 27
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 2

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 22ND, 1908.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 22ND, 1908.

## BIRTHS.

**SALE**—On the 14th inst. at No. 118 c, Bluff, the wife of F. G. SALE, of a Daughter.

At 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Aug. 17, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN T. IGLEHART of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, a son.

**ABENHEIM**—On the 18th instant at 35 Kitanocho, Kobe, the wife of F. B. ABENHEIM of a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE first meeting of the Essa Race Club in Niigata will be held on Sept. 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th.

THE Yokohama Railway between Kanagawa and Hachioji will be opened for traffic at the end of August.

ON Aug. 17th, an old man was found to have hanged himself in the grounds of the Buddhist temple Shotoku-ji, Yokosuka. He was not identified.

THE damage caused by the recent storm in Yokosuka and adjoining districts seems to have been severe. In the city 200 landslides occurred and 70 houses collapsed or were partly damaged,

In Kimibama, 160 houses were flooded and a number of bridges were washed away.

**DRS. G. SHIBAYAMA, J. TSUDZUKI and Y. MIYAMOTO** has been appointed to investigate beri-beri in Batavia.

**DYSENTERY** has appeared in the district of the upper Doshi River, the source of the Yokohama Water Works.

THE bazaar opened by Chinese at Canton on Aug. 6th in aid of the flood fund, drew \$30,000 for the first two days.

**MARQUIS GUICCIOLI** has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Japan. He will arrive in Tokyo about the beginning of October.

**TWENTY-THREE** printers, book-sellers and illustrated post-card sellers were arrested in Tokyo on Aug. 13th, for selling indecent pictures.

**PRINCE KANIN** has been appointed to preside at the opening ceremony of the trans-Formosan railway at Taihoku, to take place on Oct. 24th.

**OWING** to the recent storm the cable between Moji and Kelung has been damaged. Communication was stopped on the evening of Aug. 12th.

THE Crown Prince of Korea arrived at Gifu on Friday. His Highness is expected to proceed at once to the villa of Prince Ito in Oiso, where he will stay for a few days.

**BARON G. HAYASHI**, new Ambassador to Italy, left Yokohama on Aug. 19th by the *Sanuki Maru* to take up his position. A large number of high officials from Tokyo saw him off at the pier.

**FURTHER** details are to hand of the conflagration which occurred at Horonai near Sapporo on Aug. 13th. Two hundred and seventy-seven houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated at yen 220,000.

**ABOUT** the end of July the deposits in postal saving banks throughout the Empire were yen 101,877,719. The figures show an increase of yen 1,714,650 over the sum at the end of the previous month.

ON Tuesday afternoon, a man, apparently a workman, about 30 years of age committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea near Takashimacho. He was not identified, and the cause of his action remains unknown.

THE K. R. & A. C. Autumn Regatta will take place, says the *Kobe Herald*, on the 3rd October, when there will be the following events:—International Fours, Senior Fours, Junior Fours, Senior Pairs, Junior Pairs, Senior Double Sculls and Tubs.

THE positions of the warship *Yashima*, *Takasago* and *Sebastopol*, which were sunk off Port Arthur during the war, have been ascertained. They are said to lie in 50 fathoms. According to a report from Saselo the floating of the ships is not entirely hopeless.

A YOUNG man was arrested on Aug. 19th by a detective of the Kaga-cho Police Office. He had broken into the office of the International Cash Register Co., No. 70, on the night of July 18th and stolen a silver flower-vase and a type-writer, valued at yen 300 in all.

**MR. E. OLDENBURG** had a rather unpleasant experience on Friday afternoon while going up the hill at Kobe in a jinrikisha. He was caught by a telephone wire which was left by the men at work on it to hang low over the road. Fortunately he was able after the first shock, retaining

his seat, to pass the wire over his head but in the effort lost his gold rimmed glasses, which were later found in fragments.

THE sale of the latest number of the *Tokyo Puck* has been prohibited on the ground that this ostensibly comic periodical published an illustration injurious to social order.

A PAINFUL lift accident took place on Aug. 6th at the new premises of Messrs. Mustard & Co., Shanghai, where a young foreigner named C. M. Sequeira, aged 18, had his hands caught between a descending lift and one of the floors. He is badly injured but will recover.

ANOTHER scene took place in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Saturday in connection with the examination of the notorious burglar, Morikami Kenji. As on former occasions the accused was very violent; at the conclusion of the hearing judgment was reserved till Aug. 20th.

**OWING** to the great destruction of property and loss of life in the recent typhoon, H.E. Viceroy Chang has given instructions to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton to establish an Observatory and erect three stations in the Harbour for hoisting typhoon signals to warn the public of approaching typhoons.

A LONDON telegram was received on Aug. 19th in Tokyo to the effect that the money market was generally quiet. Owing to purchases by some capitalists, the price of the various Japanese loan bonds has risen. The transactions however were not of a speculative character. Enquiries have appeared in London from the Continent for gold bullion.

IT may be of interest to numismatists to know that a new dollar recently struck in Tientsin has it recorded on the obverse side that this is the "33th" year of the reign of the Emperor. The mistake was soon detected, and it is estimated that only about 2,000 of the coins were left in circulation after the order for their recall had been given.

ACCORDING to reports received at the Yokohama Police headquarters, damage from the recent storm seems not to have been severe in rural districts. A house was destroyed by lightning in Ideura near Yokosuka; some trees collapsed in Kamakura, Oiso and other places. Slight damage was sustained in Yokohama as the result of floods and small landslides.

AN Indian passenger died on the British steamer *Arratoon Apea*, which arrived at Yokohama on Monday morning from Shanghai. Two other Indians were found to be ill, and on examination it was found that all three were cholera cases. The surviving patients have been placed under treatment and the vessel proceeded to Nagahama on Monday to undergo five days quarantine.

WHILE Messrs. A. McGlew, E. H. Reynell, and M. Ellerton were fishing on Sunday in the Harima Nada, about two miles west of the Shikano-se Buoy, said the *Kobe Herald* of Aug. 18th they encountered four sharks of the hammer-headed type. The first one was hit on the back with a harpoon consisting of a three pronged instrument on the end of a bamboo pole about 20 feet long. The second shark dived just as the harpoon was hurled at it. The third lost a bit of flesh, but the fourth was hit fair and square in the side. The shark went down rapidly, taking out about fifty fathoms of line, and on getting him about half way up he went off again at a tremendous speed, but after playing him for about 40 minutes he was landed safely in the boat at 6.30 p.m. amid great excitement. The shark was brought to Kobe on the 17th and is now being stuffed. It measured five feet from head to tip of tail.

## THE SEOUL AFFAIR.

Friday, August 14.

The escape of Mr. Yang, Korean editor of the *Dai Han Mai-Il Shinpo*, assumes a curious aspect when viewed by the light of the latest intelligence. It is to be expected that very varied accounts will be published of this affair, and prudent people will consequently be disposed to suspend judgment until the exact particulars are known. Meanwhile the story published is this:—For some time back the friends of Mr. Yang had been publishing statements to the effect that his confinement was undermining his constitution and that his nervous system threatened to break down. No signs of any such trouble were visible to the prisoner's custodians, but it was finally decided that as the prison was not provided with any suitable sick bay, steps should be taken to secure admittance for Mr. Yang into the Government hospital in Seoul. When conveying this intelligence to him the head jailer warned him that his release was not contemplated for a moment and that he must promise to consider himself still a prisoner while in hospital. Yang gave the necessary engagement and was allowed to emerge from the jail, the belief being that the escort to conduct him to the hospital had already arrived. But it chanced that this was not the case. The escort had not yet put in an appearance and Yang took advantage of the opportunity to effect his escape to the office of the *Dai Han Mai-Il Shinpo*. He was followed thither by the escort, but the foreign proprietor of the paper refused to give him up without the authority of a Consular warrant. The Japanese Resident therefore addressed a request to the British Consul-General, but the latter declined to give any such document without reference to his superiors. This is one of the most inexplicable features of the affair, for Yang had been duly remanded for trial on a charge of malversation, and it is difficult to understand what consideration can have induced the British Consul to refuse a warrant for the man's arrest. There must be some explanation of such an exceptional course and we necessarily refrain from comment pending the publication of the Consul's story. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the text of the Procurator's charge against Mr. Yang. It is very explicit. The allegations are that a sum of about 100,000 yen collected for the alleged purpose of discharging the National Debt and for other objects was falsely asserted to have been lodged with Messrs. Collbran and Bostwick, whereas in reality it was spent by Yang and his confederates for purchasing shares and for other improper purposes. The name of Mr. Bethell appears in the indictment, but whether he is accused of actual malversation or only of having co-operated in collecting the subscriptions we can not clearly discern. The evident apprehension is that Yang will utilise his temporary freedom to destroy proofs of his guilt, if he be really guilty.

Saturday, August 15.

Most unfortunate misunderstandings have arisen with reference to the Yang business in Seoul. There appears to be no doubt that the British Consul has refused a warrant for the re-arrest of Yang. It must be assumed that he has good reason, according to his own opinion, for taking such a step, but the reason assigned to him and telegraphed to all leading Tokyo journals from Seoul is not only incredible, but also

calculated to provoke a strong feeling of resentment. He is said to have rejected the application of the police on the ground that when Yang appeared as a witness at the Bethell trial the Japanese authorities gave an engagement that no proceedings would be subsequently issued against him in connexion with any evidence he might give. On the strength of that assurance the Consul is now represented as maintaining that Mr. Yang cannot properly be arraigned. We can not for a moment believe that the Consul has adopted such a line. It is evident to the most obtuse intelligence that the assurance given in connexion with the Bethell trial must have been limited to incidents directly arising out of that trial, and cannot possibly be construed as a guarantee of perpetual immunity with regard to any and every act of Mr. Yang's life. The malversation of funds subscribed for the purpose of national-debt redemption is a matter entirely apart from the offences for which Mr. Bethell was arraigned two months ago. An attempt has been made by certain unscrupulous partisans of Mr. Bethell to persuade the public that the arraignment of Yang on the charge of malversation has no foundation in justice but is simply a vindictive act of revenge planned and engineered by the Residency-General. There may be folks so malicious as to believe this, and unhappily there are newspapers like the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Japan Herald* sufficiently reckless to lend their columns for the ventilation of such slanders in a case actually *sub judice*. But that the British Consul should openly assist in fixing such a gross insult upon the Japanese Government we cannot believe. What has probably happened is that the British Consul complains of the unfortunately irregular procedure followed by the Seoul police in the first instance in effecting Mr. Yang's arrest, and that he has asked to be assured of the existence of a *prima facie* case before consenting to give a warrant. Even that is unfortunate enough in the circumstances, for in the eyes of the general public in Japan and Korea the Consul's conduct will certainly be misconstrued. We would therefore remind both the Koreans and the Japanese that one of the rarest events in the world is an act of deliberate injustice on the part of a British official, and that it is absolutely necessary to suspend judgment until the exact facts are known. Tokyo papers add that people in Korea are now fully persuaded as to the act of malversation. They allege that in his preliminary examination Yang admitted that the inception of the subscription scheme had been formed by him and Mr. Bethell. He affirmed that the money was safely invested in shares in private hands or in banks, but inquiries made by the Court failed to establish the truth of these allegations, and therefore the prisoner was remanded for trial.

Sunday, August 16.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a telegram from Seoul dated the 15th inst. which says that, in answer to the application made by Mr. Consul Cockburn, the British Government declined to sanction the handing over of Mr. Yang. But in its same issue the *Nichi Nichi* publishes a doubly leaded paragraph in exactly the opposite sense. From this we learn that the British Government, having been advised by the British Ambassador in Tokyo, disavows any right to impose a veto and instructs that the accused shall be handed over without delay. This perplexing subject requires a good deal of explanation.

The action of the British Government, in the sense indicated by the *Nichi Nichi's* paragraph, was a foregone conclusion, but the action of the British Consul in refusing to act without instructions from London must have been due to some exceptional circumstance which has not been yet explained. The treaty between Great Britain and Korea is absolutely explicit. It says:—“If a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject or on board a British merchant vessel, the British Consular authorities, on receiving an application from the Korean authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial.” This article leaves no discretion whatever to the British Consular authorities. They are bound to act on receipt of an application from the Korean authorities. Mr. Cockburn was of course perfectly well aware of all this, and there must have been some special reason for his exceptional procedure. We entertain no doubt that he acted according to a full conviction of his duty and that his conduct will be found to have been justifiable when all the details are known.

Monday, August 17.

The *Seoul Press* of the 14th instant gives the following account of the recent strange affair:—

A curious thing has happened in connection with the National Debt Redemption Case. The accused, Yang Kitak, who has been under arrest, is now at large, having taken refuge in the building of the *Tai Han Mai-Il Shinpo*.

It happened in this way. On Tuesday the 11th inst., the accused underwent a medical examination in prison, when it was found that, although he was not suffering from any particular complaint, his digestive organs were somewhat impaired. It was consequently decided to send him to the Tai Han Hospital and have his condition more fully examined and if necessary to be treated there, as there was no sick ward in the prison. The Chief Procurator of the Local Court, consequently, issued instructions to the Governor of the Seoul Prison, ordering him to send the accused to the Hospital under proper police escort. This was shortly after five on the same afternoon. The Governor of the prison at once summoned the prisoner before him and told him that he was going to be sent to the hospital under arrest to be examined and if necessary to receive treatment there. The prisoner was then conducted back to his place of confinement. At the same time, the necessary orders were issued to the subordinate prison officials. But while they were waiting for the arrival of a police escort from the Metropolitan Police Office, one of the guards, who had immediate charge of the prisoner, set him free, thinking somehow that he had been released on bail.

On the discovery of the stupid mistake, officers were at once sent out to re-arrest the accused. It being soon found that he had gone to the office of the *Tai Han Mai-Il Shinpo*, the officers went there and asked the English proprietor of the paper to hand over the man, as he had been released by mistake. The request being refused, the Korean Government approached the British Consul-General, through Resident Miura, asking for assistance in putting the accused under arrest. The British Consul-General, however, refused to render the required assistance, alleging that he could not take any step until he had communicated with his home Government and received its instructions.

Under the circumstances, the public trial announced for Saturday the 17th inst., has been postponed *sine die*.

Our contemporary comments editorially on the above in the following strain:—

As mentioned elsewhere, an unexpected hitch has arisen relating to the case of alleged fraud in connection with the fund collected at the office of the *Korea Daily News* and the *Tai Han Mai-Il Shinpo* for the Quixotic object of paying off Korea's debt to Japan. The case was to come up for hearing at the Local Court of Seoul to-morrow morning, but, owing to the temporary absence of the accused under peculiar circumstances, the trial has had to be postponed indefinitely. The prison guard whose stupidity is primarily responsible for the regrettable hitch, will no doubt be dealt with as he deserves. But it is a source of sincere regret for us to have to record in connection with this incident the strange

conduct on the part of the respected Consular Representative of our European Allies. It is expressly stipulated in Article IV (paragraph 9) of the Treaty between England and Korea, that "if a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject or on board a British merchant vessel, the British Consular Authorities, on receiving an application from the Korean Authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial." According to this stipulation, there is no room for doubt that, on receipt of application from the Korean Government, through Resident Miura, for the arrest of Yang Kitaik, he having taken refuge on British-occupied premises, it was the duty of the British Consul-General to lose no time in having him arrested and handed over to the Korean Authorities. The necessity for immediate action in such cases generally is self-evident, for delay may very possibly defeat the ends of justice. Prompt action was particularly necessary in this special case for it so happened that the accused had taken refuge exactly where for obvious reasons it was least desirable. Yet in face of the express stipulation of the treaty and in view of the peculiar circumstances demanding prompt action, Mr. Cockburn, strange to say, refused to do anything for the apprehension of the accused, on the ground that he had first to communicate with the Home Government before he could take any steps in the matter. The result is that the accused is still staying with men who are most intimately interested in the case and with whom it is most undesirable in the interests of justice that he should have any communication. The British Consul-General, it is only fair to presume, has reason, and, from his point of view, good reason for his attitude in regard to this matter. But we are constrained to say frankly that we experience considerable difficulty in reconciling his attitude with the plain obligation which the express treaty stipulation imposes upon him.

There is no news this morning as to how this business has ended, but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that Mr. Consul Cockburn has been instructed to hand over Mr. Yang, on condition that the latter is allowed to remain in hospital until the day of his public trial. From this we infer that a suspicion exists as to the accused having been subjected to torture, or, at any rate, to harsh treatment, during his detention in prison. It is impossible to say what may not happen in a Korean jail, but we trust that the reforms which Japan is introducing in Korea will soon extend to the realm of prison management. There is talk in Seoul that this temporary release of Mr. Yang has been utilized to destroy proofs. That is very likely if we assume that Yang is guilty, but we have no business to make any such assumption. At any rate the fact that he has been suffered to go at large when the ends of justice required his close confinement is very unfortunate, and we sincerely trust that Mr. Cockburn's reasons for postponing re-arrest will be fully explained.

Tuesday, August 18.

According to a telegram published by the *Fiji Shimpō* there had been no signs of the surrender of Mr. Yang up to the evening of the 17th inst. If the information thus far published be trustworthy, the situation is decidedly strange. It is understood that the British Government lost no time in instructing the Consul in Seoul to hand over Mr. Yang, and it is plain from the terms of the Treaty that no right of exercising discretion in such a matter is vested in a British Consul. Yet more than five days have elapsed since Mr. Yang obtained his liberty and nevertheless he remains still at large. The only explanation we can conceive is that his health has broken down so badly that to be placed again in confinement might be fatal. But, however desirous we may be to adopt that explanation, the fact remains that the Korean police authorities had arranged to send Mr. Yang to the hospital and to leave him there until his public trial took place. At any rate, even if the British Consul were acting purely in obedience to

humane motives, it would seem to have been his duty to enlist the coöperation of the police. One good result may possibly be obtained from the incident: the Korean Government may be induced to undertake the work of prison reform. There is so much to be done in Korea and the resources available for doing it are so scanty that one hesitates to complain of tardiness, especially in the matter of prison reform, which in all countries received only belated attention. Still everything that stimulates the Koreans to undertake this reform is to be welcomed.

Thursday, August 20.

Two somewhat contradictory telegrams are published by the *Asahi Shimbun* this morning (Thursday) with reference to the affair of Mr. Yang. One of these telegrams represents the British Consul as still hesitating; the other alleges that he has made up his mind to surrender Mr. Yang unconditionally.

We may mention here that a mischievous and most misleading article has been published by a Yokohama journal on this subject. The article contains several statements inconsistent with the Treaty between Great Britain and Korea, and deliberately endeavours to create a prejudice in favour of the accused person by appealing to the rights of British subjects. It is obviously out of the question to enter into a discussion of this matter while the case is *sub judice*. The journal to which we allude professes to believe that the British authorities refused to hand over Mr. Yang and that proceedings against him have therefore been abandoned. On the strength of that belief it claims exemption from the charge of seeking to prejudice a case which is actually under trial. The whole proceeding is about as disingenuous and mischievous a piece of journalism as has ever been witnessed in this settlement. It strikingly illustrates the abuses to which the extraterritorial system is liable. The British authorities may be fully trusted to deal with this matter in full accord with the principles of justice and the provisions of the Treaty. There is no question of any violation of the rights of British subjects.

#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

For the last few days there has been a good deal of talk of postponing the great Exhibition until 1915. This change is attributed to financial considerations. More than one publicist has contended that the scheme of the Exhibition is like the proverbial strip of stuff, too short for a girdle and too long for a shoulder cord. On the other hand, to extend the scheme to suitable dimensions would be an undue tax on the Treasury's resources at present, and therefore postponement is reported to be under serious consideration. But in other quarters this is stoutly denied. Viscount Kaneko says that he has heard nothing of it, and neither has Mr. Wada, the head of the Business Bureau of the Exhibition. On the whole we are disposed to think that postponement would not be a wise measure. It would suggest a degree of financial embarrassment which does not exist, and it would place in a decidedly awkward position the foreign States which have already given a practical response to Japan's invitation. The alternative seems to us much more commendable, namely, that Japan should cut her coat according to her cloth: that is to say, while adhering to her original

project so far as time is concerned, she should adapt its dimensions to her own convenience. She is not called upon to make a great splurge. Nobody expects it of her and nobody would be deluded by it. The first International Exhibition held in London was only the embryo of its successor, yet it satisfied and astonished the world at the time, and it is pretty certain that if Japan manages cleverly—as we are confident she will do under the direction of Viscount Kaneko—she can have a most attractive show without putting her hand too deeply into her pocket.

The question of postponing the Exhibition of 1912 appears to be assuming dimensions which could scarcely have been anticipated. Publicists in favour of postponement urge the impossibility of completing the necessary preparations in the short space of three and a half years now remaining. They speak of linking up land and sea communications, of improving railways and of building hotels. All these things will require a large expenditure of money, and such outlays are not convenient in the present condition of the finances. On the other hand, the advocates of adhering to the original programme affirm that the Exhibition was originally intended to be a domestic affair and that its international character is a mere addendum. Whatever postponement may be made, Japan cannot hope to rival rich foreign countries in the display she offers, neither will foreign countries expect her to rival them. After all, the object of the Exhibition is to promote trade and industry, and not merely to make an ostentatious display. Then there is the further consideration that invitations have already been issued to foreign Powers, and that some of them have actually made appropriations and appointed committees with the object of taking part in the affair. What adequate excuse for postponement could be offered to these States? The *Nippon*, we observe, writes in the sense that if the Cabinet, by way of preface to postponement, effects substantial reductions in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy, the nation will acquiesce, but if the Exhibition is sacrificed on the altar of expanded armaments, there will inevitably be a loud outcry.

In spite of official denials Japanese newspapers continue to insist that a postponement of the Exhibition of 1912 is earnestly discussed. The *Chuo*, for example, quotes an anonymous Minister of State as saying that things cannot possibly be ready in time. The outlay is put at 16 million *yen*, of which the Treasury has to find 6 millions. So far as the Government is concerned, that is not a difficult programme, since it is spread over a period of some four years, but the Tokyo Municipality is in a much more difficult position. The plan for raising revenue by an increased scale of fares, after the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway, has fallen through, and no substantial source of revenue is in sight. This Minister thinks, therefore, that instead of trying to do more than she is competent to accomplish, Japan should quietly postpone the date of the Exhibition for several years. He notes that in spite of the wonderful development of German industries, Germany has not yet thought of organising an international exhibition, and he does not see that Japan would lose prestige or forfeit confidence by frankly acknowledging that she took a premature step when she fixed 1912 as the date for this enterprise.



## FINANCE.

Friday, August 14.

The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes some interesting calculations relating to the redemption of national debts. We shall not set down the calculations in detail as it will suffice to give the broad results. These are that the total sum allotted by the present law for the payment of principal and interest of the national debts in 176 million *yen*. The question is how much of this goes to interest and how much to amortization. Our contemporary's calculations show that taking every item into account the total interest payable is 135,707,000 *yen*. If this be subtracted from the above sum of 176 millions, there remains 40,293,000 *yen* available for purposes of amortization. To this has to be added 3½ millions, being interest on the Treasury bills now in process of redemption, and thus the total available for purposes of amortization is 43,793,000 *yen*. It appears, therefore, that if an additional sum of about 16 millions was provided, the amortization fund would be brought up to the figure advocated by the bankers, namely, 60 million *yen*.

There is a great deal on the subject of finance in the columns of the Tokyo press at present. This indeed is the problem to which public attention is mainly directed. It seems to be agreed on all sides that the Katsura Cabinet has devised some means of introducing a great improvement in the method of compiling the Budget, so that there shall be no more Departmental scrambling for appropriations as has hitherto been the case.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that Marquis Katsura's schemes of financial adjustment are even larger than those advocated by the people. He aims at producing an appreciation of State securities by 10 or 12 points. Until such appreciation shall have taken place the bonds representing the purchase-price of the private railways can not be handed over, and only three years now remain of the period assigned by law for the completion of this transaction.

The *Jiji Shimpō* quotes a member of the House of Peers described as being intimate with Marquis Katsura. According to this authority's statements, the Marquis does not contemplate retrenchment and postponement merely for the purpose of redeeming the national debts. He considers it just as essential that really productive enterprises should be carried on, and that some increase should be made of junior officials' salaries, which are now so inadequate that good men cannot be induced to serve.

Sunday, August 16.

Marquis Katsura entertained the leading business men of Tokyo at the Mitsui Club on the 14th inst. and made a speech which was of course couched in general terms. The gist of it was that his Excellency warmly acknowledged the assistance he had received from the business men during the War with Russia, and expressed a confident hope that the same aid would be given to him in adjusting the national finances.

The *Asahi Shimbun* devotes three columns to an exposé of the Government's financial policy, based on information said to have been received from a trustworthy source. The statement does not differ from accounts already published in a more fragmentary form by other journals. Its gist briefly epitomized is this:—Immediately after the War, the Government, sharing the expansive feeling which then prevailed, drafted a budget whose

dimensions were not consonant with the real state of affairs. This defect became apparent while the Saionji Cabinet was in office, and steps were accordingly taken to effect large postponements of the original programme. Even this, however, did not prove sufficient, and the Saionji Ministry resigned the conduct of affairs to the present Cabinet. Marquis Katsura came into office with the firm conviction that, except in the case of enterprises so productive as to forbid postponement, a negative policy must be everywhere substituted for a positive, all recourse to further loans must be abandoned, and objectionable taxes must be as far as possible revised or removed. In pursuance of this resolve the six-year programme which, by postponements aggregating 100 million *yen*, the Saionji Cabinet elaborated, must now be extended to 10 or 11 years, and steps to that end are actually under consideration. With regard to the redemption of national debts, a considerable increase will be made in the sum annually allotted for that purpose, though whether as large an amount as 60 million *yen* can be reached is doubtful. Of course, reduction of administrative expenditure is contemplated, but as this involves administrative reforms which may cause delay, nothing complete can be accomplished in time for the next budget, and the method immediately pursued will be to cut down the appropriations for each Department by a certain percentage, which process will produce a sum of from 5 to 10 millions.

The *Jiji Shimpō* deals with the question of the third and fourth installments of exchequer bills, which have to be paid in 1910 and 1911 respectively, the sum due in the former year being 100 million *yen*, and that due in the latter 80 millions. It is the Government's intention, according to our contemporary, to increase to 50 million *yen* the annual appropriation for debt redemption purposes, and thus the amount to be paid in December 1910 will be provided. But there will be a deficiency of 30 millions in dealing with the sum due in December 1911. Moreover, the Government considers it necessary to provide an amount of some 50 million *yen* which may be applied to sustaining the market price of the bonds issued on account of railway nationalization. Of course, if 50 million *yen* be spent in buying up these bonds, the nation's liabilities will be diminished to that extent, but the redemption of exchequer bills falling due in 1911 will still have to be dealt with, and at present re-writing appears to be contemplated. The railway bonds will not be handed over *en bloc*, but will be paid out as circumstances warrant.

The *Nippon* and the *Shogyo Shimpō* allege that the Ministers of War and the Navy have agreed to further postponements of extraordinary expenditures to the extent of 50 million *yen* in the three fiscal years beginning with 1909. The saving effected on the Army's side will be 15 million *yen* in 1909 and an equal amount in 1910, and the savings on the Naval side will be 10 millions in 1909, 6 millions in 1910 and 4 millions in 1911.

On the 25th of this month Treasury bills of the total value of 10 million *yen* fall due for re-payment. It is stated that the Treasury intends to re-write them, and that a lower rate of interest will probably be adopted.

Thursday, August 20.

All the leading papers of Tokyo say that at a meeting of the Cabinet held on the 18th inst. three important decisions were unani-

mously adopted. The first was that the appropriations for the various departmental undertakings should be reduced by postponements; the second, that the utmost possible economy should be exercised in all directions, and the third, that all new works should be abandoned. The exact amounts involved in these resolutions are not stated, but with regard to the redemption of the National Debt we read that from 10 to 15 millions will be added annually to the existing fund. This will bring the total yearly redemptions to 52 or 53 million *yen*, so that the exchequer bills redeemable in 1909 and 1911—180 millions in all—will be provided for with the exception of a sum of from 20 to 30 millions, which it is probably proposed to rewrite for a short term.

The doubtful factor in the situation is the possibility of effecting still greater reductions in the appropriations for unproductive purposes. The Army and Navy have already been cut down so largely that nothing very signal seems to be expected from these Departments in the present scheme of reductions. We may call attention here, however, to an interesting feature of the remarks recently attributed to Prince Ito at Maiko. His Highness very plainly hinted the possibility of adjusting the system of training soldiers in such a way as to increase the number of reservists while diminishing that of the men with the colours. We interpret this to mean some shortening of the period of service with the colours, which would of course represent a corresponding saving of money. But evidently the matter has not passed beyond the embryo stage.

## THE TWO SCHOONERS.

With regard to the telegrams just received about the seizure of two fishing schooners by the American Preventive authorities, it appears that the vessels are the *Kinsei Maru* and the *Sekai Maru*. The former is a schooner of 127 tons with a crew of 36 and is owned by the Japan Deep Sea Fishery Company. The latter belongs to a Mr. Ishikawa of Hakodate and her tonnage is 117. No direct news of the seizure has yet been received by the owners of the schooners, but it is recalled that another schooner, the *Kayo Maru*, was seized last year in the vicinity of St. Paul's Island. The schooner herself was lying outside territorial waters, but one of her boats, manned by three sailors, had penetrated within the limit. It was proved, however, to the satisfaction of the American local authorities that this boat was acting in contravention of instructions given by the master of the schooner, and consequently the affair ended with the punishment of the boatmen and the release of the vessel. The owners of the *Kinsei Maru* declare themselves entirely incredulous as to her having exposed herself to legitimate seizure. Her master is a Japanese but her crew consist of foreigners naturalized in the Bonin Islands. These men are mostly averse to anything like poaching operations, and it is said that when taking service they exacted from the master a pledge to abstain from all violation of fishing limits. The Deep Sea Fishery Company are inclined to think, therefore, that the schooner herself was outside territorial waters, but that, like the case of the *Kayo Maru*, one of her boats had rowed in either for water or for some other harmless purpose.

The Tokyo Shooting Club held a meeting on Aug. 19th at Omori.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

Most extraordinary news reaches the *Asahi Shimbun* from New York. In the first place the *New York Herald* has published a leading article advocating an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and China. Our readers will probably say that this is not at all astonishing. The *New York Herald* has been for some time the leader of the anti-Japanese agitation in America and if the calamity of a rupture of relations between the two countries should ever take place, history will undoubtedly refer a large part of the responsibility to the *New York Herald*. The line of argument now adopted by it is that just as Japan's expansion in the East constitutes an obstacle to the development of American commerce in that part of the world, so her treatment of China is a constant menace to the latter's sovereignty. Therefore the United States and China may be said to be rowing in the same boat against the aggressiveness of Japan, and the *New York* journal recommends that they should cement an alliance against their common foe. It is here that the extraordinary part of the story comes in. The *New York Herald* claims to have sent a member of its staff to wait upon the Chinese Representative in Washington, Mr. Wu Tingfang, and to have elicited from his Excellency frank approval of the alliance scheme. Mr. Wu, according to the reporter, could not undertake to say officially what the attitude of his Government would be towards such an alliance, but, speaking as an individual, he strongly welcomed the article in the *New York Herald*. China, he said, was undoubtedly falling into a perilous position owing to Japan's aggressions, and her interest in restraining these aggressions was on all fours with America's interest in the Far East. Therefore an alliance between the two Powers seemed to be the most potent manner of solving the problem.

Did Mr. Wu make these assertions? If he did, he has been guilty of perhaps the gravest indiscretion ever perpetrated by a duly recognised diplomatist. Knowing him to be an official of prudence, tact and experience, our inclination is to treat the whole matter as a pure canard. But can the statements of such a journal as the *New York Herald* be dismissed incontinently? It is a grave situation. Unless Mr. Wu explicitly denies that he ever made use of such language, the Chinese Government will have to recall him promptly or his colleague in Tokyo may expect to have his passport handed to him. What illimitable potentialities for mischief a leading newspaper possesses!

The *New York Herald* continues its campaign in favour of a Sino-American Alliance. Its contention is a repetition of previous arguments, namely, that without such an alliance the integrity of China cannot be preserved against Japan, or the due expansion of American trade guaranteed. The *New York* journal says that Asia must be the Asia of the world, not the Asia of Japan, and it writes in a strongly condemnatory strain of the demands said to have been preferred by France in connexion with the Yunnan affair. The *Herald* publishes interviews between its representatives and several prominent men in America. These interviews show that opinion in the south of the United States would be in favour of such an alliance. But in view of the utterances attributed by the *Herald* to Mr. Wu Tingfang, and in view indeed of the well known character of American newspaper interviews in

general, not much value can be attached to this part of this *Herald's* campaign. As an illustration of the personages whom the *Herald* approaches for its present purpose we note the name of Mr. Li, who is described as the proprietor of a Hongkong vernacular newspaper and who is now on a visit to Paris.

It will be observed that while talking a great deal of Japanese aggression, the *New York Herald* does not appear to quote any proof whatever of this charge. There are no evidences of Japanese aggression visible to people living in the Far East, and the Chinese themselves would be very much perplexed to produce such evidences if they were required to do so. Perhaps we overrate the influence of the *New York Herald*, but however that may be, it appears to us that an alliance concluded between two countries for the explicit purpose of restraining the aggressions of a third would amount to something very like a declaration of war.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* from New York say that the American journals are treating with indifference or ridicule the crusade so earnestly engaged in by the *New York Herald* in the cause of a Sino-American alliance against Japan. The Chinese Representative in Washington, Mr. Wu Tingfang has publicly repudiated the statements attributed to him by the *Herald*. Nobody who has watched Mr. Wu's career could seriously suspect him of making such assertions, but what are we to say of a paper which, while claiming to be the leading journal in a civilised country, publishes fictitious interviews with responsible statesmen and thus perverts its columns into a medium for ventilating mischievous falsehoods and fomenting international enmities? Imagine for a moment what sort of outcry would be raised on all hands if a prominent Japanese journal perpetrated a rascality of this nature: why, we should never heard the end of it. The whole Japanese press would be declared tainted, and the whited sepulchres who sit habitually in judgment on Japan and the Japanese would be furnished with material for perennial condemnation.

It is no longer possible to place the slightest confidence in any statements attributed by the *New York Herald's* interviewers to either Chinese publicists or any other publicists. One imagines that the *New York* paper, if it had any residuum of decent feeling, ought to drop its present campaign with all possible celerity. But unabashed apparently by the exposure of its duplicity in the case of Mr. Wu, it now falls back upon a certain Mr. Li Sunling, editor of a Chinese paper, and quotes him as saying that according to prevailing opinion in China, Japan, if she had money, would declare war against the United States at once. If the *Herald* expects to be believed in its version of Mr. Li Sunling's statements, and if the latter editor expects to be accepted as an exponent of prevailing opinion in China, it is to be feared that both will be disappointed. We can no longer give the *New York Herald* the credit of being even patriotic. If it really cared for American reputation, it would not disgrace American journalism by publishing glaringly false statements. The trouble is, however, that this new campaign of mischief-making is started just on the eve of the arrival of the American Fleet in Japanese waters. As the *Japan Times* justly remarks, however indifferent men of mature experience may be to agitators like

the *New York* journal, it is to be apprehended that all this writing and talking may produce an effect upon the minds of some of the officers and men of the Fleet and may therefore deprive their visit to Japan of the character it would otherwise have borne. The truth is that when one looks calmly at the situation it presents almost incredibly strange aspects. What has Japan done to provoke all this suspicion and distrust? Absolutely nothing. The whole crusade has been started and engineered by a small section of the American people. The leaders of this section began by informing Japan that her people must be specially discriminated against in the United States, and they now go on to tell her that American statesmen, as their Fleet approaches a hospitable entertainment given by her in its honour, are imbued with feelings of mistrust and that the American people will experience a sentiment of relief when the entertainment is over. No sane man will believe for one moment that such feelings animate the American nation properly so called. The people of the United States, acting through their statesmen, and speaking through their publicists, have always shown themselves thoroughly friendly to Japan, and if a small coterie of vulgar agitators, whether to win notoriety for themselves or for some other equally respectable reason, are now endeavouring to sow seeds of discord between the two nations, we have confidence that Japan will be great enough not to mistake the accents of these mischief makers for the voice of her old friend.

## THE KAWAKITA AFFAIR.

We find a great deal in Tokyo newspapers about the unfortunate affair in Peking. It appears that a Japanese officer accompanied by some gendarmes in plain clothes repaired to the house where Capt. Kawakita was living. The owner of the house was a Mr. Ting, a staff officer. What passed at the outset is not clearly stated, but it is plain that Capt. Kawakita was induced to meet the Japanese officer who at once began to propound troublesome questions. Kawakita had apparently received some sort of warning. He quickly drew his sword and offered violent and determined resistance to arrest. The result was that the Japanese officer or one of the gendarmes—this point is obscure—fired a revolver at him and inflicted a wound from which he expired while being carried from his residence to the police barracks. In his room were found some Chinese trunks containing maps and copies of various secret documents, as well as his will, and on searching the body a sum of money and a dose of poison were found in his girdle, suggesting that he had been always prepared for flight or self-destruction. It is hinted that his proceedings had some connexion with a Chinese high official and consequently the Chinese Government are anxious to hush the matter up as far as possible. But there is one feature which does not easily lend itself to reticence, namely, the fact that the Japanese gendarmes entered the residence of a Chinese officer and effected an arrest there without a warrant from the Chinese authorities. This matter appears to have been vehemently taken up by vernacular papers in China. They are naturally indignant at such a breach of treaty provisions, and they urge reprisals in the case of any disaffected Chinese who may be living in Japanese residences. Considering the temper of the Chinese nation at present, it is distinctly unwise that irregularities of this kind should be perpetrated.

## CHINA.

Sunday, August 16.

News comes from Yongampo on the Yalu that a great number of Chinese fishing boats have assembled there, and that they threaten to prevent any fishing operations by Japanese or Koreans.

The action of the Japanese gendarmes in arresting the late Captain Kawakita while in the house of a Chinese subject without a warrant from the Chinese authorities, is said to be under official discussion in Peking. The line taken by the Japanese Government is that the gendarmes sent in their cards to the master of the house and proceeded with his tacit consent. At any rate it is alleged that explanations given by the Japanese Legation have satisfied the Chinese authorities and that the matter is practically settled. It is definitely denied that the deceased had any dealings with Russian officers.

With regard to the smuggling of arms at Hsienchow in the province of Fukien, it is now stated that there was no ammunition, and that the consignment consisted of 12,000 old rifles, the greater part of which were useless except as scrap iron. The persons engaged in the operation were 4 or 5 Chinese from the mainland, one Chinese from Formosa and one Japanese. If it be proved that there was any violation of Chinese Customs' regulations, the Japanese Government will not attempt in any way to shield its offending subject.

Monday, August 17.

The would-be assassin of the Russian Consul at Tientsin has been apprehended at Newchwang. He turns out to be a Chinese subject, and the motive of his crime is said to have been jealousy. It appears that he had ransomed one of the "flower-maidens" of Tientsin and put her to live within the foreign settlement. During his absence on business this preserve was poached upon by the Russian Consul, with the result which startled the public a fortnight ago. The victim of the stabbing has now nearly recovered.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* gives the following account of the recent fire in Peking:—

A fire broke out between 9 and 10 p.m. on Sunday night in the German Legation Quarters; it started in the Gun Shed of the German Barracks which is known as "Waldersee Kaserne." At the time of the fire there were six guns with ammunition-carts in the shed, and so quickly did the fire spread that it was impossible to remove them, only one gun and one ammunition-cart being got out. A certain amount of ammunition was also stored in this shed, of which only twelve shrapnel were removed; it was impossible to remove any more. About 10.30 the remaining shrapnel and the small arms cartridges exploded with a tremendous explosion, causing destruction everywhere. There were fears that the fire would gain access to the large magazine, but fortunately this was averted by the hard work of the Austro-Hungarian Bluejackets.

All available assistance was sent by the Legations and Chinese Authorities. The German soldiers worked like slaves in the face of extreme danger and were ably backed up by the French Guard. These guards suffered most by the explosion. In spite of the united forces the fire spread to the stables and cammen, completely burning them out. By 1 a.m. the fire was under control, but it was between 5 and 6 a.m. before the fire was finally put out. Splendid order was maintained. The lack of water told badly against fighting the fire effectively. For the detachments sent from the other Legation Guards, nothing but praise for their hard and willing work was heard. The new building of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank suffered considerably from the explosion and heat. The explosion broke all the windows and hurled great burning beams upon the roof, but these were quickly removed, without any further damage.

The German Detachment had two killed, six badly wounded and twenty slightly wounded.

The French Detachment had two killed and eight

men wounded. In all forty-seven patients were treated at the Hospitals. The Doctors of all the Legations attended and did all in their power to relieve the sufferers.

The funeral of two of the unfortunate German soldiers killed on Sunday night by the explosion took place yesterday with full military honours.

Wednesday, August 19.

The Chinese Government is said to have ordered strict inquiry into the affairs of all persons suspected of revolutionary designs. The followers of Mr. Liang Keichu are specially mentioned, but it seems hard that they should be regarded as revolutionists. From what we know of Mr. Liang's career—and he has passed many years in Japan where he is now residing—we should be inclined to call him a "legitimate constitutionalist." At all events the order is said to have produced something like consternation in China, for the net of the police is likely to be cast very wide when mere suspicion is its only limit.

The Chinese Council of State is busily discussing the currency question. Telegrams to the *Mainichi Shempo* say that, at a meeting of the Council held on the 18th inst., a decision seemed likely to be taken in favour of the silver standard, making the yen the unit of currency. But at this point a vehement discussion arose, and the Council separated without coming to any resolve. It is expected, however, that a final step will be adopted at the next meeting. China is in a very difficult position with regard to this matter. Her statesmen must be well aware of what is patent to all foreign observers, namely, that there is now practically only one sound monetary system in the world, and that is gold monometallism. Twenty-five years ago, when bimetalism was still a practical possibility, some latitude for choice existed, but all the great countries of the earth having now pledged themselves to the single gold standard, any nation adopting the system of silver monometallism deliberately condemns itself to perpetual vicissitudes and embarrassments in consequence of the fluctuations of the white metal. Japan has been through this mill and China should profit by her neighbour's experience. The curious thing is that it was China who by paying Japan a substantial indemnity in gold after the war of 1894-5 placed within reach of this country an opportunity to adopt gold monometallism, and now twelve years after the adoption of that most fortunate decision by Japan, China herself is precluded by lack of gold from taking a similar step.

There is a report, according to a telegram to the *Asahi* from Peking, that a circular has been distributed throughout China over the signatures of Kang Yuwei and Liang Keichu recommending that the present system of camera government by the Empress Dowager should be given up and that the capital should be moved from Peking to Nanking. It is not impossible that this circular is the proximate cause of the order spoken of above with reference to the examination and arrest of political suspects.

Mukden persists in its opposition to the house tax proposed by Viceroy Hsu. Delegates representing the recalcitrant merchants arrived in Peking on the 17th inst.

Thursday, August 20.

On the 18th inst. a body of 28 bandits boarded a train in the vicinity of Yenkiatun and secured a considerable quantity of booty. This incident has proved somewhat startling, for it was generally supposed that the South Manchuria Railway had been guaranteed against any repetition of such crimes. Pro-

bably that confidence was premature. When we recall how frequent were the outrages committed by mounted bandits in Manchuria two years ago, it is scarcely conceivable that these lawbreakers have been completely eradicated as yet.

## KOREA.

Friday, August 14.

The last budget of news published by the *Seoul Press* in its issue of the 11th instant gives quite a long list of operations against the insurgents between the 18th of July and the 7th of August. Twenty-five incidents are catalogued, and they resulted in the deaths of 124 insurgents in all, while several were made prisoners and firearms and ammunition were seized. With the exception of four affairs these incidents seem to have been all of a comparatively petty nature. No case is recorded of an attack from the side of the insurgents.

Saturday, August 15.

Preliminaries for the formation of the Eastern Colonization Company are said to be progressing favourably. It is expected that the programme of the Company will be published on the 25th inst. and that all the arrangements for organisation will be completed by November.

The latest bulletin published by the *Seoul Press* shows seven operations against the insurgents, resulting in the death of 17 of the latter and the usual seizures of arms and ammunition.

Sunday, August 16.

It is noted by Japanese papers that the prison authorities in Korea have been very unsuccessful in their management since the new Courts were opened. They have not only failed to prevent the escape of 14 prisoners after a riot, but also they allowed Mr. Yang to get away in circumstances which betrayed great slackness.

In the *Seoul Press*' bulletin of news published on the 13th inst. with regard to the insurgents, we find that between the 23rd ultimo and the 3rd inst. there were six incidents, ending in the death of 38 of the rebels and the capture of several others.

Tuesday, August 18.

We used to hear a great deal in former times about the Peddlars' Guild in Korea. They were supposed to comprise all the disorderly elements in the Peninsula. Since the War, however, they have passed comparatively out of sight, though doubtless such of them as remain have been working in company with the insurgents. We now read, however, in Seoul telegrams to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that the leader of this Guild has enrolled himself in an association called the Tadong-Hoi, which is described as an anti-Japanese Body. We presume that this means the disappearance of the Peddlars' Guild as a separate organization, and we trust that it also means the disappearance of the insurgents as a potential force. It appears to be thought in some quarters that because the accounts published by the *Seoul Press* with regard to the state of the insurrection show numerous encounters and a somewhat heavy tale of casualties on the Korean side, therefore the insurrection is very far from being quelled. But if those who take this view examine the record carefully, they will detect a striking difference between the conditions now existing and those existing a few months ago. That difference is that the insurgents never figure now in the rôle of assailants. They used to



be heard of constantly as attacking Japanese posts or raiding villages, but now they have to be sought out by the Japanese on every occasion, and the plain inference is that they no longer possess spirit or strength to assume the offensive. If that inference be correct, then it is also correct to say that the insurrection is on its last legs. Of course there is the consideration that the Japanese troops and gendarmes being in overwhelming strength, the insurgents have no choice but to avoid encounters. But that, after all, is only another way of saying that the trouble is in process of eradication.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul complaining that the sentence of suspension against two Japanese newspapers published in the Korean capital remain still in force although a fortnight has elapsed since it was announced. The two newspapers are thus threatened with ruin. It is not denied that the authorities had right on their side in restraining the inflammatory utterances of these two journals with regard to the question of the election of municipal officials in Japanese settlements. But our contemporary's correspondent seems to think it hard that the punishment should be prolonged so as to threaten such dire consequences. We are not acquainted with the details of the offence committed by the journals, and we have not the slightest sympathy as a rule with the licence which certain newspapers permit themselves to exercise under the lofty guise of liberty of the press. But there are limitations in all things, and it does seem hard that a journal should be driven to bankruptcy for a single act of intemperance in discussing such a matter as the appointment of municipal officers.

Wednesday, August 19.

A meagre telegram from Seoul to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that it is probable that Mr. Yang will be handed over to the police authorities on the 19th or the 20th inst. It is singular that the correspondents of our Tokyo contemporaries, who are generally so liberal in their use of the wire, do not send some explanation of the very interesting questions connected with the reluctance hitherto shown in this matter by the British Consul.

Preparations are evidently going on vigorously for the organisation of the Eastern Colonization Company. Many points have to be settled as to its supervision and legal status. Apparently the present intention is to launch the Company about the month of October.

One of the Seoul newspapers to which we alluded in our last issue has had its sentence of suspension withdrawn and the other has resumed publication under a changed name.

#### THE PORTSMOUTH NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* New York correspondent has sent to that journal a very long telegram embodying the gist of an article said to have been contributed to the *European Gazette* by Professor Maxim Kwarevoski (?) of the St. Petersburg University, on the subject of the Portsmouth Treaty. The article does not contain anything which was not already known to well informed persons, but it is interesting as conveying a very clear idea of the attitude of Count de Witte and the President of the United States. The Russian Professor quotes verbatim from documents which have come into his possession. He shows that at one stage of the negotiations

Count de Witte had abandoned all hope of a peaceful solution unless Russia consented to purchase the northern half of Saghalien Island from Japan for 1000 million roubles, which sum was to include also the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners in Japan. De Witte, himself, urged this course upon the Czar in the strongest terms; pointed out that if Japan's terms were rejected, she might become bankrupt, but on the other hand Russia would lose Vladivostok as well as all her possessions in Far Eastern Asia, and expressed the opinion that by accepting these terms Russia would not be in any sense humiliated. The Court in St. Petersburg, however, declined firmly to endorse such a proposal and telegraphed to its Plenipotentiary that the Conference must be broken off and the war resumed. President Roosevelt then stepped once more into the arena. He urged upon Japan the consideration that if she persisted in insisting on the ransom of northern Saghalien, she would place herself in the position of carrying on a sanguinary war for the sake of money alone, and she would therefore not only forfeit the respect of the civilised world but also cut herself off from all further financial assistance, while her only gain would be a large area of undeveloped territory. At the same time the President urged strongly upon Russia the acceptance of Japan's terms, and endorsed the Japanese contention that Russia's prestige would not be at all injured by buying back the northern half of Saghalien. The Russian statesmen, however, were quite clever enough to see that Japan could not afford to incur the reproach of continuing the war for the sake of money alone. They stood firm and Japan yielded.

With all the above most of our readers were tolerably acquainted. But why was northern Saghalien given up? That is what we could not understand at the time and have never been able to understand since. If Russia was not willing to buy back this important part of her possessions, then, according to all principles of right that property should have remained in the hands which actually held it, namely, Japan's hands. And it was a property of immense value. As between the northern and the southern halves of the island there is no room for comparison. The southern half may be worth a few millions of yen on account of its fisheries, its forests and perhaps its mines, but the northern half has immense strategical importance, for it absolutely commands the mouth of the Amur River. Why was it given up?

#### EXTRAVAGANCE AMONG SOLDIERS.

Some strange criticisms have appeared recently in the columns of Japanese newspapers. The soldier is their subject. It is complained that the Japanese Tommy Atkins has developed extravagant habits and is spending money on luxuries and dissipations such as he formerly eschewed altogether, for the very good reason that he could not afford them, even assuming him to have been disposed to self-indulgence. The matter has been taken up by an authority so worthy of respect as the *Asahi Shimbun*, and we observe with some surprise that our distinguished contemporary writes in a somewhat incendiary strain. It speaks of the taxpayer's indignation at seeing this squandering of money paid by him to the State with much moil and toil, and it contrasts the hard lives led by the peasants with the compara-

tive opulence of the soldiers who, after all, are themselves simply peasants. Of course it is not for an outsider to traverse the accuracy of these remarks, but when we observe the cause assigned for the soldier's present extravagance, we can not but be sceptical as to the justice of the whole criticism. The cause assigned is that enormous sums of money have been paid out as gratuities to men who served in the war, and that large sums are still paid out annually to those who have received orders. But surely such reasoning is singularly thoughtless? The men who received gratuities and the men who are in receipt of annual allowances or pensions are no longer serving with the colours. They have long ago been released and if they are squandering the gifts made to them by the State, their extravagance can produce no visible effect whatever on the men who have since been enrolled as conscripts and are now serving with the colours. The two classes are entirely distinct. The soldier now in the ranks has no connection whatever with the soldiers among whom a grateful country distributed some well earned gratuities. If the former appears to be well off, it is not because of any assistance given to him by the State. His pay and allowances are just what they always have been. Possibly his friends and relatives find themselves able to make him a more liberal allowance than they used to, but, if so, the fact is a direct contradiction of the argument that the peasants observe with indignation the extravagance of the soldier as compared with their own penury. It appears to us that in this matter a very hollow and thoughtless clamour has been raised. The newspapers have unaccountably confounded the soldiers of to-day with men who were soldiers 3 years ago, but who have long since been released. If the recipients of gratuities and pensions are squandering money, they must be doing so as ordinary civilians, not as soldiers.

#### COUNT OKUMA.

Somebody with a very lively imagination has made a discovery which we, living, as the proverb says, at the foot of the lamp, have failed altogether to apprehend. It is that Count Okuma has been boasting of the qualities of the Japanese soldier, declaring that the expansion of the American Navy is obviously directed against this country, and affirming that Japan is prepared to try conclusions at any moment. It need hardly be said that this tale furnishes grist to the mill of the *New York Herald*. That pestilential stirrer up of strife sneeringly remarks that in view of the corrupt state into which the Japanese Army has fallen, as proved by recent sales of military secrets, Count Okuma would probably be disappointed by the result of his challenge. The only comment we have to make upon this foolishness is that we do not believe that Count Okuma made such a statement or anything resembling it. The *New York Herald* seems to have fallen into a mood of indiscriminating fury. It opens its ears eagerly to every story, from however tainted a source, provided that the details furnish a plausible text for anti-Japanese denunciations, but it closes its ears carefully to the innumerable evidences daily furnished of Japan's quiet, peaceful and dignified mood. If Count Okuma said anything of the sort, his words have not been quoted in Japan. They seem to have come into existence on the voyage to America.

## THE ARMY.

Major-General Iiguchi, head of the Military College, has been interviewed by the *Asahi Shimbun*, and is quoted as expressing an opinion not very favourable to the present condition of the Japanese Army. He says that 20 or 25 years ago the men who applied for commissions were already imbued with the *bushi* spirit and there was consequently no occasion to pay special attention to their moral training. In that respect they were fully qualified, and all that was needed was to give them a suitable technical training. But things have gradually changed. The young officer now-a-days takes more thought for his craft than for the spirit of a soldier. In short, technical education has come to occupy a place of too much importance. The case of the late Captain Kawakita is very much in point. That officer graduated with the highest honours, and gave such promise of obtaining distinction that he was immediately placed upon the Staff, and a brilliant career seemed to open for him. But he lacked moral instinct, and so his talents were not only wasted but also perverted to evil uses. Of course, account must be taken of the fact that the number of officers now required for the army is immensely larger than it was in the days when seven Divisions represented the whole of the Empire's military force. Among a number so greatly increased it is perhaps inevitable that some black sheep should be found. But the Major-General's emphatic opinion is that too much importance is now attached to technical training and too little attention paid to morality. He speaks with much approval of the German method of selecting officers by the judgment of regimental commanders, upon whom there thus devolves a certain measure of responsibility for the quality of the men chosen by them. Major-General Iiguchi thinks, however, that the German system cannot be adopted in Japan, and he does not distinctly suggest any substitute. He alludes also to the various devices resorted to by youths to avoid conscription. Medical certificates and even certificates from local officials are obtained in many cases without any substantial ground whatever, and such practices tend to lower the moral standard of the whole force.

Major-General Iiguchi here puts his finger upon one of the weak points of the conscription system. Conscription is like a protective tariff. Each encourages fraudulent attempts to evade it.

## PRINCE ITO

Prince Ito has been speaking very frankly at Maiko, where he is at present staying. He admits that there has been talk of his entering the Privy Council, but he says that heavy work still confronts him in Korea, and that inasmuch as the peace of the East may be said to depend upon the successful management of affairs in that country, he has no idea of abandoning the problem until its solution is fairly in sight. The Prince ridicules the idea that the Koreans are an incompetent and gullible people. He says that on the contrary they are shrewd and intelligent, and in not a few cases Japanese who attempted to take advantage of their supposed mental deficiencies were themselves victimised. In dealing with Korea, Japan has always to remember that ever since the days when Hideyoshi, in pursuance of his own recklessly ambitious policy, invaded Korea, the people of the latter have entertained towards their insular neighbours a feeling of dislike and distrust. This has

proved a great obstacle to the progress of reform, and it is not probable that the light will shine fully in Korea for several years to come. The habits of mind and the customs which have been growing unchecked for centuries cannot be eradicated in a night and a morning. One trouble is that Korean officials are almost invariably prone to depend solely on punitive methods. They look at things through distorting spectacles, and it seems almost hopeless to cure them of this propensity. It is a matter of prime importance to correct such an error of administration. Alluding to the question which recently created so much commotion, namely the official nomination of Mayors of Japanese municipalities instead of their election by the people, Prince Ito says that it is really a financial question and that it has nothing whatever to do with politics or popular rights. Under the old system a very marked tendency had developed to squander money upon salaries and in other unnecessary directions. The object of the change to official nomination is simply to correct these abuses.

Speaking of finance, the Prince alluded to the general cry for reduction of military expenditures, but he noted that no one as yet had put forward any definite plan for effecting such reduction. It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the limits of the sums that shall be appropriated for each Department of State. The circumstances of the time must be taken into account in arranging such matters. Japan may be regarded as the pivot upon which the peace of the East turns, and she must act up to that character. One way of reducing military expenditures might be found in diminishing the men with the colours and increasing the reserves, so that in case of emergency a powerful army could be mobilized. The Prince believes that the present Cabinet, whose existence may be said to depend on its treatment of the financial problem, is giving the fullest attention to the matter. He referred to the case of Italy, which had not shrunk from burdens much larger than those borne by Japan, yet by industry and perseverance had emerged from a very difficult position. Japan is passing through a similar crisis of her national existence, and must make up her mind to boldly face the necessities of the situation.

## THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The Japanese fishermen are said to be strongly opposed to the project now on foot for Japanese adhesion to the Behring Sea Conservation Treaty. They recall the fact that in 1896 when the terms of that Treaty were under discussion by Russia, America and England, Japan, after due deliberation, declined to enter the Union on the ground that its provisions would greatly check the development of her pelagic industry. It may be urged that things have changed since then, since Japan has come into possession of southern Saghalien which includes Robben Island. But the fishermen say that, so far as they can see, the rookery on Robben Island is an insignificant affair, and they declare that they will radically oppose the Government if, for the sake of avoiding petty international friction it sacrifices the interests of the country's fisheries. The Tokyo press takes an entirely different view. It heartily approves of the idea of joining the Behring Sea Convention, not merely because Japan's material interests suggest that course, but also because she owes something to Russia for the latter's

friendly attitude. The three great breeding grounds of the seal are the Pribyl Islands, the Commander Islands and Robben Island. This last used to be carefully preserved by Russia, but during the war the efficiency of her protection was necessarily diminished, and wholesale advantage was taken of the fact by poachers, so that the rookery suffered greatly. There can be no doubt, however, that if it were protected, it would soon become as prolific as ever. Japan is therefore equally interested with Russia America and England in conserving the fisheries in northern waters, to say nothing of the value of international amity, and she must not allow herself to be influenced by the complaints of a few fishermen.

There appear to be some differences of opinion between the Marine Products Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Foreign Office as to the advisability of Japan joining the Behring Sea Convention. The Foreign Office is entirely in favour of the proposal, and it is stated that not only Count Hayashi approved of the idea when he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but also Count Komura practically gave his consent during his recent visit to St. Petersburg. The Bureau of Marine Products is quoted as saying that the Convention is defective in one important respect. It provides for the protection of seals against attacks from the sea, but it does not protect them against attacks from the shore. The immediate result of joining the Convention would be that whereas Japanese hunters now take about 30,000 pelts per annum, they would not take more than 10,000 under the new arrangement. We (*Japan Mail*) are disposed to think that whatever system of protection is good enough for Russia, the United States and England ought to be good enough for Japan. At all events, from an international point of view, it looks very bad that this country should isolate herself, merely on the ground that her hunters have thereby a freer hand in capturing the very animals which it is the object of the Convention to protect. That may be a rough judgment, but it is what the world will inevitably say.

## "FIFTY YEARS OF OPEN JAPAN."

A copy of this remarkable compilation, which owes its existence entirely to the enterprise and munificence of Count Okuma, has been presented to the Emperor, and duly received. The work is monumental, and what it leaves untold in the story of modern Japan is not worth telling. It would seem, however, that there is some difficulty in arranging for the publication of an English version. The original idea was that *The Times* would bring out the work, but the great London journal, in the sequel of its fight with the booksellers, seems to have imposed some limitations on its publishing enterprise, and we cannot gather that any other publisher has yet been found willing to take the risk of bringing out such a voluminous work. Two or three years ago there would not have been any difficulty of this nature, but interest in Japan and her affairs is not so keen now as it was then, and moreover the public has been rather deluged with books of all kinds about the Far East. It will be a thousand pities, however, if no one can be found sufficiently enterprising to make this great work accessible to Anglo-Saxon readers. We should think that American publishers, who are proverbially much more enterprising than their English confreres, could easily be induced to take the risk.

## IMPARTIALITY.

It is really curious to observe the displays of impartiality evoked by the Yang incident in Seoul. The *Japan Chronicle*, for example, opens its columns to letters which avow Mr. Yang's complete innocence of the charges preferred against him, and plainly state that he has been arrested and accused solely because he gave evidence in favour of Mr. Bethell at the recent trial in Seoul. These letters are published while Mr. Yang is awaiting public trial, having been duly remanded after a preliminary examination. It would not be possible more flagrantly to prejudice a case *sub judice*. The *Japan Herald* reproduces the *Japan Chronicle's* letters without a word of protest, and then turns round and in the very same issue accuses the *Japan Mail* of "indecent haste to jump at conclusions," and of "again outraging the principles of fair and independent journalism" because we wrote:—"Much interest attaches to this affair, for if the crime of malversation be established, the malcontents in Korea will have their eyes opened in some degree at any rate to the nature of the motives which have actuated their instigators." Is it not supremely comical to observe this fine frenzy about the mote in another's eye while quite oblivious of the beam in one's own? The *Japan Mail* did not jump at any conclusion. It did not in any way prejudice the case. It did not in the smallest degree outrage the principles of fair and independent journalism. The flagrant perpetrators of these offences are the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Japan Herald*, which publish letters not only declaring Mr. Yang's innocence but also openly suggesting that he is the victim of persecution because he ventured to give evidence unpalatable to the Japanese authorities. Not content with trying to prove Mr. Yang's blamelessness while his public trial is still pending, they actually accuse the Japanese Authorities of an act of most vindictive injustice. And then the *Japan Herald* turns round and with a show of solemn rectitude accuses the *Japan Mail* of sundry heinous offences because we pointed out the interest that centered upon the issue of the trial. It is really very amusing.

## A SUGGESTION.

We trust that we shall be acquitted of rudeness if we venture to offer a suggestion to some of our Tokyo contemporaries. It relates to their comments on co-operative enterprises by Japanese and foreigners in this country. While claiming to be desirous of welcoming and assisting these undertakings, the journals to which we allude do not hesitate to comment on their work in a manner calculated to give great offence. We had reason to speak of this matter recently in the case of the Hydro-Electric Company, when a leading Japanese journal opened its columns to criticisms highly injurious not alone to the business capacities of the promoters but also to the professional competence of the eminent English and American engineers engaged to make the preliminary surveys. Now again a second instance is furnished. A certain company consisting of Japanese and foreign shareholders is accused of engaging so many employees at such high salaries that a profitable result was out of the question from the first. It must be frankly confessed that in foreign opinion such a criticism seems scarcely suited to Japanese mouths, for if there be one defect

conspicuous and frequent in Japanese businesses it is the use of an excessive staff of employees. That, however, may be regarded as a mere *tu quoque*, whereas our point is that foreign projectors are very unlikely to commit such a blunder, and that if their methods of organization are to be publicly subjected to ill-advised and ill-considered criticisms, their disposition to bring their money here and to help in the development of the country will be damped. We are not claiming any altruism for them. If they come to Japan, they do so in their own interests. But it is impossible for them to achieve any success here without correspondingly benefiting the Japanese and Japan. Therefore they should be encouraged, not deterred. Does not this reasoning commend itself to Japanese intelligence?

## THE WEATHER.

On the 16th inst. a typhoon was reported to be raging in Formosa but as the wires are interrupted no certain intelligence can be obtained. Meanwhile violent thunder storms are evidently cruising about. On the 15th inst. one of these phenomena visited Mito. Thunder bolts fell in many places, killing one person, injuring one and causing several conflagrations. So far as dates are concerned, this storm would seem to be identical with the one which broke over Tokyo during the night of the 16th.

The Formosa centre of depression, which was moving at first in a north-westerly direction, is said to have now changed its course to the north, so that it will strike the Korean coast and pass up the Sea of Japan, probably without visiting these Islands seriously.

The Formosa centre of depression is still lingering undecided as to its ultimate course, and the Riukiu Islands are suffering severely at its hands. It may come to Japan, but the indications at present are to the contrary. Meanwhile there is a supplementary centre of depression in the Shinano district, and to it are to be attributed the bursts of thunder and rain which are now experienced in central and northern Japan.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The trial of the crew of the *Miyi Maru*, that is to say of those who were sent to Vladivostok, has ended in their complete acquittal and in the release of the ship with all its appurtenances. Of course this judgment does not affect the six men who are lying at Nicolaïsk under sentence of death.

The Tokyo police have made a very successful raid against publishers of immoral literature and pictures. No less than 23 arrests of booksellers were simultaneously effected on the 13th inst. and a vast quantity of photographic negatives, wood blocks and printing material were seized. The preliminaries to this important step seem to have been successfully kept secret, and it is believed that the coup made by the police has been of a most thorough and far-reaching character. For a long time the publication and sale of pornographic pictures and literature were carried on so privately and adroitly that the police were baffled, but of late the corruptors of public morality, emboldened by the immunity they enjoyed and incited by the large gains which accrued, have been taking less care to shroud their

corrupt practices. They have started a cry of the doctrine of naturalism (*shisen shugi*), and thus sought to blunt the moral sentiment of their victims. It is hoped and believed that the vigorous measures now taken by the police will largely check an abuse which at one time threatened to attain quite serious dimensions.

One of the cases which occupied a great deal of the House of Representatives' attention in its early days was that of Mr. Takano Takenori, Chief Justice of the Appeal Court in Formosa. Having been removed from office by order of the Viceroy, Mr. Takano and his friends pleaded that the rights secured to the Judiciary by the Constitution had been flagrantly violated, and the question was vehemently taken up by a section of the press and of the House. For some years public interest was kept alive in the matter, since many people refused to be persuaded that the administrative independence granted to Formosa could be extended to the realm of the Judiciary. Thereafter Mr. Takano and his affairs passed out of sight, but attention has now again been attracted to him in a disagreeable manner. He has been arrested on some charge which is not yet known, but which is generally supposed to be fraud. Tokyo journals allege that he has been freely exploited by promoters of Companies, and that some irregularity has resulted either with or without his cognisance. At all events he is now in prison, and the police have searched his house.

The Russian Government is said to have taken an exceptionally friendly step. It has issued orders to the local authorities in Kamchatka to abstain in future from seizing Japanese vessels suspected of poaching in Russian territorial waters. This measure is an indirect outcome of the *Miyi Maru* affair, which the Russian authorities evidently viewed with as much regret as the Japanese. We have only the authority of the telegraph for this intelligence, but if St. Petersburg has really taken such action, it may probably be construed as a clear indication that Japan is about to join the Russo-Anglo-American League for the protection of fishing grounds in the western Pacific. That step would be eminently wise. It would put an end to many causes of friction between Russia and Japan, and would impose upon the latter Power the responsibility of limiting its subjects to legitimate fishing operations.

Tokyo journals unite in saying that the time has fully come for adopting some drastic measures to control the movement of Japanese fishing schooners in northern waters. It is stated that the number of these vessels has increased largely of late, and that no less than 300 of them are now in the neighbourhood of Alaska. Including the *Miyi Maru* and the two schooners recently captured by American cruisers, 11 vessels altogether have been deprived of their certificates owing to suspicious acts. The authorities of the United States and of Russia are both said to have issued stringent orders to their preventive vessels with regard to these schooners, and it is evident that if such a state of things be left unchecked, unpleasant complications may at any moment arise. Apart, therefore, from the question of protecting the seals, there is the graver question of protecting international relations, and we gather from the Japanese papers that the expediency of joining the Behring Sea Convention is now fully recognised.



## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, August 14.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the China-Japan S.S. Company has made sweeping changes for economical reasons. Out of 43 foreigners serving on board its steamers, it has dispensed with 42, retaining only Capt. Scott, and it has made corresponding reductions in its shore staff. This policy is dictated by the fact that owing to recent inundations and storms the trade of the Yangtze valley is thought to be on the eve of a period of serious depression.

There still continues to be a great deal of talk about improvements in the organisation and working of the Tokyo Railway Company, but we cannot gather that anything is contemplated which does not fall within the ordinary category of business efficiency. The Company hopes to have 150 miles of track open by the year of the great Exhibition, but we imagine that the shareholders will have something to say against extensions which have the effect merely of reducing the profits. The uniform-fare system has been fully tried and found wanting and any attempt to maintain it seems likely to add to the Company's embarrassment.

The *Niroku Shimbun* believes that there will be a reduction of the market rate of interest at the end of this month, as there are various indications that the monetary situation is growing easier.

Saturday, August 15.

The Representation compiled by delegates for the five Clearing Houses has been presented to the Minister of Finance through the Vice-Minister. We have already published the details of this Representation, and it only remains to note the growth of an impression that the Government will comply with the desire of the memorialists, not indeed to the full extent, but at all events so far as to increase to 50 million *yen* annually the appropriation for the Debts Redemption Fund.

Mr. Matsuoka, a managing director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, is quoted by the *Niroku Shimbun* as saying that speculators are tired of being influenced by rumours of the Treasury's doings. They will now wait for actual facts, but if, as is gradually becoming to be believed, a substantial increase be made in the fund appropriated for the redemption of the National Debts, there will be an immediate and signal appreciation in the share market.

Sunday, August 16.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a long article on the Tokyo Railway, the gist of which is that the idea of raising the fare has been abandoned. The reasons assigned for this strange result are that the present Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Hirata, being a theorist of the German school, cannot be induced to lend an ear to practical affairs, and that the Prime Minister is not disposed to sanction a step which would be unpopular with the citizens of Tokyo. These extraordinary reasons are gravely advanced by our contemporary, but whether they are intended as actual news or only to bring the Cabinet into discredit, we can not discern. The *Asahi* affirms that the directors have resigned themselves to failure in this respect, and are now taking steps to effect economies and reforms. One of these steps will be to abolish a considerable portion of the round-the-moat line

and to apply for permission to give up the construction of some 60 miles of suburban lines which are included in the original programme. By these steps the Company hopes to be able to continue paying a 7 per cent. dividend. The *Nippon* more or less confirms the above in general terms, for it says that no application for increased fares will be made until the result of reforms and economies now in progress is known. This would mean a delay of at least six months, and if the Company aims at nothing better than a 7 per cent. dividend, it is evident that the City will get nothing at all.

There is a report (*Nippon Shimbun*) that the three principal sugar-refining companies of Japan are about to combine for the purpose of obtaining a subsidy to enable them to compete successfully in the markets of China. We consider this very doubtful.

There is said to be a project, which originated with the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Matsuda, for planting camphor trees along the lines of railways throughout the Empire. It is calculated that at least 2500 miles would be available for the purpose, and that not only would a very large revenue be thus obtained, but also travelling by rail would become more popular.

Monday, August 17.

Lieut.-General Nakamura, Superintendent of the Wakamatsu Foundry, is now in Tokyo. He is quoted as saying that, so far as technical skill is concerned, things are progressing very favourably. The Foundry employs about 8,500 hands and they are steadily developing efficiency and co-operative ability. The Foundry is at present engaged forging materials for two line-of-battleships. This work has been nearly completed, and a quantity of rails also are on hand. But owing to the exceeding cheapness of all iron articles throughout the world at present the Foundry finds great difficulty in making ends meet.

The *Chuo Shimbun* writes about the Railway question. It believes that the Cabinet has virtually decided to deal with this problem on the same lines as those contemplated by the Saionji Cabinet, that is to say, the nationalised railways will be placed in a special account; the profits derived from them will be devoted wholly to improvements and extensions, and since there is to be no floating of bonds, the Treasury will make good any deficiency that may result in the legally fixed programme. The programme, however, calls for an expenditure of 30 million *yen* next fiscal year, and it is obvious that the Treasury cannot put its hand into its pocket to the extent of the difference between that sum and the net profit (6 millions) annually derived from the railways. Of course it is understood that any accommodation given by the Treasury on account of the improvement or extension of railways is to be only temporary. It will have to be paid back ultimately out of the profits of the lines.

The *Chuo Shimbun* quotes Mr. Inouye, one of the directors of the Tokyo Railway Company, as saying in effect that there will be no attempt to raise the fares for two or three years. The Company is vigorously engaged at present in adjusting its affairs. It has done everything possible in the way of reducing its staff. The duties of the head office are now discharged by 120 men, whereas at the time of the amalgamation there were over

180. The outdoor staff of the Company aggregates more than 5,000, and far from being reducible, it has to be added to weekly. The number of cars daily employed is about 700, which has to be increased to 800 or 850 on Sundays. The quantity of electricity used daily is approximately 8,000 kilo., each car requiring about 3 *yen* worth of power per diem. This includes some 8,000 electric lights which the Company is supplying to the citizens, and it has orders for many more. At present there are 103 miles of line open and work is being vigorously pushed on various extensions. In fact, in every direction, expenditures are increasing, and the great question is whether a corresponding increment of earnings can be anticipated.

Tuesday, August 18.

The affairs of the Japanese cotton spinners companies are not on the upward grade. It will be remembered that last spring the companies decided unanimously to reduce their production by 27½ per cent. from the 1st of May to the 31st of October. This reduction has not proved sufficient, and a meeting is to be held on the 24th inst. when a proposition will be considered for still further reducing the production by a total of 40 per cent. This will mean the complete cessation of night work. The proximate cause is loss of the Chinese market. During the prevalence of the plague in India the Japanese companies were able to compete successfully with the Bombay yarns, but apparently the latter have now gained the upper hand, and in view of this fact, supplemented by the depreciation of silver, the companies think it wise to maintain prices by catering for the domestic market only. Their present production is 960,000 bales of yarn yearly, out of which total 360 bales are sent to the Continent and 600,000 are sold at home. According to the project now contemplated, the total production will be reduced to 576,000 bales, and the export will practically cease. This is an unfortunate situation from the Japanese point of view, not only because of its direct effect upon the cotton spinning industry of this country, but also because it will unfavourably influence the balance of trade.

The East Asia Flour Manufacturing Company met on the 17th inst. to consider the report of the liquidation committee previously appointed. The proceedings proved very noisy. When the Committee attempted to present its report some members objected to the document *in toto* and declared that one of the directors, Mr. Moroi, had made away with 360,000 *yen* of the Company's capital, which defalcation the Committee's report was intended to conceal. Considering that the paid-up capital of the Company is only half a million *yen*, the loss of such a sum as 360,000 would be overwhelming. In these circumstances the meeting, after much noise and recrimination, broke up without coming to any decision. It appears that Mr. Moroi is missing.

The Eastern Section of the Shipowners Union held a meeting on the 16th inst. and decided that in view of the depression now existing in the maritime carrying trade, ship-owners should enter into a combination to charge fixed prices for the transport of certain goods, and while, on the one hand, forming a trust for that purpose, should endeavour, on the other, to cut down the number of their employees and reduce their expenses to the lowest possible figure.

The record of monies collected by the

Tokyo Water Works Office during the past three years is as follows:—

	Yen.
1902 .....	616,604
1903 .....	651,362
1904 .....	673,115
1905 .....	797,806
1906 .....	861,279
1907 .....	896,961

There is now talk of increasing the rates for private persons by 20 per cent, in order to assist in meeting the city's growing want of funds. We read in Tokyo journals that the yield of the Water Works for the current year was estimated at yen 833,853.

Wednesday, August 19.

The Cabinet's intentions with regard to financial entrenchment are said to have found much favour in London. It so happens that Baron Sakatani is now in the English capital and he has been enabled to offer explanations which have helped to popularize the Ministry's programme.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. contemplate establishing a genuine departmental store in Tokyo. Everybody acquainted with the capital of Japan during recent years must have watched with admiration and pleasure the development of such handsome stores as those of the Mitsukoshi, the Shirokiya, the Daimaru, and the Matsuya. These places represent an immense step of progress and constitute one of the modern attractions of the City. It would be exceedingly interesting if a great foreign firm like Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., now stepped into the field. There would be much difficulty, we imagine, in naming any institution which has obtained more absolute and universal confidence than Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. during the past 50 years. To purchase at their store is to be sure of getting a good article and experiencing straightforward treatment. If they open a departmental store in Tokyo, they will certainly receive a hearty welcome. We observe that, according to Tokyo journals, there are symptoms of a preliminary skirmish. The friends of the English firm are represented as inclined to disparage the thoroughness of Japanese effort in this direction, and the partisans of the Japanese stores predict that except on a combined foundation of Japanese and foreigners nothing really stable can be erected.

The affairs of the East Asia Flour Manufacturing Company are now a subject of public discussion. The liquidation Committee offers certain explanations of their report, but the details have no special interest for our readers. We apprehend that an agreement of some sort will be reached.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that whereas the sales of Japanese silk between the 1st of January and the 30th of June in 1907 aggregated only 68,665 boxes, the figure for the corresponding period this year was 980,380. In the early part of the year great uneasiness was felt because more than 40,000 boxes lay in Yokohama awaiting a market, but by degrees this stock was worked off until, by the time of the arrival of the new crop, only 10,000 boxes remained. Since then sales have been remarkably rapid: unprecedentedly so, indeed. But, according to our contemporary, cheapness has been the principal spur to foreign demand. Telegrams from America show that the old silk has only just been put into the mills and the new is still awaiting final transfer to the factories. There will

probably be a slackening of operations at this end.

Thursday, August 20.

Mr. Fukuhara, representing the principal shareholders of the Tokyo Railway Company, points out that 42 or 43 years hence the Company will have to hand over its property gratis to the City, and that the formation of a fund to recoup the shareholders for the 60 millions of yen which they will by that time have expended upon the lines is essential. Does anybody think that a sufficient appropriation can be made yearly for that purpose in existing circumstances? It is all very well to talk about "adjusting" the Railway's affairs. Adjustment is a duty falling within the sphere of ordinary daily work, and there is no special occasion for it in this instance. If it be maintained that the directors have forfeited confidence, let thoroughly trustworthy men, like Baron Shibusawa, be invited to examine the affairs of the Company. The citizens of Tokyo are not unreasonable. They must recognise fully by this time that a uniform 4 sen fare is not workable, and if a thoroughly reliable statement of the Company's affairs were made known, no one would object to paying a reasonable price for a reasonable service.

With reference to the opening of the main trunk line of Formosa which is to take place at the end of October, certain details are published. Before the island came into Japan's possession, the Chinese Viceroy, Liu had carried out the construction—after a fashion—of 62 miles of line between Taipei and Kelung at a cost of 1,200,000 taels. Then, in 1899, the Japanese laid down a programme for building an additional 272 miles at a cost of 28,800,000 yen. This work has been accomplished at an outlay of 3,800,000 yen less than the original estimate and the surplus is to be applied to various improvements. The programme was to be completed in 9 years and it has been carried out to the letter. Since last year, too, the new roads have become profit-earning, their net income during the year having been 920,000 yen. As for branch-railways, a concession to build 450 miles has been granted to the Formosa Sugar Refining Company and 90 miles of that total have already been completed.

The Bank of Japan's note issues have now fallen within the legal limit, and the demand for money has sensibly decreased.

The Formosa centre of depression has taken its departure in the direction of China, and nothing at present menaces Japan. Optimistic views are now beginning to be taken of the rice harvest. It is predicted that the yield will be at least 10 per cent. above the average, which means a sum of 60 million yen put into the pockets of the farmers. The 1st of next month will be the critical 210th day.

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 15.

The market relapsed on Friday into the state of dulness habitual of late. Virtually no business was done. The spinnings showed a little activity, but on the whole prices were merely maintained.

Monday, August 17.

Saturday was a very dull day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. All prices declined, though not in a very marked degree.

The proximate cause of this is said to be that one or two of the big brokers who had been making extensive purchases of late, have now ceased operating. But the fact seems to be that the market is at the mercy of a few speculators and that it lacks alike stability and buoyancy.

Tuesday, August 18.

The market was tolerably brisk in the forenoon on Monday, but the afternoon witnessed a relapse owing to the receipt of news that silver had fallen to 23 1/2 ed., an extraordinarily low figure. Thus the two sessions practically balanced each other, and prices may be said to have remained stationary as compared with Saturday's figures.

Wednesday, August 19.

Tuesday witnessed something very like a debacle on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The only ostensible cause was the prospect that the Spinning Companies will give up night work altogether and cater only for the domestic market. Their shares naturally fell and dragged all others down in their wake. This, however, scarcely accounts for the situation. There was a slight recovery of confidence in the afternoon session.

Thursday, August 20.

Wednesday's forenoon session was dull on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The prospects of the cotton spinning industry are evidently causing anxiety and the market is correspondingly depressed. Some slight improvement was witnessed in the afternoon session, but in no case were the losses of Tuesday recovered.

Friday, August 21.

The market showed a slight upward tendency on the 20th instant. There seems to be an improvement in the general feeling, but it is not marked. We append the quotations for October delivery:—

	Aug. 19th	Aug. 20th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	81.25	83.00	+ .75
Tokyo Railway .....	56.30	56.65	+ .35
Kei-Hin Railway .....	64.40	—	—
Yusen Kaisha .....	79.95	80.20	+ .25
Toyo Kisen .....	29.20	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	80.40	80.20	— .20
Tokyo Dento .....	65.30	—	—
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	82.95	84.00	+ 1.05
Tokyo Spinning .....	32.15	32.40	+ .25
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	85.65	86.65	+ 1.00
Beer .....	76.35	77.80	+ 1.45
Sugar .....	75.00	76.00	+ 1.00
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	111.40	112.50	+ 1.10

#### AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF YOKOHAMA

An extraordinary general meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club of Yokohama was held at 5.15 p.m. on Aug. 20th at the Board of Trade Rooms. Mr. E. Eddison was in the chair and there was a sufficient attendance.

It appeared from minutes of previous meetings that a sub-committee had been appointed to revise the rules and place them before a special general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN put the rules before the members, pointing out that drafts had been in their hands about a week and after some discussion they were adopted. Mr. Mollison called attention to Rule 11 and suggested that it would be unwise to tie the Committee's hands. Eventually on the motion of Mr. Lewis seconded by Mr. Mollison it was decided that the word "may" should be substituted for "must" in the rule. Certain alterations were suggested on Rules 5 and 6 with regard to the discussion of a play with persons not concerned therewith, and eventually with an amendment eliminating this clause the rules were carried.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* writes in a tone strongly critical of the Government's attitude towards the question of foreign capital. The text of the article is a speech made by the Chairman of the Anglo-Japanese Bank Company at the last general meeting. In explanation of the fact that the Bank has hitherto done very little business, the Chairman said that it had opened its doors during the boom of Japanese securities and business enterprise; a period when extreme caution was obviously necessary. Further, it had encountered unlooked for official competition at the hands of the Industrial Bank, which, under Government auspices, had suddenly acquired a species of monopoly in this particular field of operations. Our Tokyo contemporary dwells very strongly upon this latter point and censures the authorities for want of perception and forethought. The subject has by this time been worn a little threadbare. Undoubtedly it was a disappointment to certain foreign syndicates and financial agents that the Industrial Bank suddenly appeared in the field as a money-borrowing machine assured of official support. But, on the other hand, there were good reasons for the arrangement. Its prime purpose, as we understand the matter, was to create an agency which, while having access to the foreign market, on the one hand, would be able, on the other, to combine into one negotiable transaction the needs of various local corporations. These, though wanting money badly, wanted it in such small sums that no one of them could enter the market independently. Several corporations were labouring under the weight of debts contracted in the domestic market and carrying very high rates of interest, but they were deficient in some essential qualifications for approaching foreign capitalists direct, and the only way to relieve them was that an institution like the Industrial Bank should act as their representative. The arrangements made by the Bank for that purpose were excellent, and had it confined itself to such business, there would have been little to complain of. But the fact that it was entrusted with the duty of floating the South Manchuria Railway loan and the Tokyo city loan, without competition, unquestionably created a measure of bad feeling among foreign financiers. After all, however, when we come to answer the question, "would larger sums of foreign capital have found their way to Japan had not the Industrial Bank been in existence," we are disposed to reply in the negative. What the Bank has done could have been achieved otherwise, no doubt, though scarcely on better terms; but that what it has left undone would have been done in its absence may well be queried. The nationalization of the private railways proved probably a much greater obstacle to the inflow of capital. Several of the railway companies were practically in the market as borrowers. A great English financial firm had sent out an expert

to examine and report upon the condition of the lines, and, after much labour, the laws had been changed so as to endow this kind of property with security qualifications satisfactory to foreign lenders. Then suddenly in the sequel of all this effort and preparation, the railways were acquired by the State, and the prospects of financing them disappeared. There can be little question that this incident exercised a very deterrent influence in Europe and America, as showing the impossibility of knowing what a day might not bring forth in Japan. But the strong probability is that the general financial situation of Japan has produced a much greater effect than any incidental factors of the above description. English investors have had Japanese securities offered to them in such volume and with such rapidity that something left a surfeit has resulted. The idea that the Japanese Government could float a hundred million sterling of bonds in Western markets during the space of a twelve-month would have been treated as an extravagant delusion in 1903. Yet the fact was accomplished in 1904 and 1905. These bonds have not yet been fully digested. They are only now beginning to find their way to countries like Austria and Italy, and considerable blocks of them still remain in the hands of the underwriters. The process of digestion has been appreciably retarded by the acute state of depression existing in Japan since the spring of 1907, and if the way is to be smoothed for a fresh inflow of foreign capital, it is essential that Japanese securities should emerge from the slough of depreciation into which they have fallen in the home market. The Bankers' programme of increased annual redemptions by the method of lot-drawing promises to be the saviour of the situation.

## EDUCATION FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

THE question of "primary education for the children of foreigners in Japan" is approached, we observe, by the *Japan Advertiser* with a sense of regret. That expression of sentiment, while hardly one wherewith to court success, is, nevertheless, an eloquent commentary on the history of the whole question. No open minded person, indeed, can dwell upon the matter without some suggestion of the kind.

For what, and why, should there be regret? Not, as our contemporary admits, on account of the men and women who with splendid self-sacrifice, devotion and public-spirit have grappled with the question for the last twenty years. Little does even the average parent know, and the public less, of the difficulties under which the work has been done.

The history of education in Yokohama, which, briefly, has been one of many attempts and nearly as many failures, may be said to date from the Jubilee year of the late Queen, when to commemorate the event, the Victoria School was founded—the first and only public attempt, up to the present time, to

deal with the matter in a way at all commensurate with its importance. On that occasion the sum of 30,000 yen in all, we believe, was put up by the British community—and has left not a wrack behind. The *Japan Advertiser* believes that now, in a time of general commercial depression and monetary stringency, yen 500,000 could be raised for the purpose of setting things educational in Yokohama on a satisfactory footing. Our contemporary is sanguine.

Let us suppose, however, that the sum has been raised. Is the scheme in view to be an international one? Presumably not, for—apart from the extreme complexity and almost insuperable obstacles in the working of such a scheme—the French and German communities have already made provision for their nationals, with apparently, satisfaction to themselves. What our contemporary appears to have in view is an Anglo-American School or College. Why should not such an undertaking be carried out with at least the same degree of success as the French and German Schools?

If we look into the nature of these two undertakings, we see that the one has behind it a mission whose resources are well known to be extensive, while the other enjoys the practical assistance of a Government whose almost paternal care of its nationals abroad is proverbial.

Here, indeed (we may remark parenthetically) lies an object-lesson in sound common-sense for all, and for the Britisher in particular. It is the way of the German Government, with real insight into the essentials of things, to make provision for a school first and a church afterwards. The British and American communities have elegant churches, but no school. This disparagement of the claims of education, and the lack of appreciation it betrays of the lifelong and incalculable benefits of a good education, point to a state of mind the results of which are even now being felt in the world's race for power—for knowledge is power: they are being revealed (to come down to a concrete instance) in decreasing British trade returns.

The whole of a child's mental and physical equipment for the journey through life is its Education. Of this, religion is a part—a very important and, in our opinion, necessary part (though there are those who think that it is no part at all),—but it is only a part. Who would think of sending a child into the world with, as its sole supply, what it could get from Church or Sunday-school? Yet this is actually what the British and American communities in Yokohama are doing now. One handsome church already graces the skyline of the Bluff; another is about to do so—but there is no school.

To return to the proposal of an Anglo-American School—does the optimistic individual who fathers this suggestion realize to any extent the differences between the curricula of the elementary educational systems pursued in England and the United



States respectively? Does he realize what an attempt to reconcile them involves?

To take a single instance, elementary education in America—i.e. for boys under fourteen, the age of admission to the High Schools—does not include such subjects as French, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, which an average English boy of 10 to 12 is expected to have begun. In the proposed institution, if the American system were followed, English boys would be kept back in their studies some two years—for a fair knowledge of Latin and Elementary Mathematics is required in the entrance examinations to English Public Schools. If, on the other hand, English standards were adopted, American parents might complain that their sons were being mentally injured by being pushed on too fast into "advanced" studies.

Turning to the question of History, it is a matter of general knowledge, we believe, that from a certain date in the eighteenth century, the histories of the two countries have little in common. Some American parents might, perhaps with reason, object to their children learning the doings of William the Conqueror, the Black Prince, or even the Tudor Sovereigns, while British parents might, equally, take exception to lessons on the history of the American Republic.

Then there is the question of orthography. Sundry differences in spelling exist between the English language proper and that variety of it which has vogue in the United States of America. For example, would the *Japan Advertiser* insist that English boys should be made to spell 'through' as *thuri*? These may appear to be points of minor importance, yet in actual practice they would be of daily recurrence.

But the greatest difficulty of all remains. If one enquires into the causes of the failure of the Victoria School twenty years ago, he would soon be forced to the opinion that the chief of them was of a social character. Would those parents who helped to bring that laudable attempt to nothing, by withdrawing their sons and sending them home for social reasons—or would their successors, do the same again? Are these prejudices of Yokohama clique and class dead, or not?

The conclusion of the whole matter, in our opinion, is this. The great difficulty lies not in the endowment, nor in the fees to be charged, nor even in differences of discipline and curricula—though all of these are knotty points in their way—but in the peculiar constitution of the community itself. Can petty differences and individual whims be sunk for the common good? Can the men of this set, and the women of that, co-operate together whole-heartedly in the same good cause? Then in the atmosphere of mingled enthusiasm and reasonableness which so wholesome a combination would create, the thing—bristling with difficulties though it be—can be done.

While therefore applauding the liberal attitude of mind in which this intricate subject has been approached, we feel bound to take into due consideration the obstacles in the way.

Indeed, when difficulties are clearly pointed out, and faced in the right spirit, they are apt to disappear. Let us hope it will be so in this case, and that the leading port of the Empire will yet have an educational institution worthy of the large and influential community it includes within its pale.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN KOREA.

IT is a familiar experience that even the most abandoned criminal does not lack some measure of sympathy when the supreme moment of punishment comes. Much more, then, is pity accorded to men who, like the present insurgents in Korea, believe that they are fighting for their country's independence, and lay down their lives in that sacred cause. From that general point of view we are entirely in accord with the *North-China Daily News* when it expresses a desire that some method, other than bullet and bayonet, may be found of dealing with these misguided men. At the same time there are certain facts which ought to be borne in mind. The first is that the Korean insurgents have given repeated proofs of shocking cruelty. They have not held their hand even when women and children were concerned, still less when they happened to come within striking distance of unarmed and unoffending Japanese civilians. It has been their rule to slaughter indiscriminately. We do not mean to suggest, of course, that they ought to be slaughtered indiscriminately in return. What we seek to make plain is that drastic measures are inevitable against such law-breakers in default of any other method of pacification. Our Shanghai contemporary seems to think that no conciliatory essay has been made, and that the Japanese have incontinently had recourse to the strong arm. It writes:—"We should like to see serious attempts made to parley with the misguided insurgents." But such attempts have been made repeatedly. On several occasions the Emperor of Korea has issued rescripts pointing out to the insurgents the unwisdom of their conduct and the futility of their resistance, and envoys have been sent to reason with them. A final effort was made a few months ago, when proclamations offered full pardon to any insurgent laying down his arms and making act of submission. Many availed themselves of this clemency, and only the obdurate now continue to resist. What more can be done in the way of conciliation? It is not as though the insurgents were regularly organized under acknowledged leaders. Then possibly steps might be taken, and probably would be taken, to "parley" with them. It would be out of the question, of course, to offer more than has already been offered. There could not be any concession in the matters for which these men have taken the field. Still, if their representatives were approachable, something might be done. As things stand, however, nothing of that kind appears to be possible. The insurgents are broken up into petty

bands, scattered here and there through wide areas. They are not integrated at all, nor have they any generally acknowledged leaders. How could negotiations be opened with them? Meanwhile they keep the country in a constant ferment, and by inflicting serious injury on productive labour of all sorts, they cause much loss and suffering to their own fellow-subjects. We are reluctantly compelled to conclude that no weapon can be effective except a military one. The time seems to us to have come when leniency is no longer merciful, though we would gladly endorse any practical suggestion for averting from these misguided patriots the worst consequences of their rebellion. A word of protest must be set down, however. Is the Shanghai journal justified in speaking of the "depopulation of whole districts under the cloak of the suppression of insurrection"? Not alone is such a form of speech objectionable, but also the impression conveyed is very hyperbolic. Whole districts are not in process of depopulation. Nothing so drastic is going on, so far as can be ascertained, and so far as the officially published number of casualties show. It is well to be humane, but it is not ill to be just at the same time.

#### COUNT KOMURA.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Changchun, Count Komura is reported as having recalled some of the incidents of the Portsmouth negotiations, especially the facts that while the Russian Plenipotentiary had insisted on handing over only the territory south of Changchun, he, Count Komura, had maintained that everything south of Harbin should be transferred, and whereas Count de Witte had proposed Kun-chuling as the southern boundary, Count Komura had asked for the Sungari River. A compromise had been the result, and it was profoundly gratifying to Count Komura to witness with his own eyes the progress that his countrymen were making in Manchuria as a result of the Treaty.

Mr. Heki, Counsellor of Embassy, who is also on his way home with Count Komura, spoke on the same occasion of the exceptional cordiality and friendliness shown by the Russian authorities towards Count Komura. The only discordant note had been sounded by one or two journals in St. Petersburg which noted that the new Japanese Cabinet consisted almost entirely of the men who had held office during the War, and that a bellicose policy might therefore be expected. This expression of apprehension had, however, fallen entirely flat.

It must be indeed satisfactory to Count Komura to visit the regions with whose destiny he was so largely connected, and to feel that his countrymen, having recovered from the momentary vertigo of discontent about an indemnity, now fully recognise the signal services rendered by him to Japan. He went to England by America to take up his duties as Ambassador in London, and his return *via* Russia is in itself significant, apart from the substantial evidences it has elicited as to the genuine restoration of friendly feelings between the sometime-foes.

A Moji telegram reports that the stocks of coal are large, the estimate being 450,000 tons. The price of the first quality fell by 8 *sen*.

## AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

An early trip from Port Arthur was to Kinshu, the site of the Battle of Nanshan, May 26, 1904, where over 7,500 men, Russians and Japanese, shed their life's blood.

Mrs. W. of Tairen was to have her usual woman's meeting in the Yamen of the old Chinese walled city, the Yamen of many gates and courts from which the Chinese had been ousted by the Russians, who have left their mark of high brick stoves, chimneys and foreign furniture upon it. Now the Russians have given place to Japanese. The Christian governor of the province is now the occupant of the place where the meeting was to be.

I left Port Arthur at 8 a.m. by the South Manchurian R.R. Its cars might easily be mistaken for those of the impudent line in Ohio which years ago cruelly cut the old home demesne in two: so American are they. I was to meet Mrs. W. at the Junction, "Choushuizui" near Tairen. I was pacing the platform in the bracing air while waiting over half an hour. Freight cars had the familiar legends in large letters, Length 33' 54": Width 8' 34": Height 6' 10 1/2": Weight 30,000 lbs; Cap. 60,000 lbs. but for the moment I could not think what "Cap." stood for and asked one of the station hands but none of them knew. Though they knew some English it had not occurred to them apparently that they meant anything, but were inquiringly interested when I raised the subject, and remembered that "Cap." stood for capacity. I wondered what American young men would see such cars pass often every day for even one month without having questioned and learned that and all else about them.

A ride of about an hour brought us to the railway station of Kinshu, where we were met by kindly officials. Another ride of half an hour in a Chinese cart brought us to the old walled and gated city, the most important town in the Liaotung Peninsula, with 9,618 inhabitants.

I would remark in passing a first experience in a Chinese cart, that it is strong and well built, made to plough its way through storm, snow, dust, mud. Human flesh and blood and bones would form no sort of obstacles, even though they were piled as high as on 203 Meter Hill. I wonder these carts were not utilized as fortifications in the late war. One can imagine the wretchedness of a hopeless wounded soldier who was rescued at the price of a ride in one of them. I thought of a Russian officer, the original of a character in "As the Hagae Ordains" and his exquisite sufferings; brought to consciousness by painful bumping on one of them, after having been beaten to unconsciousness by the enemy.

After our tiffin an official was appointed to guide me on a walk upon the high wall around the town, from which we now saw the plain of the isthmus, though it was better seen a little later as the official on his horse and I on a mule left the gated town going out to the site of the battle, just south of the city a mile or so, where is a monument to Russian dead erected by Japanese, and two to Japanese, one of the latter being erected by the Chinese on the highest part of the hill. So charming a view is a memory for a life time. The sea of deepest azure blue, quiet as a summer day, stretching away to the east and west dotted with island mountains here and there. Mountains brown and red, some with a film of green to the south and at the north the same with an upland in the centre of the isthmus stretching up and away to who knows what wilds of Hungtutsu and whilom Cossacks. There was a high summer sun, but a fresh bracing breeze kept it from being too hot. It was hard to think the scene, all so peaceful and lovely, had been the hard fought battle ground in at least two wars; the summer's sun and peace effaced all thoughts of war, like "burnt out craters healed with snow." The place is the strategic point, the natural key to the Liaotung Peninsula from the north. Who knows what struggles it may have seen in the ages past? The last battle raged over the brown city of Kinshu from north to south, while the war ships that brought the Japanese were in the bay at the right. Poor beleaguered city and people who must escape from two alien races on their own soil!

The isthmus can scarcely be three miles wide, surely their only chances were at the north toward the barren hills and Hungtutsu. There could scarcely be a greater contrast to the battle one must imagine there, and the glorious peaceful summer afternoon; sunshine over the stately silent mountains and quiet valley, the waving green millet and brown city with the blue sea hugging close on either side. Beyond the city is the railroad with substantial brick station and picturesque water tower. The Manchurian Chinaman placidly at work in the fields now as he has been for ages. One wonders how he exists, the soil for lack of water will produce only millet and beans, though with water it seems capable of producing anything. Scarcely a tree to be seen on mountain and plain, save the few enlivening the enclosure of the brown walled city. The Japanese are planting trees, and their law provides that for every tree a Chinaman cuts down he shall plant one. The country produces no fuel save sparse grass, weeds and millet stalks, which are carefully preserved. How can they keep warm? How can man want so little here below? Will they ever learn to want more?

The summer suns, the winter winds, the Hungtutsu, the Russian and the Japanese with their battles come and go and the Chinaman unmoved goes on forever; no change effects him. He is a monument of endurance. To the hills away on the right the place occupied by the Japanese official staff is pointed out, from which the battle was directed, and this peaceful scene is about all there is to remind one of the frightful battle of Nanshan, fought only four years ago.

Compared to these the hill forts around Port Arthur were more suggestive and ghastly. On 203 Meter Hill and all others the ground still shows the frightful upheaval caused by shot, shell and explosives; scraps of iron and even one cartridge was picked up, for all the diligent hunting over the hill the Chinamen continue even yet. And bones, yes, unhappy, unresting bones keep cropping out. It sounds gruesome, but I picked up some from the Russian side of the hill, then wondered what I should do with them. "I'll take them to a good kind, considerate doctor I know in Japan, a *mitoge* in memory of his enemy, whom he so carefully tended in hospital, his students find them longer than Japanese bones." Then I thought better of it and decided to take them over to the beautiful new monument at the foot of Shoantuzan, to the Russian dead and stick them into some of the many mounds there of companion bones, as more in accordance with the Japanese thought for his enemy, and humanity in general. The day before our visit to 203 Meter Hill a skull and bones were exhumed where they were arranging a permanent foundation for a broken cannon relic, where the struggle had been wild and fierce. This was Japanese, a quarter of the cranium was gone, but some of its original moist contents were yet inside. The Japanese woman with me, she who had slyly thrown cakes and fruit over a temple wall to Russian prisoners in Japan, and cooked food for them, crouched down over it, taking up a mournful lament, "Who were you, who and where are your relatives and friends. You suffered and died for your country! Ah!" and the chant ended in a groan.

Remains of the tremendous fortifications of cement, concrete, stone and brick, are yet to be seen on North Fort adjoining East Keikwanzan, Shozuzan, Niruzan or Urlangshan and other places. We went into the long corridor of a caponiere on North Fort seeing where Japanese sappers had touched the outside from their trenches, and the havoc made by the explosion. At Shozuzan we made a longer underground trip, more fearsome yet and up a slippery flight of solid stairs in the dark, and shuddered as we came out into God's peaceful sunlight again in pity for the poor wretches who spent nights and days and weeks in these lower regions, and the "Human Bullets" thrown against them.

Golden Hill, Tiger's Tail, Rotetsuzan and Laotishan, all facing the sea, are yet garrisoned forts, and access is no easier now than it would be in time of war, though foreign engineers are at work on Laotishan on the mines, some of their party coming recently by way of Siberia and some by way of America. They all reached Tairen

within half an hour of each other. I have not yet visited the Stoessel and Kurojatskin forts or the town of Suishunling, the place of Russia's and Stoessel's humiliations. A visit to the Museum in Old Town is one of the first and very interesting things to be done on visiting Port Arthur.

Relics of Russian warfare of every conceivable and inconceivable description are there, from a lady's dancing slipper and side saddle to heavy cannon and wire entanglements, range finders and models of several forts. To me about the most interesting things there were Russian swords, many of ancient and medieval pattern, doubtless priceless heirlooms in some old Russian families; it is almost a pity they are not returned to Russia, though what *soldier* would care for a sword after it had been surrendered!

The silver garlands and wreaths of flowers sent by the Tzar and Tzarina and others for the dedication of the beautiful monument to Russian dead, are there, as they were not safe left at the monument, and will probably soon be put on exhibition.

The Russian Church in Old Town is now used by the Y. M. C. A. A preaching service is held there every Sunday, once or twice a day, and a Sunday School. The old *Amur* still lies in dry dock down in front of the Admiralty, the former residence of Alexieff. A scant line of gigantic geese waddle the street, screeching, in New Town, night and morning beyond the Stoessel residence, perhaps the relics of Madam Stoessel's flock. "Sic transit gloria mundi!" After her baptism of blood, what does the future hold in store for Port Arthur? In two short years, hundreds of thousands, the flower of two nations, gave up their lives for their country, while the world was paralyzed with horror; but in Russia, in Japan, in America, in every country of Europe, decade upon decade, every year, hundreds of thousands of the flower of each land have been slain by the monster Alcohol, throwing their lives away for not even a "forlorn hope;" a more awful waste than war!

On the top of every fort I've visited here in Port Arthur there were bottles, bottles every where, old broken bottles and new fresher bottles. There are those who say that Russia was conquered because of vodka, that Russian officers here in Port Arthur drank several bottles a day of wine which cost forty-five roubles a bottle, regardless of the needs of the common soldier. The bottles I have seen bear Japanese labels, and Japan will ere long see that she has a worse enemy to fight than Russia which is even now silently slaying not only old and middle aged, but her youth, the hope of the land. Men and officers who were brave as lions against this Russian foe and keen on the scent for danger, are like cowards and blind before the social glass. Professing patriotism and love of country, they shorten their life of service to her, and die for alcohol!

We call China the weakest of nations, but what other nation has shown the moral strength to make the effort to throw off the yoke of appetite, as she is now doing?

The rainy season in Port Arthur this year is a farce thus far; the mercury in my covered south side verandah ranges from 77° to 80°, 83° and three or four times to 86° Fah. Who wants a cooler summer climate? Who could describe these glorious sunsets, the long twilight and after glow over these green hills, all fit for the Heavenly city?

FRANCES.

Port Arthur, Manchuria, August 14, 1908

## THE WEST JAPAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT KARUIZAWA.

The annual meeting of the West Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. was held in Karuizawa at the home of Rev. D. A. Murray, D.D., from July thirtieth to August sixth. A busy company of thirty-eight members were in attendance. Seventeen members were absent, fourteen of whom are at home on furlough.

Reports of work done showed steady progress. Over five hundred baptisms were reported. Four new churches and one school chapel have been

dedicated. One church has been rebuilt and one is now in course of construction.

Four hundred girls are under Christian teaching in the three Girls' Schools of the mission. The four Kindergartens of the mission reach two hundred children and many other children grow too old to enter while their names are on the waiting lists. Another Kindergarten conducted by the Church in Tanabe has seventy children enrolled, and has received generous gifts from the town.

In the Osaka "Doshikwan" about thirty earnest young men are being trained for practical evangelists and do good work in the city.

Sunday School work and Children's meetings in all parts of the field are flourishing. In Tanabe an open air Sunday School is regularly held on the beach, and a unique open air rally was held by the four Sunday Schools of the town.

Flower Sunday was observed in Kanazawa by two Sunday School rallies. The children all brought flowers which were used in decorating the churches and were afterwards distributed in the hospitals by the children and teachers. In Kioto there are one thousand children enrolled in the Sunday Schools and children's meeting.

Women's meetings of various kinds are held everywhere with good results.

English Bible classes and work among students are fruitful everywhere. In the great student centre, Kioto, generous gifts have been received for the building of a church, which will be a centre for this work. Land has already been purchased and the building is to be commenced immediately.

The *Fukui Gempo* and the *Yakko* have a circulation of about four thousand in all. Various books and tracts have been published and much Christian literature circulated.

Lantern lectures have illuminated the Gospel message for many thousands.

The three missionary families in Manchuria and Korea report an interesting year. In Dalny the number of Church members has doubled during the year. The Christians in Port Arthur have been worshipping in an old Greek Church but in the near future they expect to organize as a Church and to erect their own Church building without asking for outside aid. In Korea much itinerating has been done. Eighteen places have been visited, mostly in South Korea, half of which had not previously been visited by any other Christian worker. Much personal work has been done.

As a result of the meeting of the Joint Committee on co-operative work, new work has been opened in Tsuuga and, if possible, new work will be opened in three other places.

The following changes in location were made:—Miss Garvin and Miss Sherman go to Tsu. Miss Moore goes to Matsuyama. Miss Magnet goes to Osaka, and Miss Annie Hall to Kanazawa.

The following officers were elected:—Moderator: Rev. K. P. Gorbald; Cor. Sec.: Rev. J. G. Dunlop; Treasurer: Prof. J. C. Bullagh.

The day after Missin Meeting a picnic was held in the Grove. The attendance of a number of friends from the East Japan and Southern Presbyterian Mission added to the pleasure of the day. Many enjoyable informal reports were given.

The members of the mission will return to their fields cheered and inspired by the parting message of the new moderator: "Let us think of all our work for this coming year not as duty but privilege."

#### FAR EASTERN PUBLIC HALL CO., LTD.

The first statutory general meeting of the Far Eastern Public Hall Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Foreign Board of Trade on Monday afternoon. Mr. Duke Marshall presided, there being also present Messrs. E. Edisson, Jas. Walter, G. G. Brady, T. Thomas, J. E. de Becker, B. M. Ward, W. H. Lewis, W. Holst, Chapman, and J. F. Drummond (Hon. Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—I am glad to be able to inform you that all the work in winding up the

Yokohama Public Hall Association and forming the Far Eastern Public Hall Company Limited is now done. The meeting is held to complete the formalities in connection with the formation of the company. I am able to report that the share capital has been fully subscribed and we now have 224 names on our share register. A cash balance of yen 5,205.69 has been taken over from the Public Hall Association in liquidation but against this there is still an outstanding mortgage of yen 8,500, which your Directors have decided to leave undisturbed, at any rate until such time as the alterations are completed, when we shall know exactly how we stand financially. In respect to the changes and alterations now rapidly proceeding, I do not now propose to go into details, as I feel certain the old Hall will afford the public a pleasant surprise on the opening night, which we hope will be early in October. I may assure you that the Directors have availed themselves of all expert advice they have been able to obtain in the alterations and I am pleased to say that many ideas have been gratuitously given us which I now acknowledge with pleasure and I am also pleased to be able to add that in consideration of the public nature of the Company, Mr. de Becker has been good enough to have the properties transferred for us free of charge. I can promise you a new, comfortable and roomy seating accommodation and a considerably increased dancing floor with an attractive and up to date stage. We have engaged the services of Mr. Carry, as Hall Superintendent, who I am sure will devote all his energies to the comfort and good care of the Hall and its properties. As far as we can see at present the public will enjoy all these improvements at no extra cost, and at the same time the shareholders may be able to look for a fair return on their investment at no distant date. Altogether I am sure we can look to a very happy future. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN added that there was nothing much to do at that meeting, but it was necessary, according to the Articles of Association, to appoint two auditors. He therefore proposed from the Chair the election of Messrs. Pearson and Mackie.

Mr. DE BECKER asked whether it would not be well at that meeting to confirm the appointment of the Directors, in order that the minutes might show how these appointments were originally made.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Directors were appointed by the promoters of the Company—Messrs. Davis, Edisson, Frazar, Marshall, Thomas, Jas. Walter and de Becker. The Directors were Messrs. Brady, Davis, Edisson, Frazar, Marshall, Thomas and Jas. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN's motion as to the appointment of auditors was seconded by Mr. Brady and carried unanimously.

This concluded the business of the meeting. It was immediately followed by an extraordinary general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the Articles of Association of the Company were drawn up a new Ordinance had come into force in Hongkong which permitted the share register of the company to be kept in Yokohama. To do this he proposed the following special resolution:—

#### SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following, that is to say, that the following Articles shall be inserted after Article 141 namely:—

#### LOCAL REGISTER.

141 A.—The Company may cause to be kept in any place in which it transacts business a Register or Registers of Members and the Directors may from time to time make such provisions as they may think fit respecting the keeping of any such Register.

141 B.—The Directors may comply with the requirements of the companies' (Local Registers) Ordinance 1907 or with the requirements of any other Local Law which in their opinion it shall in the interests of the Company be necessary or expedient to comply with.

Mr. THOMAS seconded the motion, which was adopted.

This concluded the business.

We understand that Messrs. Pearson and Mackie, who were elected as auditors, have offered their services free of charge for the first year.

#### UGLY SYMPTOMS IN JAPANESE SOCIETY AND THEIR CAUSE.

It is impossible, says the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, in a recent issue to regard the state of Society in this country without a certain amount of anxiety. Untoward symptoms have of late made their appearance among us. To mention only occurrences which tend to show that things are somewhat out of joint; among our Socialists there is an anarchist faction which has done considerable harm in some quarters. Among our military men an officer who was formerly connected with the Headquarters Staff, Captain Kawakita, has shown himself ready to sell military secrets to a foreign Power. Among students there is wide-spread discontent, and among young men and young women cases of suicide are alarmingly frequent. How are these phenomena to be interpreted? To us it seems that politics have a distinct bearing on the general state of unrest throughout the country. During the excitement of the war the nation showed itself to be capable of making huge sacrifices. It bore the heavy burden of taxation willingly. But now that the war is a thing of the past and several years have elapsed since peace was restored, people find the conditions of life very hard to bear. The immediate future seems to be darkened with clouds that have no silver lining. There is a general feeling that there has been a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to make the nation travel more rapidly than its strength warrants. Men are weary of the constant pressure brought to bear on them, of the high speed that is demanded. And the question we ask ourselves is this: Are we not somewhat too ambitious? Is not the pace set too rapid for travellers so heavily burdened? He who would climb a high mountain must regulate his pace according to the distance he has to cover. After rapid progress a rest must be taken. Where recuperation is neglected, mountain sickness often comes on and further climbing is rendered impossible. The times call for a slackening of the financial pace at which the nation is travelling, says the *Asahi Shimbun*.

W. D.

#### THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The 52nd semi-annual general meeting of the Bank of Japan was held on Aug. 15th. Mr. J. Yoshida and eight other officials of the Imperial Household, Mr. K. Midzumachi, Vice-Minister for Finance, and Mr. K. Hashimoto of the same department were present. The President of the bank, Baron Matsuo, who presided, delivered a speech on the business done and the general financial condition prevailing during the first half of this year. Out of the profit of 4,354,129.16 yen, the following allotments were made:—

Ordinary dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	900,000.00
Special dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	900,000.00
Reserve	1,000,000.00
Bonus and special allowances to directors etc.	219,000.00

The balance was carried forward to the next account.

It may be remarked on the foregoing, that the net income in the period under review shows an increase of about yen 400,000 over that of the previous half year. The reserve, including that of the present account, now amounts to yen 23,250,000; a sum almost equal to 80 per cent. of the whole capital (yen 30,000,000) of the bank.

The statement with regard to convertible notes runs as follows:—

Balance at the beginning of the account period	369,984.121
Notes issued during the period	668,968.218
Notes redeemed during the period	736,245.208
Balance at the end of the period	302,707.121

On Aug. 17th, snow fell on Mount Fuji. On the same day, hail visited the district of North Soma, not far from Mito. No damage was caused to cultivated land.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

*The First Easter Dawn. An Inquiry into the Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus.* By CHARLES TURNER GORHAM. London: Watts & Co. 1908.

IN 1874 there appeared a scholarly, massive work entitled *Supernatural Religion*, having for its object to show that the miraculous narratives of the New Testament are so late, so ill-attested and so self-contradictory as not to merit belief. The book was written by a retired Indian official, the late Mr. Walter Cassels, who, however, for reasons that must be apparent to everybody who knows what was the state of English opinion on religion thirty years ago, did not acknowledge himself as the author until many years later. The book riveted public attention, and, in spite of its high price, passed through several editions in a few years, successfully bearing an elaborate attack from Dr. Lightfoot, one of the most learned of English Divines. As is usual in such literature, Dr. Lightfoot fastened on minor slips and side issues and left the main argument untouched. A new edition of this truly great work has lately appeared which, I am informed, commands a large sale. Mr. Gorham's new book is an attempt to state in an epitomized form the conclusions reached by writers who are considered authorities on the subject treated. To those who are acquainted with more elaborate treatises on the whole question of the reliability of the Gospel records Mr. Gorham's book will appear unsatisfactory, as in many cases it does not go far enough and takes too much for granted. Of course the book can be of little use to the advanced rationalist, by whom miracles are deemed impossible because conflict with the universal law of causation. Mr. Gorham writes his book for the enlightenment of those Christians who have only heard what the orthodox party say on the Gospel records. The theory that the New Testament writers were inspired Mr. Gorham puts on one side as both discredited and unnecessary. On this subject he says:—"Even conceding the possibility that a man may be inspired, it must be difficult for him to know this with certainty, or to distinguish between the divine and human sources of his knowledge. And it must also be difficult to convince other persons of his inspiration. The credulous may at once accept his claims; the critical will examine them. Inspiration can not give to statements of fact any greater truth than belongs to their intrinsic reality. And as in the case of past events, we have to arrive at this truth by the method of evidence, we must disregard the claim to special inspiration as alike irrelevant and illusory."

Mr. Gorham's argument, stated very briefly, is this. The Gospel records do not furnish satisfactory proof of the resurrection of Christ. Evidence furnished by persons who do not understand the nature of evidence is never reliable. Throughout, the Gospel testimony is of the latter character. Modern Biblical criticism finds that the most credible passages relating to Jesus are those in which the tendency to glorify him is least conspicuous. The Gospel writers unhesitatingly attribute spoken words to non-existent beings like angels and evil spirits, so they no doubt put into the mouth of Jesus words he did not utter. The earliest Gospel, Mark, contains nothing about Christ's resurrection beyond a report that it had happened, which report is attributed to the mythical agency of an "angel." This is *prima facie* ground for concluding that the later accounts of the resurrection have been amplified from vague and unverified reports. The argument from Old Testament prophecies in favour of the resurrection breaks down when examined. The New Testament accounts are self-contradictory. Miracles are related as if they were ordinary events in the New Testament, showing that the narrators intellectually were children who had no conception of the extraordinary character of the occurrences they alleged to have taken place. The reasonable canon that the more unlikely an event the greater evidence it needs to support it is habitually ignored by New Testament writers. In an age of almost

universal ignorance and superstition, literary standards do not exist. Tradition simply means the memories of uneducated men liable at every turn to exaggeration and error. St. Paul could not distinguish between the operations of his own consciousness and experiences believed to have been supernaturally originated. Hence his testimony to the reality of the Resurrection goes for little. His account of the Resurrection differs materially from that given by the Gospel.

The belief in the resurrection of Christ is not difficult to account for. As regards the Gospel story it is founded on what had appeared in the Book of Enoch and one or two other works. The Book of Enoch was composed by five different authors during a period of about a hundred years, extending from the time of the Maccabees to about 70 B.C. This book is quoted as the genuine work of Enoch by Jude. Phrases and at times entire clauses belonging to it are reproduced in the New Testament, but without acknowledgment. The Rev. R. H. Charles, who has edited the book, enumerates more than a hundred passages from the New Testament which either in phraseology or idea, directly depend on, or are illustrative of, passages in Enoch.

The readiness with which the doctrine of Christ's resurrection has been accepted is easily explained. The notion that the object of worship can not die has been held almost universally. "The pious Hindoo holds that Krishna lives again in repeated avatars. With the Greeks and Syrians Adonis blooms again in fresher life. The Egyptian Osiris treads once more the happy fields. To the Romans Romulus, ere ascending to heaven, is for a time restored, and during a country walk converses with a friend (*Vide* Plutarch's Life of Romulus). The Life of Gautama Buddha exhibits many striking analogies with that of Jesus, and after his death similar legends clustered round his memory, and the same deifying process went on." The myth of the resurrection, for such Mr. Gorham takes it to be, has its parallels among the myths of the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Hindus, the Persians, the Germans, the Franks, the Irish, the Welsh, the Cornish, the Bretons, the Danes, the Finns, the Aztecs, the Algonquins, the Hurons and many other nations both civilised and savage.\*

The existence of such myths does not disprove the resurrection of Christ, but accounts for the readiness with which the doctrine has been accepted. The resurrection belief is strong because it fulfils a spiritual necessity and ministers to human weakness. But the seeker after truth cannot find consolation in hopes which reason pronounces fallacious. The belief has been rejected by a section of Christendom which still holds on to the spiritual truths of Christianity.

The demand for such books as "The First Easter Dawn" seems to be on the increase in England, where thought on religious subjects is now making rapid progress, and where the clergy of the established Church are no longer under an obligation to regard the whole Bible or any part of it as necessarily true.

W. D.

## THUNDER STORM.

On Saturday afternoon a thunder storm of some severity swept from north to south over the Tokyo-Yokohama district. At Haneda, near Kawasaki, a youth was killed by a thunder-bolt and a man was rendered temporarily unconscious. The lightning also struck the driver of a car on the Keihin Electric Railway. The car was slightly damaged. In Shinagawa also a man was killed.

On the afternoon of Aug. 15th, a violent thunderstorm was experienced in Ibaraki prefecture. One person was killed and another injured by lightning, while fires, which fortunately were soon extinguished, occurred at two places.

As a result of the accompanying heavy rains, a hundred houses in the district of Abuta, near Sapporo, were flooded.

On the same day, the mizen mast of the British

\* This was noted in an article written by C. S. Boswell, called "Myths of the Great Departed," published in the Gentleman's Magazine Nov., 1889.

steamer *Franklyn* now lying in Yokohama harbour was struck by lightning. Six pines in a wood near West Toke-machi were similarly damaged.

Early on the morning of Aug. 17th, a violent thunderstorm swept over Yokohama. According to the Observatory officials a remarkable meteorological change seems to have occurred about nightfall in the mountainous districts on the borders of Yamanashi and Nagano prefectures. The phenomenon commenced to pass at 12.25 a.m. over the Tokyo-Yokohama district in a south-easterly direction, to the accompaniment of alarmingly loud thunder and heavy rain. The storm became most severe at 12.34 a.m., driving before a strong northerly wind, the velocity of which was recorded at 18 metres per second. The flashes of lightning at the time were brilliant and, with the peals of thunder, almost continuous. At 1.10 a.m. the depression moved away in the direction of Chiba prefecture. The rain, however, continued till 4.25 a.m., the whole quantity reaching 62.1 millimetres—a rare occurrence in Yokohama. During the storm, the temperature fell to 62 °F. No great damage was sustained by the town, though buildings and fences were struck by lightning at Shiokumi-zaka, Motomachi; at Kanagawa; in South Ota-machi; and at Negishi, near the race course. On the Bluff, some old fences were damaged, and trees collapsed or were scorched. Sagiyama was the scene of some land-slides but not of a severe nature. Kitagata and Negishi were visited by floods, and the inhabitants were put to some inconvenience by the water which covered the floors of their houses. In Yamashita-cho, two poles of the Yokohama Electric Railway collapsed. Some telephone wires between Yokohama and Tokyo, which suffered damage, were repaired in the course of the forenoon.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

The Governor of Shansi has reported to the Peking Government about the daily proceedings of the Dalai Lama at the Wutai mountains, says a Shanghai journal. According to H. E. Pao Feng's report, the Chief Pontiff of Tibet is behaving himself in a very haughty and disrespectful manner towards the local Chinese officials; for, in addition to the supply of his own and his numerous followers' daily food and other requisites at the expense of the Chinese Government, the Dalai Lama demands money and gifts from them under threats. Moreover, he regards himself as so much superior to the ordinary run of human beings that he could not bring himself to show much courtesy even to Mr. W. Rockhill, the United States Minister to China, who paid him a visit during his recent tour in Shansi, in company with the doctor of the German Legation at Peking. The latter was specially sent to the Wutai-shan by Baron Rex to present a photograph of the German Emperor to the Dalai Lama. The insatiable habits of the Buddhist Pontiff's retinue are also a cause for anxiety, and their prolonged stay threatens to ruin the famous temple on the Wutai-shan. Meantime the Dalai Lama's reluctance to come to Peking has not been overcome. Prince Ching and H.E. Yuan Shihkai have instructed Governor Pao to assure him that the Chinese Government will accord him such courtesy and dignity as is due to his position during his sojourn in Peking and that it has not the slightest intention of doing him any harm. The only thing China wants is to confer with him in person about the reorganization of Tibet, so as to introduce western reforms there for the benefit of both China and the vassal State. But so far no satisfactory answer has been received from the Dalai Lama. Meanwhile Mongolian Princes, nobles and others are regarding the Wutai-shan as a holy place on account of the presence of the Dalai Lama and are going on pilgrimages to him at great expense, for the Tibetan followers will not allow them to approach the Chief Pontiff without monetary gifts, while the Dalai Lama himself also demands presents or gifts in money and articles from these devotees.

## YOKOHAMA.

In spite of the fact that the coolie trouble at Kanagawa was settled on the evening of Aug. 12th, a large number of police have been watching the district. On Aug. 13th, the police took 15 swords and sword-canes and one revolver from the rioters. Several serious rumours are afloat, but order is being restored.

A workman, employed at a confectionery shop in Yeiraku-cho, attempted to murder a female employee of the shop on Aug. 13th with a hatchet, injuring her severely on the head. The assailant at once gave himself up to the police.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, a gardener, living in Fujisawa, assaulted a colleague on Aug. 13th with a short sword injuring him severely. The offender was at once arrested by a policeman. A trifling dispute is reported to have been the cause.

A girl attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea near Byobuga-ura, Honmoku, on the evening of Aug. 14th. A farmer who was passing saved her. The cause is not reported.

About 6 p.m. on Aug. 14th, an old man was severely injured by a car, on the electric railway near the public garden, while trying to cross the line. The conductor was arrested by the Kagachō police.

In connexion with the amount, yen 7,000,000, needed in the proposed improvement of the Yokohama Water Works, it is reported by the municipality that the Central Government has decided to defray a quarter of the expense and include the sum in the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year. We learn that the Central Government will defray yen 1,750,000, a quarter of the whole sum, during a period of ten or fifteen years in yearly installments, commencing in the year when the improvement work is started. The Yokohama municipality will raise the whole sum by loans, probably in a foreign country. It will employ the money which is to be paid by the Central Government as interest for the loans.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama from Rangoon to the effect that the weather in Burma has been favourable to general agriculture. The crop of rice is expected to be considerably over the average.

An old woman laid herself on the railway on the night of Aug. 15th near Sakuragi-cho, but was saved by a passer-by. Poverty is reported to have been the cause of her attempt at suicide.

A young man of German nationality ran over a Japanese and his infant about 4.30 p.m. on Aug. 15th while riding in Yamamoto-cho, injuring them severely. He attempted to make his escape without paying attention to the victims but was stopped by some people who handed him over to the Bluff police, where he underwent examination.

A landslide occurred at 5 p.m. on Aug. 17th at Ishikawa, Naka-machi, Ichome, destroying a building.

A fresh case of cholera is reported to have appeared on the British steamer *Arratoon Apar* which was removed from Yokohama to Nagahama on Aug. 17th in consequence of the appearance of the disease among the crew. Other patients are in a suspicious condition.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Aug. 16th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.
Yokohama—				
New cases .....	—	5	6	1
Died .....	—	1	3	1
Other Districts—				
New cases .....	—	18	113	2
Died .....	—	6	7	1

Mr. S. Iida, Director of the Yokohama Post office, has resigned, and Mr. H. Shimomura of the Department of Communications has been appointed to the vacancy. It may be remembered that

Mr. Iida was elected for Yamaguchi prefecture at the general election.

The wife of a coolie, living in Yamada-cho, was arrested on Aug. 18th by the Kotobuki-cho police on a charge of having cruelly treated an adopted child.

Mr. Hara, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, expects to leave Yokohama on Aug. 24th for America. He will visit Europe and return via Siberia.

Complaints are still rife among the habutae merchants of Yokohama regarding the notification of the Tax Bureau which came into force on Aug. 1st. As already reported in this journal, a permit must be obtained from the tax office at the exact time of any transaction in silk piece goods. It is alleged that the new regulations are the source of much inconvenience in the silk business, and that the export of the staple will in the course of time be affected. On Aug. 19th, a number of foreign merchants dealing in habutae presented to the Yokohama Tax Bureau a joint petition asking for the abolition of the new regulations. They contended that the ultimate effect of the regulations would be to ruin the silk industry. On the same day, Mr. Okabe, representing the Japanese Silk-goods Union, also presented a similar petition to the Departments of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce. A report has been received in Yokohama to the effect that the silk guilds of Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto have also decided to lodge protests against the new regulations.

The captain of the *Kaga Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Aug. 20th from Seattle, has reported to the Harbour Police that during the voyage one of the passengers who was suffering from brain complaint committed suicide by hanging himself. The usual funeral service was carried out at sea. The property belonging to the deceased was handed over to the authorities.

The dead body of a man was found on Aug. 29th in the sea off Takashima-cho. He was not identified.

On Aug. 19th a fresh case of cholera appeared on the *Arratoon Apar* now at Nagahama Quarantine Station. Two of the victims of the disease have succumbed and another is reported to be in a serious condition.

## BASEBALL.

A very close and interesting game of Baseball was played on Saturday afternoon between the Y.C. and A.C. and the Yokohama Baseball Club, the former coming off winners by 3 runs to 2. The play was not of a high order, although the game was not without its exciting moments. No score was made by either team until the 4th inning when Ito made first and stole second, being brought home by a two bagger. In the 5th inning Hirakawa reached first, and cleverly stole second. While Hirakawa was stealing 3rd, McChesney failed to catch a ball from Nicholl, enabling the Japanese to get home.

The opening run of the Y.C. and A.C. is to be put to the credit of Becker who reached first and then came home on an error. In the eighth inning McChesney got to first, stole second and third and reached home base on a fumble, thus tying the score. As both sides failed to score in the ninth inning the game was carried on to the 11th when Becker made the winning run for the Y.C. & A.C.

The line up was as follows:—

Y'hama Baseball Club.	Y. C. & A. C.
Ito.....p.....	Nicoll
Hamaguchi.....c.....	Lo-on
Kato.....s.s.....	Mollison
Kan Kato.....1b.....	Becker
Kurimoto.....2b.....	Gray
Yamada.....3b.....	Walker
Hiroka.....r.f.....	Da Costa
Kitai.....c.f.....	McChesney
Tomeye.....l.f.....	Gonzales

Score:— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
Y. C. & A. C. ... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0=2  
Y.C. & A.C. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1=3  
Umpire, Mr. Quni. Scorer, Mr. Steison.

On Sunday morning at 10.15 a fast and interesting game was played between the Connor Club and the Yokohama Baseball Club. The match was won by the former by 9 runs to 7 with an inning to spare.

The line up was as follows:—

Connor Club.	Y'hama Baseball Club.
Yoshihara.....p.....	Suzuki
Quni.....c.....	Hiroki
Thompson.....s.s.....	Kato
Donker-Curtius.....1b.....	Kato Kan.
Da Costa (junior).....2b.....	Kurimoto
Caldwell.....3b.....	Yamada
Holmes.....r.f.....	Hirakawa
Pass.....c.f.....	Ishigami
Apar.....l.f.....	Hamaguchi

Score:— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Y.C. & A.C. ... 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 1=7  
Connor..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 —=9  
Umpire Mr. Gibbs. Scorer Mr. Da Costa.

The line up was:—

Connor Club.	Y. C. & A. C.
Momblatt, Yoshihara.....p.....	Walker, Mills
Quni.....c.....	Lo-on
Yoshihara, Momblatt.....s.s.....	Drummond
Da Costa (junior).....1b.....	Becker
Da Costa.....2b.....	Gray
Caldwell.....3b.....	Nicholl
Pass.....c.f.....	Gibbs
Holmes.....r.f.....	Gonzales
Apar.....l.f.....	Mills, Walker

Score:— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
Y. C. & A. C. .... 0 6 3 0 2 0 1=12  
Connor ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1=1

## BUND RECLAMATION.

In connexion with the proposed reclamation of the foreshore along the Bund and the construction of an electric railway thereon, the Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting on Aug. 17th. Mr. M. Saito, first alderman of the city, in the course of his speech said that some misunderstanding seemed to have arisen among the public concerning the present enterprise. There was no connection between the undertaking and the reception to the American Fleet. Last year, the City Assembly gave its consent to a proposal of the Electric Railway Company, according to which their line was to be extended to Sugita along the coast past Yamashita-cho. Negishi and Byobuga-ura, when the reclamation planned by Mr. Oyama was completed. The Electric Railway Co. had planned this extension before the visit of the American Fleet was thought of. The convenience of the American officers and bluejackets was not considered in the matter. Mr. Saito went on to say that the present road between the English Hatoba and the French Hatoba was 27 yards wide on an average, while that between the French Hatoba and the front of the Grand Hotel was only 15 yards. The first mentioned section was available for a double-tracked railway, but the second section was too narrow for the purpose. Along this narrow section a reclamation 11 yards in width would be made. The bill was unanimously passed without being referred to the second and third readings. It is said that the cost of the reclamation—266 yards in length and 11 yards in width—is estimated at yen 27,650, and of the construction of the railway yen 157,500, including the sum required for the purchase of the Boat House, etc.

In this connection, a protest signed by many foreign residents was presented to the local government a few days ago, asking for the abandonment of the project. The main objection raised was that the amenities of the Bund would suffer if the scheme were carried out.

According to a report via Kobe, cholera in Hankow and the adjoining places is virulent. About 200 cases in Hankow, 150 in Muchong and 50 in Hanyang on an average are reported daily.

## MR. S. COCKING.

The Yokohama *Boyeki Shinbun* has for some time past been collecting materials regarding the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade. Mr. Samuel Cocking, now living in Enoshima, was approached on the subject. In an interview with a representative of the journal, Mr. Cocking said that when he arrived in Yokohama, Japan was in the throes of the war of the Restoration. The battles of Kyoto and Ueno, however, had been fought. The leaders of the Tokugawa party had retired to Hakodate, where an attempt was being made to organize a naval force in order to make a final stand there. The steamer by which he (Mr. Cocking), arrived at Yokohama had been chartered by the Emperor's Government. Mr. Cocking, who was 22 years of age at the time, made the acquaintance of several feudal lords, including Satsuma. He often visited their residences and they sometimes called on him at his office at No. 55, Yamashita-cho, (now the office of the *Japan Mail*). He was dealing in drugs, machinery, ammunition, etc., and supplied the above mentioned lords with guns, rifles, bullets, and powder. When he first arrived in Yokohama—in 1868—the city was in a better condition than he anticipated. Several foreign firms—British, French, American, Dutch,—had started businesses, which gradually became prosperous. The land beyond the Yoshida-bashi, or iron bridge, was simply a marsh. Yeshida-machi ran along the river bank at that time. In conclusion, he said that most of his old friends in Yokohama are dead.

## YACHTING.

The weather on Saturday was not agreeable for yachting; the wind being uncertain and even squally at times.

The race arranged for the big boats over the Widow Buoy course did not come off, but six 22-raters went out and raced round the Mandarin Bluff course. They were: *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Edna* (scratch), *Valkyrien* (2 minutes), *Sunbeam* and *Elsa* (6 minutes). After a good start *Pele* led out of the harbour, *Winsome* (second) and the others close up. At the Mandarin Bluff mark *Pele* was 1m. 20s. ahead of *Winsome*, and about three minutes before *Edna* and *Elsa*. *Sunbeam* was in fifth place and *Valkyrien* last of all. Increasing her advantage all the way *Pele* came in an easy winner 10 minutes ahead of *Sunbeam*, *Winsome* being third. The *Winsome* Cup and records therefore go to *Pele*.

Times:—

	Start.	Finish.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	2 15 15	4 15 50
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2 15 10	4 10 20
<i>Pele</i> .....	2 15 45	3 54 20
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2 15 20	4 05 51
<i>Edna</i> .....	2 15 20	4 10 10
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2 15 20	4 05 20

A cruising race to Kawasaki had been arranged for the Larks, but the weather conditions forbade it. Eventually eight boats were started to sail round the Mandarin Bluff mark and home through the harbour entrance near Kanagawa. No. 13 was second boat, but having an allowance of two minutes from No. 12, which was first to cross the finishing line, won the prize; No. 10 third.

## THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The Prince and Princess Imperial, now at Tamawara in the Nikko district, will shortly remove to Shiobara, where they will spend about a week. At the beginning of September they will return to Tokyo. The Crown Prince will leave Tokyo on Sept. 13th for the north-eastern provinces, as already reported. First, he will visit Prince Arisugawa at the latter's villa at Okinashima on Lake Inawashiro. His Highness expects to stay there for three days, after which he will proceed to Yamagata, Aki, Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi.

Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, had audience of the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Aug. 18th. The Minister, who has been ill for some weeks past, has been recuperating at Hakone.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Three cases of typhoid fever are reported on the cruiser *Kasuga* now at Ominato, not far from Aomori.

The Japanese Naval Department will send an officer to Manila with a programme of reception for the American Fleet.

Two men have been arrested in Nagano prefecture on a charge of having counterfeited 10 yen notes and circulated them.

The equipment of the cruiser *Ibuki*, which was launched last year at Kure, is expected to be completed before the end of October.

An engine-boiler at the Kanzaki coal mine, in Fukuoka prefecture, exploded on August 16th. Ten persons were more or less injured.

A Vladivostok telegram states that the Russian Government has appointed a special committee to investigate the present condition of the navy.

Mr. Hioki, councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, now on his way home, in company with Count Koinura, will be appointed Minister to Chile.

Sir Reginald and Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew are leaving London for a stay of some weeks in Canada, afterwards proceeding to Japan and Hongkong.

Mr. Oldenburg, Hon. Treasurer, and as every member knows, one of the most efficient and enthusiastic members of the K.R. and A.C., has resigned, says the *Kobe Herald*.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Koch arrived in Kobe at 10.25 p.m. on Aug. 19th from their visit to Miyajima and other adjoining places of interest. A little later they left for Tokyo.

At 9 p.m. on Aug. 13th, a big fire occurred at Horonai in Ishikari province, Hokkaido. About 300 houses including a post office and other official buildings were destroyed.

The proprietress of the tea house Minoya, in Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, committed suicide on the evening of Aug. 14th by drinking poison. The cause was temporary insanity.

A case of cholera is reported on the steamer *Manju Maru* which arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of Aug. 14th. The patient, one of the cooks employed on the ship, died the same day.

An official telegram states that fire occurred on a wagon of a freight train on the Sanyo Railway Aug. 15th while running between Shiraichi and Saijo. Five packages of goods were damaged.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Truppel, Governor of Kiaochow, intends to resign in the autumn and that he will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral von Usedom, Chief Director of the Imperial Shipbuilding Yard at Kiel.

The Home Office in London has informed an anxious enquirer that "the Union Jack is to be regarded as the national flag and may be used generally by British subjects on land." We had understood the point was settled some time ago.

The horses with which Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt worked the "Venture" coach between London and Brighton during the season have just been sold at Tattersall's, when 55 horses realised a total of 2,523 guineas, or an average of nearly £46.

Fire broke out on the night of Aug. 15th in the district of Setana near Sapporo. Ninety buildings were destroyed, including a post office and a bank. Incendiarism is said to have been the cause. The person who is alleged to have set fire to the place perished in the flames.

Mr. T. Miyoshi, aged 64, who was suffering from meningitis, died on Aug. 19th at his villa in Kodzu. In 1869, he was first engaged at the Department of Justice. In 1890, he was appointed Chief Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation, and later Vice-Minister for Justice.

Afterwards he was President of the Court of Cassation and occupied the position for ten years. When he retired, the Emperor appointed him member of the House of Peers.

The Japanese Volunteer steamer *Sakura Maru*, now completing for sea at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, will, it is stated, be handed over to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in November and be placed on the Formosan service on December 1st.

H.M. the Emperor has been pleased to confer on Mr. James Wilson, Foreman Engineer at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, the Sixth Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, in recognition of services rendered to the Imperial Government.

A Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Coast Inspector, of the Chinese Customs with reference to the establishment of the Liao River Bar marks, and describing the signals to be exhibited from a signal mast erected on the left bank of the river, near Nodding Tommy Beacon to indicate the depth of water on the Bar.

According to a telegram under date of Aug. 14th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, in the returns published by the U.S. Agricultural Department show an increase of 2 per cent. in general over the crops of last year. The crop of wheat, cotton, tobacco, etc., is expected to be above the average, while that of maize, barley, rye, etc., will be a little below the average.

Two drunken Russians who after a squabble with a comrade in Fearon Road, Shanghai, on Aug. 6th threw him into the Hongkong Creek, afterwards looked on at his struggles without making an effort to aid him. A plucky foreign constable named Welch went, however, to his assistance in a sampan and when that upset and he was himself in the water, he stuck to his man and brought him to land.

A Telegram from Sydney, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, states that the secretary of the Australasian Merchant Service Guild has been requested to supply certificated officers to fill prospective vacancies in Eastern Asia, where, it is understood, a strike affecting three big shipping lines is imminent as a result of fluctuations in wages, due to the varying value of the dollar. There is little prospect of the Guild acceding to the request.

The much-needed work of dredging the four creeks of Nagasaki—Oura, Doza, Shinchu, and Iwahara—has been commenced by the municipal authorities and is to be completed within three years. The total cost is estimated at yen 18,937. In view, says our southern contemporary, of the fact that Nagasaki is already deeply in debt and that the payments for education and sanitation are increasing yearly, Mayor Kitagawa will suggest to Governor Arakawa that half the cost be borne by the Prefecture.

The Fukuoka-ken authorities are considering a scheme for the irrigation of the rice-fields in Chikugo, one of the most productive districts in Japan, says the *Nagasaki Press*. The plan includes the utilisation of the Chikugo-gawa, the largest river in Kyushu, and the construction of a canal 35 miles long through the rice-fields, which have an area of 13,000 cho. An investigation as to the feasibility of the scheme has nearly been completed and the prefectural authorities are now in communication with the central Government with reference thereto.

On the 10th inst., says the *Kobe Herald*, three large snakes arrived at Kobe from Singapore. Yesterday, they were taken to Osaka to be exhibited at the Idzutsu-seki, a small theatre in Sannichimaye, but about 9 o'clock in the evening, while they were being removed from one cage to another, the biggest of them, which is said by Japanese papers to be about 37 feet long and 3 feet round the body, escaped and made its way into the street. It crawled along with its head upreared, scaring the passers-by badly and causing considerable panic until it arrived at the



Kairyozu theatre, which it attempted to enter. As a performance was going on there at the time the arrival of the stranger created much consternation. A man named Miki, made a spring at the reptile, attempting to stop its progress, and was bitten on his left arm. The keeper of the beast, named Nakamura, then went to the assistance of Miki, when he too received a bite on his arm. In the meantime, some futon had been brought and with the aid of these the snake was finally secured.

Owing to the backwardness and confusion in the reforms commanded by successive Imperial Decrees, such as army reorganization and schools of modern learning, in the instruction of officials and in the financial and judicial departments of the various provinces, the Central Government (says a Shanghai exchange) has instructed the provincial authorities to exert themselves to the best of their abilities to accomplish the governmental reforms expected of them and to send a monthly report to Peking upon what they have done in the preceding month.

The following resolution was proposed in the Hongkong Legislative Council on August 6, by H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, seconded by the Hon. W. Rees Davies, K. C., and carried by ten votes to two:—

Resolved that on and from January 1, 1909, the owner, agent or master of every ship which enters the waters of the Colony, shall pay the following dues to such officer as the Governor may, from time to time, appoint:—

(1) For all river steamers, which enter the waters of the Colony by day or by night:—Five-sixths of a cent per ton register.

(2) All other ships which enter the waters of the Colony:—

Two cents per ton register.

Exemptions.—British and foreign ships of war.

About three miles N. E. of Macao, says the *China Mail*, there is a village called Kut Tai. In the course of the past month no less than forty pigs were lost by the villagers and they thought a wolf or some other wild beast was roaming in the vicinity. Accordingly they kept a sharp look out, and on the morning of the 2nd inst. a villager saw foot prints on the sand resembling those of a dog, though as big as an ox. He gave the alarm; and seven persons all armed with rifles turned out. They brought with them a hound. Going round the hill at the back of the village they approached a cave where the dog gave a sharp bark. At the same time a loud roar was heard from the cave denoting that some beast was inside. The bravest of the hunters then fired into the cave and a loud roaring was again heard. Immediately a tiger's head appeared and all the rifles were discharged at once. The tiger which was hit on the head and under the neck, fell dead in the cave. Its body measured 8 ft. and weighed 250 pounds. The villagers sold the carcase for more than two hundred dollars.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Tamba Maru*, which arrived in port yesterday, said a Kobe exchange on Aug. 13th brought a consignment of cattle for Japan, consisting of six bulls and 27 cows, of the latter of which nine have calves. These animals come from the estate of Mr. Andrew Mitchell of Barcheskie, Kirkcudbrightshire, who is perhaps one of the largest exporters of cattle in the United Kingdom and has already sent many valuable animals to this country. The present consignment, eleven of which are for Kobe, are all prize and pedigree stock, many of them having taken prizes immediately before they left home. They are of the famous Ayrshire breed and are for breeding purposes, the stock raisers in this country being determined to raise a breed which will be in no way inferior to European or American cattle. The *Tamba Maru* has also on board four Fort Evans cows of the South Devon breed and four pedigree St. Bernard dogs, with eight prize fowls, consigned to various breeders in this country. One cow unfortunately died on the voyage, but the remainder have arrived in splendid condition, having received every care and attention on board.

## MARRIAGE CUSTOMS AMONG THE NATIVES OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Lieut. Steel, R.A., who has just returned from four years' military service in Nigeria, gives the following diverting account of matrimonial procedure and customs among the tribes of that region:—

The marital relations amongst these peoples vary somewhat according to their state of civilisation. Amongst all polygamy is the rule, the reason given by the natives being that it is impossible for one woman to do all the work of the house, look after the children, prepare and cook the food, fetch the daily supply of water (often an arduous job), cultivate the plantation, and go to market. And the reason is that the African is an exceedingly hungry person. It is their custom to eat several times a day when at home, and the men spend most of their day sitting in the palaver house or market-place, while the women bring the food all day long. One wife could not possibly do this. Besides, the African lady encourages it, for she says, "The more wives, the less work." Amongst the Ahras, Onichas, Obuwus, and the lower class of pagan tribes in the interior, there is very little form of marriage.

As soon as a man has the means, he pays the parents what they want, in the shape of goats, cows, beads, money, and takes the girl. There is no ceremony at all. The more wives he has indicates a richer man, and that he will be better looked after. If, of course, they can manage to seize a woman from the neighbouring tribe while she is fetching water or working on her farm, so much the cheaper. With this method in vogue for centuries, no wonder that it is as much as a native's life is worth to go out of his own village, and that the country is so backward. With the tribes of the Ilende, Afikpo, Oguta, and Onicha districts, a girl is betrothed to a future husband when only a few years old, he giving her presents from time to time, as well as her parents. Infant marriage is apparently not in vogue at all. Before a girl reaches a marriageable age, she undergoes the fattening process, during which she is generally painted in some way, after which she is painted over with red camwood by her husband. The various tribes intermarry very little. Twins are regarded with terror from the Niger to the Cross river with very few exceptions. With these tribes in the interior, it was the custom to kill them and the mother too. With the river tribes it is the custom to drive the mother and infants out of the community; the Igaras up the Niger, to show that this custom varies, welcome twins as being lucky.

## GAOL OUTBREAK AT SHANGHAI.

An outbreak took place from the Shanghai Municipal Gaol on the afternoon of Aug. 7th, as a result of which four long sentence convicts made good their escape and an Indian warder sustained such severe injuries as, it is feared, will result in his death. We take the following from the Shanghai Mercury of Aug. 8th:—

Building operations have been going on recently for the extension of the Gaol and the escaped prisoners belonged to the gang which was engaged upon this work, viz. preparing concrete blocks for the walls. An Indian warder had charge of the convicts who, as usual, were chained together. At about 3.15 p.m. the warder, himself armed with sword and carbine, conveyed his prisoners to the north side of the Gaol for what purpose is not as yet definitely known. Being out of sight of the other convicts and warders the four desperadoes attacked their warder, both from the front and the back, causing him to drop his carbine. They struck him upon the head with a heavy stone hammer which felled him to the ground and rendered him unconscious. They then stole the warder's bayonet, and threw his carbine into a pool of water; freed themselves from their chains, and made good their escape. The absence of the warder with his prisoners for some ten or fifteen minutes was noticed by a foreman in charge of the extension work who promptly made a report to a European warder. The latter's suspicions were at once aroused and he immediately went in search of the missing party. The four convicts he failed to find, but the Indian warder he discovered lying in a pool of blood, and minus both his bayonet and carbine. The convicts had evidently forced an entrance into the newly built turret at the north-east corner of the gaol, and from there dropped over the wall on to the road, and so made their escape. An alarm was immediately given, and the various police stations notified of the outbreak, by telephone. The foreign and native detectives turned out in full force and began their search for the desperate characters, but it was not until nearly 10 o'clock in the evening that the first re-capture was made by Det-Sergt. Thygeson and a native detective in the West Honkew district.

## JAPAN IN KOREA.

When Japan, after a short experience as a colonising power in the island of Formosa, added to her oversea responsibilities the Government of Korea and large administrative undertakings in Manchuria she probably did not overlook the fact that she was affording a rare opportunity to the scribes—not to mention Pharasees—for the making of many books of a kind not in keeping with the platitudinous character of the long list compiled before Japan first displayed her military prowess and impressed the world with a new sense of the virility of the nation. Early as it yet is to pass judgment on Japan's work in Korea there are not wanting critics who venture to condemn on apparently a very imperfect comprehension of the facts. A typical instance may be cited from Mr. Putnam Weale's latest political treatise on the Far East entitled, "The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia." The author argues that the real object of the Mining Law which was enacted under Japanese advice was to stop all possibility of large European mining interests being acquired in Korea. One of the objects of the new regulations, he says, was to invalidate certain important concessions granted by the Korean Emperor some time ago and unavoidably held in suspense pending the termination of the late war. These concessions numbering a dozen or so, were in most cases backed by powerful sponsors in London and New York, "and so great an outcry was made on the promulgation of the new law by their representatives in Korea that in the end the European backers were forced to take effective action." And Mr. Putnam Weale would have his readers believe that Prince Ito yielded in some cases to diplomatic pressure, in another to a threat to draw public attention to the matter in the House of Commons, and that his Excellency in yet another case practically gave way as a bribe to Parisian bankers who are alleged to have said that if the concession were not granted there might be difficulties regarding the new Japanese Conversion Loan. The explanation given by the Japanese authorities of the delay in confirming the concessions was that the concessionaires had not followed the detailed regulations. When the applications were filed in due form—and not before—it is clear, even from Mr. Putnam Weale's statement of the case, that they were in due course considered and granted. That there was any desire on the part of the Japanese authorities to invalidate concessions that had been properly made by the Korean Government to foreign syndicates is really too absurd to be accepted for one moment. We can well believe that the Japanese authorities in Korea were slow to confirm the concessions, but we should be more inclined to attribute the delay to that slowness of movement and circumspection which is proverbially associated with all Governments. But, says Mr. Putnam Weale, "in the case of the well-known American firm of Collibran, Bostwick and Co., of Seoul, acting in the interests of the Manchuria Syndicate Ltd. and the Korean Syndicate Ltd., no such consideration was shown. Although the concessions held were unimpeachable, the Japanese needed them for themselves and although two years have now been spent in representations it has been time wasted." Perhaps it was since these words were penned, but certainly it was before Mr. Weale's book was available in the East that the dispute over these concessions was settled in favour of the foreign claimants, whose title to them was certainly open to question, and delay under the circumstances was perfectly excusable. As against Mr. Weale's view of Japan's policy in this matter, we may cite a report widely circulated recently in the Japan papers wherein it was stated that Messrs. Collibran and Bostwick had discussed the question of mining with Prince Ito, and apart from expressing appreciation of the consideration they had received at His Excellency's hands in the matter of the dispute over their own concession, they are reported to have declared that the new mining regulations for Korea were likely to attract a large amount of American and European capital for the mines as "mining machinery is admitted free of duty," and "the measures taken to secure the rights of foreigners in mining properties had given much satisfaction to the owners of large mining claims throughout Korea." This seems to show that Mr. Putnam Weale was much too prone to criticism on an imperfect understanding of the situation. The *Times* when referring recently to Japan's difficulties in Korea ventured the remark that Englishmen, at least, who knew how the work of their countrymen in India was incessantly misrepresented, would be slow to join in the chorus of violent criticism of Japan's work in Korea. Japan, certainly has a fair claim to a more generous consideration of her difficulties, and it may, at least be expected of critics that they would make sure of their facts before passing judgment.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE "RUDDER" CUP.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In Mr. Alan Owston's amusing letter there is only one point worth correcting.

The Editor of the *Rudder* has offered no prize to the Yokohama Yacht Club.

In the paragraph referred to by Mr. Owston there is no mention of the Yokohama Yacht Club.

But a small matter of detail like that would not prevent Mr. Owston from seizing the opportunity in his usual manner.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. CATTO.

Yokohama, August 14.

## STRAY DOGS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I think it is quite time that the present arrangements for dealing with stray dogs in Yokohama were abolished and more humane and scientific methods adopted. Under the existing conditions an owner has the chance of losing a valuable dog through the caprice of the coolies who are sent to hunt up stray dogs. These dog catchers seem to take a perfect delight in the brutal methods which they are no doubt instructed by some official to adopt. Is there any reason why a harmless dog which may be playing just outside the owners compound should be attacked with sticks and when caught put into a box cart where it can get not one breath of fresh air?

That is not the way in which a dog is treated in civilized countries and why should that most affectionate and friendly of all animals be treated so badly in Japan whose people boast of a civilization many centuries old.

Surely it is possible to have a home for stray dogs founded along the lines adopted in Great Britain.

Everybody recognises that diseases in dogs, especially at this season of the year, are a danger to human life, but I am convinced that the present crude methods will not help matters, simply because a good sound dog stands the same chance as an unhealthy one of being destroyed owing to the want of intelligence of the men at present employed as catchers. I would ask one question, are similar methods adopted in the destruction of stray dogs in Japanese towns and villages as in Yamashita-cho and Yamate-cho? Because the number of stray mongrels, many of which are in a distressing state with mange, one meets when passing through a Japanese town seems to increase all the time.

It is to be hoped that some influential dog lovers will take up the cudgels on behalf of their friend and companion so that some proper system of dealing with stray dogs may be adopted at once.

Does not harshness in the treatment of dogs call for some action on the part of the S. P. C. A.?

Yours, etc.,

DOG LOVER.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION LANGUAGE SCHEME.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It may be of interest to you to know that in the first examination held in connection with the Language Scheme of the British Association of Japan, three members entered for the first stage and one for the third stage. All passed to the satisfaction of the examiners. Yours faithfully,

FRANK O. STUART, Hon. Sec.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

Yokohama, 14th August, 1908.

## THE MAD DOG.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As two foreign ladies were leaving their bathing box at Honmoku on the evening of the 17th inst., they were attacked by a mad dog, barely succeeding in reaching a place of refuge before the brute was upon them. There one of them fell in a faint from her fright but the other, more courageous, crying lustily for help, called a number of Japanese boys lounging on the bench who came to their assistance, assuring them that the danger had passed. With fear and trembling they made the second start for their homes on Nakamura Bluff, giving a wide berth to all stray dogs met on the way.

The query is naturally: where are the police, and what are they doing in the way of executing the Governor's proclamation?

Surely something should be done and if the matter is longer delayed or neglected by the police authorities it should be taken up by the citizens and this danger to the public suppressed.

Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

## THE YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—If Mr. Alan Owston has the welfare of the Y.Y.C. so much at heart as he would have us believe, it might be suggested that a more efficient way to redress any possible grievances would be to avail himself of rule 16 by which a special general meeting of the Club can be called to discuss such grievances. The Committees would then be only too glad to provide Mr. Owston with more reliable information that he seems to possess at present, and at the same time take advantage of any possible superior knowledge he may have of the manner in which the club should be conducted. It is more than likely that such a manner of proceeding would conduce to the welfare of the Club in a much more wholesome manner than that which Mr. Owston has taken up. Yours, etc.,

For the Committees, Y.Y.C.,

O. T. GILLON, Hon. Sec.

## KINDERGARTEN UNION OF JAPAN.

The Kindergarten is not a sublimated day-school, nor a secularized Sunday School—neither is it a place where ignorant nurse maids may amuse (?) little children and keep them from under the mother's feet for a part of each day. Nor yet is it a factory for the production of premature prizes—but it is or should be—a place where every childish faculty for good is nourished and coaxed into expansion (all the opposite ones allowed to die of inanition) and the child sent into the public school at six years alive, eager, faculties alert and ready for further progress. Now this means work for the Kindergarten—it means study and research—and that not alone, but with others who are working and studying in the same field. Two years ago the foreign Kindergartens of Japan were widely separated as to distance and quite as widely separated as to knowledge of each other's work. It may be said that they worked enthusiastically and faithfully where they were—but they were working as if each said to her own heart "Only the Master shall praise thee and only the Master shall blame" tacitly expressing a disbelief in the value of human combination for help—inspiration and growth.

But the spirit of the present day stirred among them and the International Interdenominational Inter Scholastic Union of Kindergartens in Japan came into being, with the result that at the second Annual Meeting these Kindergartens were somewhat amazed at what has been accomplished in two years.

The Union has been formed, a constitution made and adopted, a membership gathered; two printed reports edited, various topics of value to the Union investigated, two Annual Meetings held—a large exhibition of Kindergarten hand work brought together. An honorary Membership in the International Kindergarten Union of America and Canada granted to the Japanese Union, and an increasing appreciation on the part of the public for this place of education which has to do with little children.

Perhaps the best thing has been the opening of the Kindergarten eyes to the amount of work to be accomplished—individually and as a union. A good start has been made on the task of improvement, but perfection still lies far ahead.

The Session of the Second Annual Meeting opened in the Auditorium at Karuzawa at 2.30 p.m. August 12th, Miss E. L. Rolman, President in the Chair. All of the officers save one, a majority of the members and a fair audience of interested outsiders were present while the following programme was carried out:

1. Devotional Meeting. Hymn, Scripture reading, the President. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Bishop. 2. Reports of Recording Sec. Miss M. M. Cook, Corresponding Sec., Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Treasurer, Miss M. M. Cook. 3. Piano Solo, Miss Moulton. 4. President's words of Welcome. 5. Paper on Kindergarten Literature, Miss H. E. de Wolfe. 6. Reports on:—Exhibit of Work, Annual Report, Miss Howe. 7. Report of Docket Committee, Miss Bigelow. 8. Vocal Solo. 9. Lord's Prayer.

The session was continued on August 13th, the Vice-President, Miss A. L. Howe, in the Chair.

1. Devotional—Hymn, Scripture, Miss Howe. Prayer, Dr. Dearing. 2. Resolution expressing the sense of loss to the Union in the death of Madame Clement of Tokyo. 3. A Paper on Stories for the Japanese Kindergartens, Miss E. L. Rolman. 4. A Paper on Japanese Kindergarten Statistics, Mrs. F. L. Learned. 5. Piano Solo, Miss Maguet. 6. Paper on Music for the Kindergarten. 7. Paper on Kindergarten Games, Miss Tucker. 8. Organ Solo, Rev. Mr. Grisette. 9. Paper on the Standard of Gifts in the Kindergarten, Miss E. L. Rolman. 10. Vocal Solo. Miss Booth. 11. Closing Hymn.

The Exhibit, filled the walls and part of the windows of the Auditorium. The Baikwa Kindergarten of Ueda, Shinshu, under the care of Miss De

Wolfe, sent a very full exhibit. The Baptist Kindergartens under Miss Rolman's supervision filled the platform space. The Presbyterians of Kyoto sent an interesting and unique lot of work, while Miss Cook of the Southern Methodist Board in Hiroshima brought an exhibit which claimed interested attention. Miss Cody of Nagasaki sent a small but very satisfactory lot of work, while the Glory Kindergarten of Kobe, sent a small exhibit of Thanksgiving decoration for the Kindergarten. While all this varied exhibit was of interest and value to the Union and to outsiders as well the greatest surprise was the Kindergarten work sent from Brooklyn, N.Y. Miss Wilson, a Member of the Committee on Exhibits, wrote to America and was successful in gaining the attention of the Superintendents of Schools in New York, Boston, Chicago and some other cities. In addition to the interest shown by these men, the Superintendents of Kindergartens or the principals of large training schools also gave their aid with the result that a large exhibit from New York, Boston and Chicago had been sent on for the meeting in Karuzawa, but the vagaries of express companies had interfered with this delightful plan, and save the small portion from Brooklyn, the exhibit from America is still a wanderer on the face of the earth.

But while the Union lost this interesting and valuable opportunity to study the best methods from across the water, a great pleasure was felt in knowing that the International Kindergarten Union had kindly voted to accept the Union in Japan as an honorary branch of their own large and influential body.

Among the subjects treated in the paper were:—Kindergarten Literature, Stories for Children, Statistics, Music, Games Standards of Gifts and Colors were the topics selected for the consideration of the Union. The paper will soon be published as a supplement to the Second Annual Report. The Union while formed primarily to bring the foreign Kindergartens together for mutual help and growth, warmly welcomes all Japanese members and it is a great satisfaction to note the increasing membership of Japanese Kindergartens and the increasing interest they are displaying in the work of the Union. In the death of Madame Clement of Tokio, an Associate Member of the Union, the ranks have been broken, and a sweet spirit taken from us.

Officers for the coming year, are:—President, Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Kobe; Vice-President, Miss A. L. Howe, Kobe; Recording Sec. and Treasurer, Miss M. M. Cook, Hiroshima; Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. E. De Wolfe, Ueda, Shinshu. The Executive Committee are:—The Officers and Mr. Gorbold, Kyoto, Mrs. Gordon, Kyoto, Miss Wakiyama, Kobe. The Editors of the annual report are:—Miss Gordon and Mrs. Gordon. Exhibit:—Miss Howe, Kobe; Miss Rolman, Tokyo; Miss Cook, Hiroshima; Miss Cody, Nagasaki; Miss De Wolfe, Ueda.

## MISSION BOARDS AND THEIR TRAINING SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS REPRESENTED IN THE UNION.

Mission Board.	Training Schools.	Kindergartens.
Presbyterian North .....	—	3
American Board .....	1	9
Methodist Protestant .....	—	3
Methodist Episcopal South .....	1	7
Baptist .....	1	5
Methodist Episcopal .....	1	3
Methodist Canada .....	1	6
Lutheran .....	—	2
Church Missionary Society .....	—	1
American Episcopal .....	—	3

## HIRADO AND WILL ADAMS.

The *Nagasaki Press* has received the following from Count Matsuura, of Hirado, with a request for publication:—

Institute of Historical Compilation, Imperial University, Tokyo, July 10th, 1908.

To His Lordship the Count Atsushi Matsuura,

MY LORD,—I have read with great interest the article by Mr. Kato, which you kindly sent me the other day, and am very pleased to say that, as regards the sites of the English Factory and the house of William Adams' host at Hirado, his arguments seem sound and his conclusions correct. But I fear he would fail to find the English grave-yard where he is now looking for it. I believe, we ought to look for it in the exactly opposite direction, somewhere in the hills beyond the point of Sakikata. Even when it is found I do not see how the grave of Adams could ever be identified, unless we find some document throwing light on the point. We have, as yet, been unable to find any such document, either in the English or the Dutch archives. It has, however, been proved beyond doubt by Dr. Riess, that Adams died at Hirado. We naturally think he was also buried there, and the recent excavations at Henuki seem to confirm this view. As Hirado is so full of associations of the time when the English were there, and

as it was there that the Europeans came from almost the very beginning of our intercourse with Western nations, I think it most appropriate to erect a monument to the memory of Adams, who helped so much in furthering our foreign intercourse, on the hills overlooking the beautiful bay.

Wishing every success to this proposal of yours,  
I remain, My Lord, Yours ever to command,  
N. MURAKAMI.

#### To His Excellency the Count MATSUURA.

Your Excellency.—In the autumn of 1905, public spirited people in this locality formed the plan of erecting a monument to William Adams. In the winter of the same year His Excellency, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, came here with Lady MacDonald, and when he heard of this plan, he, to our great gratification, expressed his cordial sympathy with it. We greatly regret that we have thus far been unable to carry out our plan and now we hear that a subscription fund is being raised in England for repairing the Anjin Dzuka at Hemmimura, near Yokosuka. This is, no doubt, a good undertaking, but as we state in the enclosed paper concerning the life of Adams, the town of Hirado is the place where he spent his later years, where he died and was buried, and where national intercourse between Japan and the British Empire began. Therefore, we believe there is better reason for erecting a monument to him in this place. We shall be deeply grateful to Your Excellency if you will kindly speak to His Excellency the British Ambassador with the view to obtaining his support in our undertaking. We shall also be extremely grateful to Your Excellency for any suggestions you may be pleased to make with reference to the subject. Names of the promoters omitted. We have the honour to be Your Excellency's obedient servants.

#### A PROPOSED MONUMENT TO WILLIAM ADAMS.

It is about 300 years since William Adams died in Hirado. He is famous not only as the first Englishman who came to our country, but also as the first medium of national intercourse between Japan and the British Empire. It was also at Hirado that Japan's intercourse with the British Empire commenced; and even now various memorials of that time are found there. We earnestly wish to erect a monument and a memorial hall in memory of Adams at the very place where Japan first shook hands with the British Empire, now our only ally. The erection of these structures would be especially opportune at this time when our intercourse with the treaty powers is daily becoming more intimate. It is still fresh in our memory that when His Excellency, Sir Claude MacDonald, came with Lady MacDonald to Hirado in the early part of November, 1905, and heard of the project, he not only expressed great sympathy with it, but also consented to write the inscription himself. Greatly to our regret, we have not yet been able to carry out our plan. Now, however, we hope to accomplish our undertaking by appealing to the general public at home and abroad. Gentlemen, we request your favourable consideration of our humble project and your pecuniary assistance in carrying it out. We add here for your information a general outline of William Adams's life and the design and cost of the proposed monument and memorial hall.

#### A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM ADAMS.

William Adams was an Englishman from Gillingham in Kent. When young, he learned shipbuilding at the Limehouse dockyard, and in the vigour of manhood he entered the service of the Barbary Company as captain and pilot. In 1598, a trading company in Holland sent to the East a fleet consisting of five ships. Adams was engaged by the company in the capacity of pilot major and set sail from the island of Texel in June. The fleet crossed the Atlantic Ocean and passed through the Straits of Magellan. By that time three ships of the fleet were either lost or homeward bound, but the remaining two reached the coast of Chile in the face of great dangers, and sailed across the Pacific Ocean for the Maluccas. On the way they encountered fearful storms, so that one of them foundered. The other, the *Liefde*, seriously damaged, arrived with great difficulty at a port in the province of Bungo on the 10th of April, 1600. Of twenty-four survivors of the whole crew, only six were able to stand on their feet, among whom was the fortunate Adams.

A few days later, they were ordered to sail to the harbour of Sakai and Adams and some others were received in audience by Tokugawa Iyeyasu at Osaka. They were then ordered to sail to Uraga. The ship suffered further damage during the voyage, so that there was no possibility of the crew's leaving Japan. Iyeyasu especially favoured Adams, and a Dutchman named Jan Joosten, and used to summon them to his court and ask them for accounts of the West. He gave both of them residence in Yedo. Yayesugashi is the place where Joosten lived, and Anjin Street, the site of Adams' house. Being ordered to build ships of the western type, Adams built at the mouth of a river at Ito in Izu two ships

of 80 and 120 tons respectively. In one of these, in 1610, Don Rodrigo, ex-Governor of the Philippine Islands, Tanaka Shosuke and others, crossed the Pacific Ocean for Acapulco. In reward for these services Adams was endowed with an estate of about 31 acres (250 koku) at Hemmimura in Miura-gori near Yokosuka. He was henceforward known as the Anjin (pilot) of Miura. He married a daughter of a certain Kageyu Magome, by whom he had two children, Joseph and Susanna. He continued to be consulted by Iyeyasu on foreign affairs.

Adams became fairly well acquainted with the language and the ways of our country. When in 1609 the Dutch applied to Iyeyasu for a charter granting them the privilege of trading in Japan and establishing a factory at Hirado, Adams acted as their interpreter and adviser. In 1611, Adams sent a letter addressed to the Englishmen residing in Java by a Dutch ship returning thither, in which he described the fair prospect of trade with Japan.

Just at that time the *Clove*, a ship of the eighth voyage of the British East India Company, bringing a message from King James I, was on its way to Japan under the command of Captain John Saris. This ship arrived safely at Hirado on the 11th of June, 1613. Matsuura Hoin, Daimyo of Hirado, visited them with his retinue, and was entertained by Saris on board the ship.

The next day the *Clove* anchored in the inner harbour, having been towed in by numerous Japanese boats. Having received a notice of the arrival, Adams hurried from Suruga to Hirado and accompanied Captain Saris to the Court of Suruga. There he saw Iyeyasu and later was received in audience by Hidetada at Yedo. With the help of Adams, ample privileges for trade were secured, as the result of which a factory was established at Hirado.

This was in fact the commencement of national intercourse between Japan and the British Empire.

Having thus discharged his duty, Saris set sail for England, but Richard Cocks and six other Englishmen remained in the British factory at Hirado to manage the business. Adams entered the service of the Company and established himself at Hirado, where he had another child. He died of an illness on the 6th of May, 1620, at his house in Kihikida Street at the age of fifty-seven. Six days after his death, Richard Cocks, the chief of the factory, made, as executor, a list of Adam's movable property, which was divided into two parts, one part being bequeathed to his wife and children in England and the other, including his two swords, to his wife and children at Hemmimura; his youngest son, born at Hirado, inherited the whole of his property in that place.

Adams was most probably buried in the graveyard for foreigners at Hirado, a fact which no one can doubt, since it has lately been proved that the Anjin Dzuka at Jusantoge in Hemmimura is but a place for offering prayers to the departed soul of Adams.

Adams lived in Japan fully twenty-one years. Three years after his death, viz., on the 2nd of January, 1624, the British factory was closed, and, in June, 1641, the Dutch factory was removed to Nagasaki.

#### DURHAM WHITE STEVENS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY BARN KOGORO TAKAHARA,  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE  
UNITED STATES.

History is replete with instances of men who unselfishly have labored in behalf of the general welfare and peace of two nations, and, more particularly, of their native land and of a race which has come under its control. To few men, however, has been entrusted the stupendous work of serving three peoples at the same time: of patriotically advancing the interests of his own country, of aiding in the fashioning of the destinies of another and of assisting in the regeneration of a third. Durham White Stevens was one of these towering figures, and in his life the world has an example of high patriotism, of unusual service and loyalty and of broad humanitarianism, which is worthy of universal commendation and, better still, of future emulation.

I am able to write of Mr. Stevens in two characters—that of an official of my Government and that of his friend. In both capacities, putting aside the natural feeling of grief and indignation which his assassination inspired, I am struck by the sheer wantonness of the crime. It had no justification from any act of his life. He never knowingly did any one an injury; on the other hand, it was his nature unselfishly to serve others. It was absolutely useless; for, in the scheme of life, one instrument, however imperfect, replaces another. It was without consequences or the possibility of them. Japan has set her hand to the plough in establishing stable conditions in Korea and cannot relinquish it until the work is finished. It was perpetrated by an obscure and insignificant Korean criminal, thus carrying out that inexplicable and to me mysterious

Will which puts the life of the highest in the hands of the most lowly. Admitting that the crime was inspired by a perverted patriotism, it aroused the keenest regret among the enlightened of the assassin's countrymen, for they felt the blot which thereby had been placed upon them, and realized how great was the horror caused the American nation at having its soil reddened with the blood of one of its blameless citizens. And, beyond this, they recognized that in the death of this man Korea had lost one of its truest and wisest friends.

It is hardly necessary for me to recite the facts connected with the murder of Mr. Stevens; but I think it important to remind the American people that assassination is the traditional practice of the Koreans, and they would continue to observe it if permitted to remain in the backward state in which they live. Their history is dotted with these black crimes. They are in that unfortunate condition of medievalism, similar to that in other undeveloped lands, wherein the knife and poison and the modern bullet are directed, not merely against the agents of the government which is endeavoring to provide them with peace and order and to lead them to modern civilization, but against themselves. During the spring of 1907, four attempts were made to assassinate members of the Korean Ministry. Two of the Ministry now in power—the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture—are marked for death. "We must do our best," states a high-sounding manifesto of the leader of the so-called General Korean Righteous Army, "to kill all Japanese, their spies, allies and barbarous soldiers." The purpose thus proclaimed cannot possibly deter Japan from continuing what is her manifest duty, not only to herself, but to the Koreans and the world at large. It arouses, in thinking minds, not so much condemnation as pity for the ignorance it displays. For such crimes as it contemplates, especially when committed upon men of the high type Mr. Stevens represented, can only react upon those responsible for them and the cause, however purposeless, they advocate.

It is not my intention in this article to dwell upon the unwise and imprudent policy of the Rulers of Korea, which produced internal conditions unsatisfactory and even intolerable for its own people, and out of which loomed the menace of danger to the peace of the Far East. This feature of the matter can perhaps be best disposed of by merely stating that, in some respects, Korea occupies the same relation to Japan that Cuba does to the United States. The American people felt that they could not have a condition of disorder at their door, and went to war to stop it. They liberated Cuba, but were compelled by events to re-enter upon its government. Japan's course with respect to Korea is almost parallel. We went to war to maintain Korean independence and were obliged to fight another war, partly because of Korea. And now, in order to abate a nuisance that could only be fruitful of further strife, we are seeking to provide the people of that country with a stable government, under which they may enjoy tranquillity and the prosperity which follows in its train.

This policy has dominated everything Japan has done. It was the policy Mr. Stevens pursued during the time he served as Adviser to the Emperor of Korea. When he first arrived at Seoul and assumed his delicate duty, Mr. Stevens found himself an object of suspicion and every step he advised subjected to most jealous scrutiny. Here his tact and judgment were shown and re-enforced by his honesty, and it was not long before he enjoyed the complete confidence and trust of the Emperor and his supporters, and he worked hand in hand with them to put into effect the reforms which the interests of the people absolutely required. Those in Seoul who know of his work applaud it, and this includes not merely Japanese but foreigners and Koreans; and some day, I predict, the Korean people, as a unit, will glorify him for it.

But his work in Korea, after all, was merely one feature of Mr. Stevens's career. Its beginning is graven upon American history. After his graduation from Oberlin College and from the Columbian Law School, in Washington, he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in Tokyo. His appointment resulted from his contact with American public men in the course of his work as a journalist which he performed while studying law. In this profession Mr. Stevens displayed high ability, and he was known throughout the Capital as an energetic reporter, reliable and dependable. Unquestionably the work quickened his native judgment of men and events, and gave him that clearness of vision and style which is found in all the diplomatic notes he prepared. He came to Japan at the period of our transition; and, sympathizing with us in our effort to adopt modern methods of government and civilization, became the trusted friend of our statesmen of that time. He studied the Japanese language and soon acquired it. He possessed a capacious mind, and he stored it with our customs and traditions, our literature and our history. So great was the



impression he made upon the officials of my Government that in 1883, after a service of ten years in the American Legation, Mr. Stevens was induced to enter the employ of the Japanese Government.

I first met Mr. Stevens in Tokyo in 1877, but it was not until 1883 that I enjoyed those intimate relations with him which true friendship insures. Mr. Stevens's first assignment was to Washington. He came in the suite of the new Japanese Minister, Count Terashima, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs. At that time Japan was preparing to establish a parliamentary system of government. Desiring to keep the authorities and his friends advised in regard to the methods obtaining in foreign lands, Count Terashima made a close study of the Government of England. He turned his notes over to Mr. Stevens, who used them as the basis of one most forceful essays I have ever read. I served as *Chargé d'Affaires* in Washington at that time, and the pleasantest memories I have relate to my association with Mr. Stevens.

It is unfortunate that I cannot describe in detail the remarkable services Mr. Stevens rendered, not only to my country, but to America and the whole world. I cannot do so for two reasons: first, because etiquette forbids diplomatic revelations; and, second, because I well know that Mr. Stevens, as modest a man as ever lived, would not wish it. In an address which the late lamented John Hay made upon "American Diplomacy," he included the following observation:

"There are two important lines of human endeavor in which men are forbidden ever to allude to their success—affairs of the heart and diplomatic affairs. In doing so, one not only commits a vulgarity which transcends all question of taste, but makes all future success impossible. For this reason, the diplomatic representatives of the Government must frequently suffer in silence the most outrageous imputations upon their patriotism, their intelligence and their common honesty. To justify themselves before the public, they would sometimes have to place in jeopardy the interests of the nation. They must constantly adopt for themselves the motto of the French Revolutionist, 'Let my name wither, rather than my country be injured.'"

So all I can do is to give the bare outlines of Mr. Stevens's career in the service of Japan. His first assignment, as I have said, brought him to Washington, where he acted as counsellor of the Legation. He remained in the American Capital but a short time, being recalled to Tokyo to perform special work in connection with the revision of treaties between Japan and foreign Powers. Having accomplished this duty, with credit to himself and to the interests of all the nations participating in the negotiations, Mr. Stevens was appointed member of a mission under instructions to adjust certain difficulties that had arisen in the relations of China, Korea, and Japan. He returned to Washington in 1887 and remained there until 1893, when he was again recalled to Tokyo in connection with the question of treaty revision. He was ordered back to Washington, where he resumed his duties as counsellor, but paid official visits to Japan in 1900 and 1901. He participated largely in the revision of treaties between the United States and Japan, and aided in the establishment of official relations between Japan and Mexico. He was the Japanese agent in Hawaii in 1900-1901, in connection with questions which had arisen in those islands. During the first three years of my service here as Minister, Mr. Stevens, as counsellor, rendered invaluable service; and, working together, our friendship thrived. His appointment in Korea, soon after the war was begun, was in accordance with a protocol concluded by the Japanese and Korean Governments.

These are but the skeleton facts of a Giant's career, but those who have a knowledge of the events which have unrolled themselves in the Pacific and the Far East, indeed in the whole world, during the last quarter of a century, can obtain an idea of the mind which dealt in masterly fashion with them. What I love to think of, in connection with Mr. Stevens, however, is the intense desire he had that the relations of his own country and of the country he served should be so close, so firm, that nothing could ever arise to shake them. I do not reveal any diplomatic secret when I say that during the many years Mr. Stevens was associated with the Legation in Washington—and here I speak authoritatively, for I was in charge for a part of the time I refer to—he acted not merely as the counsellor of the Minister, but as an American, and he sought the solution of all questions which were in the interest of both countries. He realized that an advantage by one country over the other was merely a temporary gain, and that it was certain to be followed by vexatious discussion in the future which might have untoward consequences. Therefore what he sought always was an arrangement mutually satisfactory to all concerned; and he sought it without thought of its effect upon his personal fortunes, for he worked always behind the scenes.

Perhaps the best evidence of Mr. Stevens's loyalty

to America and Japan is furnished by a letter he wrote while in Tokyo to a distinguished officer of the American Navy just before he started on his ill-fated trip to Washington. A copy of the letter has been handed to me, and I have been authorized to use it. It is as follows:

"Tokio, December 24, 1907.

"MY DEAR —:

"Your letter of November 19th, addressed to me at Seoul, followed me to Tokio, whither I have come on my way home. I shall probably leave some time before the middle of January, and therefore, if all goes well, it will not be long after the arrival of this letter before I shall have the pleasure of meeting you personally.

"You have already noticed, of course, that the departure of the fleet from Hampton Roads has been made the occasion of comment by a number of prominent officials and journalists in Japan. These expressions of opinion were elicited in response to requests from the United States, and are a true reflex of the views one hears expressed on all sides in this country.

"Apropos of Japanese opinion on this subject, you say that you observe that the Japanese press has been very quiet of late, and that you hope that the press of the United States will assume the same attitude, as only harm can be done by careless newspaper comments. A truer word was never spoken. But, in the interest of historical accuracy, it should be remembered that most of the silly talk which at first befogged this perfectly proper and natural development of American naval policy did not come from Japanese sources. The disquieting rumours which flew about in such abundance when the proposed movement of the fleet was first mooted were under American and European date-lines. They were repeated naturally in the Japanese press, as were also the indiscreet remarks of certain perfervid American patriots, and this resulted in something like the retort discourteous on the part of one or two sensational newspapers in Japan. The Japanese press as a whole, however,—the press which really represents intelligent public opinion,—was never anything else but quiet. I am inclined to emphasize this point somewhat, because, although it may seem now to possess only reminiscent interest, the impression seems to remain, and apparently you share it, that the announcement of the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific was greeted by a jingoistic outburst in Japan. Nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the facts. The surmises concerning hostile designs possibly implied by the action on the part of the American Government, as I have said before, came from other sources. They were repeated in Japan, but with incredulity and amazement. There was no reason why it should have been otherwise. The friendship of Japan for America,—and by this I mean the friendship of the great mass of the people,—is a traditional feeling, having its origin in the unique circumstances which first brought the two countries into contact with each other, and strengthened to an unusual degree by the unvaryingly considerate, and sometimes even altruistically friendly, attitude of the United States. It is a deeper and a more genuine feeling than that customarily expressed in the honeyed phrases of diplomatic intercourse. I do not think that this is thoroughly comprehended in America, even in circles usually well informed regarding our foreign relations. And I am quite certain that many of the rest of our countrymen, especially some of those in the Philippines, would be the better for an elementary course in Oriental history. There would then, perhaps, be less of a tendency on their part to 'imagine strange things.'

"The thing most to be apprehended is that largely through this ignorance, we may sacrifice one of the most valuable assets which we possess in the East, the genuinely cordial friendship of Japan. Wholly unfounded apprehensions regarding her political aspirations may unconsciously, but none the less surely, lead us into an attitude which cannot fail to retard the development of the great interests we possess in the Oriental, interests which need never clash with hers, and which will gain much by the continuance of the intimate relations at present subsisting between the two countries. This is especially true of possible action with reference to immigration. You say there can be no war unless possibly it come from irritation on the part of the Japanese regarding restriction of immigration, which some people seem to demand. You may rest assured that there will be no war on that account. But supposing that the desire and the purpose of the persons to whom you allude is carried into effect without regard to the feelings or the wishes of Japan, it would be self-deception to expect that the Japanese people will continue to entertain for us the same cordial friendship and belief in our good-will which at present exist. War, as the President has well said, is unthinkable and would be a crime. There is no *arrière-pensée* on the part of Japan, as seems to be thought in some circles which should be better informed, that would ever make it possible under

any circumstances save of aggression or attack, which are also unthinkable. There would be no open breach of friendly relations even, but American influence in Japan would lessen to the disappearing point; and, while beyond doubt the outward amenities of international intercourse would still be scrupulously observed, we would cease to enjoy the advantages which our unique connection with the affairs of Japan has hitherto given us. And it goes without saying that some of our dear European friends would like nothing better than secretly to do what they could to increase this misunderstanding. It seems to me that the events of the past few months have clearly shown a desire on the part of some of them to embroil the two countries.

"I have been speaking, of course, of the probable results of the passage of an exclusion bill by Congress. The immigration question, as any one at all familiar with the subject knows, presents a difficult problem. But a solution honorable to both parties can be found; and, as there is no good reason why both of them should not deal with the matter in a spirit of mutual accommodation and goodwill, I am confident that such a solution will be reached. But, should Congress take the bit between its teeth and pass an exclusion bill, there is no amount of sugar which can sweeten that pill to the Japanese palate. There will, as before said, be no war, and the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands will be as safe from attack then as they have always been; but the warm regard for America which has hitherto been one of the salient features of Japan's international relations will be transformed into a wall of chilly reserve which, I fear, will last for many years to come.

"Pardon me, my dear—, if I appear to be playing the part of a male Cassandra; but believe me, it is not without good reason. I date back, you know, to the days of Bingham, and those were not so very far removed from the days of Perry and Townsend Harris; and I have seen the ties which great men created strengthened by repeated proofs of unselfish friendship by the United States for this the most progressive and receptive among the nations of the East. Coincident with that, I have witnessed the growth of the firm belief on the part of the people of Japan that the American Government and people are more than friends in the backeyard and formal sense of diplomatic usage, but sincere friends upon whose fraternal sympathy and regard they could always rely in the settlement of the perplexing problems created by their natural and legitimate national aspirations. It seems to me, therefore, especially regrettable that the warmth of this feeling, so useful to us in the fulfilment of our own reasonable ambitions in the Orient—even if we regard it from a wholly selfish standpoint—should be cooled by action on our part. Above all does this seem a pity when such action is the result of apprehension of dangers largely illusory, but which, even at the worst, can be avoided by the exercise of forbearance and practical good sense.

"Knowing how deeply interested you are in these matters, I have not hesitated to speak without reserve; and at the same time have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may think worth while.

"With best wishes and in the hope of seeing you soon,

"Yours faithfully,

"D. W. STEVENS."

Mr. Stevens was not the bloodless type of diplomat which the world knows in fiction. He was a warm-hearted, generous gentleman, who believed in mutual trustfulness, mutual helpfulness and unswerving honesty. When he was confronted by the Korean who had shot him, he forgave him, because of the ignorance which had inspired the act, thus observing the illustrious example of that One who gave Christianity to the world. "You poor, ignorant man! I do not blame you for shooting me," he told the man. "because you do not understand." Nothing could have been more sublime, but it was in keeping with his entire life. There are few who know that he was the mainstay of his sisters; for his devotion to them was not a thing to be hawked about for the public to admire, but a natural duty which deep affection made light.

The Emperor of Japan honored Mr. Stevens in life by conferring upon him numerous high decorations, and in death with the Rising Sun of the first class, the highest honor a Japanese Government servant can expect from his Sovereign as a reward for any lengthy services, and a gift of \$100,000, including a sum from the Korean Emperor to his heirs. These rewards were the mere expression of the affection and gratitude of His Majesty and of the entire Japanese people for the magnificent work which Mr. Stevens performed in their interest. As a son of Japan it is a pleasure to me, as he cannot be recalled, to add my wreath of thankfulness to those which have been placed upon his tomb, and here to give testimony to what he accomplished for humanity.

K. TAKAHIRA.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## THE MEETING AT ISCHL.

London, August 13.

It is semi-officially announced that Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal (Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs) discussed the situation in Europe especially with regard to Turkey, in connection with which Austria and England, like other Powers, have decided to observe a sympathetic and waiting attitude. At the gala dinner at Ischl the Emperor Franz Josef and King Edward exchanged toasts referring to the cordial relations between the two countries.

## HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Holland is sending five men of war to the Caribbean Sea owing to President Castro's determined hostility to the Dutch. He recently obliged the Dutch Minister to quit the country on account of a colourless article he wrote in an Amsterdam school magazine, advising young Dutchmen not to go to Venezuela while the regime of the present dictator continued.

## KING EDWARD AND GERMANY.

London, August 14.

It is announced that the result of the meeting between the King and the Kaiser at Cronberg will be an official visit by the King to Germany. The date is not yet fixed.

## BIG GUN EXPLOSION AT TOULON.

A big gun burst on board the French training-ship *Couronne* at Toulon. Six men were killed and thirteen terribly injured. The cause was overheating through too frequent firing and disintegration of the powder.

## KING EDWARD'S TOAST.

The King's toast at Ischl said that the relations between Great Britain and Austria were always, thank God, of the most friendly character, and it was his earnest wish that they should remain so.

## THE WESTERN PACIFIC SEALING INDUSTRY.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Russia and Japan are about to commence pourparlers with a view to controlling mutual protection of seals and other fisheries in the Western Pacific. Count Komura broached the subject while discussing with M. Iswosky the development of Russo-Japanese relations.

## THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

London, August 14.

The King has arrived at Marienbad.

## MOROCCO.

It is reported from Tangier that a European doctor going to Fez was captured by fanatical tribesmen who tortured him to death. Two doctors, a Spaniard and a Britisher named Wilkinson, answer the description.

## TURKISH REFORM.

Later.

The preliminary work of reform is progressing in Turkey. The salaries of overpaid officials are being reduced.

Exaggerated notions of the new regime have produced preposterous strikes of workmen, which the Young Turks have suppressed.

Crime in Constantinople has decreased by 92 per cent.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, in an interview published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, is reported as saying that he is convinced an Anglo-German *entente* is the only means for ending the tension that is oppressing all Europe.

## A SEAL PROTECTION LEAGUE.

London, August 15.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the Russian ambassador in Tokyo has been instructed to negotiate a seal-fisheries agreement which will take the form of Japan's adhesion to the Russian Conventions with Great Britain and the United States, the object of which is to save the seals from extermination.

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S MODUS VIVENDI.

Newfoundland has consented to the renewal for one year of the *modus vivendi* with the United States.

## NEW AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

Sir William Goschen, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., British Ambassador at Vienna since 1905, has been transferred to Berlin. The change is an outcome of the Cronberg meeting.

## UNFORTUNATE FRACAS AT AUCKLAND.

A patrol from the American Fleet, while collecting stragglers, has been threatened by an Auckland crowd. It is said that the patrol handled the sailors roughly. The former were obliged to draw their revolvers, but eventually the crowd was driven back by the police, who escorted the patrol to the wharf.

## QUEEN WILHELMINA ENCIENTE.

Later.

It is announced from the Hague that Queen Wilhelmina is enciente.

## THE FLEET LEAVES NEW ZEALAND.

The Battleship Fleet has left Auckland for Sydney.

## FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

At the Franco-British Exhibition on Saturday, a balloon belonging to an American Captain Lovelace, while being inflated, exploded suddenly. The explosion gave rise to huge flames and the whole Exhibition area was shaken as by an earthquake. Capt. Lovelace's secretary, a young lady, was incinerated and six persons injured, including Lovelace.

## WHITE AND NEGRO TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.

August 15.

Serious rioting has taken place between whites and negroes at Springfield, Illinois, in consequence of an assault upon a white woman. The whites burned most of the negro quarter. One negro was lynched, two were killed and 75 were injured. A further outbreak is expected to-day. The mob controls the city. All the State militia have been summoned.

## NEW P. &amp; O. STEAMER.

The new P. & O. steamer *Morea*, of 11,500 tons, was launched on the Clyde yesterday.

## ANOTHER ANTARTIC EXPEDITION.

The eminent Dr. Charcot has sailed for the Antarctic in an 800 ton barque, in quest of a mysterious continent which is supposed to exist.

## TURKEY.

London, August 16.

Riza Pacha, ex-Minister of War, has refunded about two hundred thousand pounds amassed by him while in office. He has been permitted to retire. It is hoped that the other imprisoned officials will do likewise, thereby relieving the pressure on the Treasury.

## BRITISH RAILWAY RETURNS.

The British railway returns for the half year ended with June show a decrease of £1,188,000 in net revenue.

## JAPANESE SHIPS SEIZED IN BEHRING SEA.

Washington.—The Department of Justice is advised that two Japanese ships have been captured in Behring Sea, and are charged with poaching. Their crews number 59. They will be taken to Alaska.

## DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright has been appointed from Munich to be Ambassador at Vienna.

## TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

The newspapers at Constantinople publish the Governmental programme. Its salient features are that all laws and regulations incompatible with the new regime will be changed. The army and navy and all branches of the Government will be re-organized. Non-Musulmans will be taken into the military service, and the best relations will be cultivated with all the Powers.

## WHERE INSURANCE IS GAMBLING.

London, August 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, in urgently convening a conference of shipowners and underwriters to consider measures for suppressing illegal gambling in ships under the "policy proof of interest" system of insurance, whereby persons totally uninterested in ships practically bet that the ships will be lost, says it was to be suspected that gamblers would sometimes resort to foul play.

## BRITISH NAVAL POLICY: A NEW DEPARTURE.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the Government is considering a proposal to raise a loan of a hundred million sterling for a fund to be drawn upon as required for the necessities of the Navy, thus obviating the disorganization of Budgets. An influential section of the Cabinet supports the proposal, which would be tantamount to a declaration to maintain the two-power standard at all costs.

Certain prominent financiers and underwriters have agreed to furnish the sum on nominal terms.

## THE UNREST IN TURKEY.

Disquieting news comes to hand from Mosul and Diarbekir, inland towns of Turkey-in-Asia, north-west from Baghdad. The fanatical party refuses to recognize the new régime in Turkey. The Vali of Diarbekir is siding with the reactionaries.

## THE STETTIN SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

Later.

The men in the Stettin shipbuilding yards have resumed work and a lock-out has been averted.

## THE "NEW YORK HERALD" AGITATION.

The *New York Herald* is ventilating the idea of an American alliance with Japan (?) as a counterbalance to Japanese power, but the movement possesses little substance.

The Washington correspondent of *The Times* says America does not intend to depart from its policy of avoiding entangling alliances. Nevertheless it is undeniable that there exists in America a latent distrust of Japan, and much relief will be felt officially when the visit of the fleet is over without any incident or contretemps.

## TURKISH MINISTER DIES SUDDENLY.

The Turkish War Minister has died suddenly and Osman Izawi has been appointed in his stead.

### GREAT MANŒUVRES ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

Great cavalry manœuvres have begun on Salisbury Plain. They are on an unprecedented scale and will last for a fortnight.

### PUBLIC WORKS IN TURKEY.

Later.

The Turkish Minister of Public Works, in an interview, said that he had telegraphed to England and France for experts to assist in the great scheme of road-making and irrigation in Turkey, helped by foreign capital.

### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

London, August 18.

The United States Government has expressed its sympathy with Holland in regard to Venezuela. It will not oppose a Dutch blockade, or other maritime measures, provided there is no military occupation.

### AMERICAN TRADE DEPRESSION.

There is trade depression in America similar to that in England. The imports in seven months have decreased over fifty million sterling and the exports by nearly eighteen millions.

### THE PROPOSED NAVAL LOAN.

Newspapers and city men are sceptical about the naval loan.

### MINE DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

Later.

There has been an explosion at the Maypole Colliery, near Wigan. Seventy-six miners are entombed. Rescue parties have gone down but they are hindered by the gas. There is little hope of rescue. Three dead bodies have been found. There have been heartrending scenes on the part of the wives and families at the pit-mouth.

### WANT TO GO WITH ROOSEVELT.

Washington.—There have been seven thousand applications at the White House by hunters, cooks and guides who desire to accompany President Roosevelt on his African trip.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

### THE SHAH IS PLEASED.

Teheran, August 14.

The Shah of Persia expresses his pleasure at having rid the country of obnoxious individuals belonging to the constitutional party.

### IMPRISONED MINISTERS RELEASED.

Constantinople, August 14.

The two imprisoned Ministers have been released on their undertaking to restore the money and the lands improperly acquired by them, the value of which amounts in all to £260,000.

### JAPANESE SECURITIES IN DEMAND.

London, August 14.

On the Stock Exchange, enquiries for Japanese securities have been stimulated by a telegram from the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* referring to the Government's policy of economy.

### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

London, August 15.

Auckland.—The American fleet has left amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. The visit was a great success. The warmest cordiality was displayed on both sides.

### TURKEY.

Constantinople.—Strikes of the various trades continue. The Reform Committee is energetically preventing disorder.

### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There is a further rise in Japanese securities owing to investment purchases.

### THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Berlin.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* again pleads for the reduction or restriction of naval armaments, especially of Great Britain and Germany. It admits that the limitation of naval construction is imperatively demanded by the financial position of Germany. Only the Radical press admit this.

### RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg.—The Government is actively stimulating the development of its Far Eastern possessions. The Ministers are discussing the administrative organization of East Siberia, notably Kamchatka, which has hitherto been without local supervision. Comprehensive regulations will be drafted dealing with immigration into the Maritime Provinces.

### THE AMERICAN FLEET'S PROGRESS.

London, August 17.

Washington.—Though the majority of the responsible papers editorially ignore the Australian progress of the fleet, the comments made by other journals reveal a belief that the Australians are pleased at the prospect that the American fleet, in default of the British, will bear the brunt of the struggle if the Yellow Peril materializes.

The *New York Times* says that the Government, fearing that the integrity of China is menaced, is going to clearly define its policy towards China. The same journal recommends a German alliance instead of a Chinese. The correspondent adds that undoubtedly a latent distrust of Japan exists in official quarters, and that there will be much relief when the Yokohama visit is ended without any contretemps. The recurrence of last year's warlike talk would be detrimental to social and economic relations between the two countries, and this perhaps is why the best journals make no comment on the New Zealand reception of the fleet.

### THE KOEPENICK CAPTAIN.

London, August 18.

Berlin.—Voigt, who won world-wide fame as the Captain of Koepenick, by donning a Captain's uniform, putting himself at the head of a company of soldiers, arresting the burgomaster and looting the treasury of Koepenick, has been released from prison, possibly through the Kaiser's influence. He has had many offers of employment and even of a monthly pension. He is ill.

### ILLEGAL RELIEF TO PEASANTS.

London, Aug. 19.

St. Petersburg.—Criminal proceedings have been opened against Dolgorouff, a cadet leader in Moscow province, on a charge of arbitrary distribution of State relief funds to the peasants. His offence is punishable with hard labour.

### COLOSSAL FRAUD IN MOSCOW.

A colossal post office fraud has been discovered in Moscow, amounting to £600,000. A gang of forgers have been buying up old postage stamps and restoring and re-issuing them.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

### THE DUMA.

The Russian National Assembly was convened on the 14th of the 11th month and prorogued on the 13th of the 7th month. This is the first example of the Budget being passed by the Duma. The Treasury's estimates showed an income of 2,325,887,000 roubles and expenditures of 2,515,515,866

roubles. The shipbuilding appropriation of 11 million roubles was rejected and will have to await the Emperor's decision.

### PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Peking-Hankow (Lu-Han) Railway was opened on the 16th inst.

### COUNT KOMURA.

Count Komura left Tairen on the 22nd inst. and is due at Kobe on the 25th. He will proceed direct to Tokyo.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### CHINA AND AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 12.

Commenting on the relations between America and China, the *New York Herald* says that the rights and interests of China are being encroached upon by Japan, and the general interests of the United States in the Far East are threatened by a similar fate. The New York journal advises both countries to conclude an alliance to safeguard their rights and interests, and to check Japanese influence in the Orient. In the *Herald* of Aug. 12th, the views of Mr. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, expressed in the course of an interview on this question, are given publicly. His Excellency is reported to have said that a special convention was necessary between America and China, as was pointed out by the *Herald*. He could not, however, in consequence of his official position, declare that any such view was held by the Peking Government as to the present international situation. As an individual he felt free to say that conditions in the Far East were serious, and that China especially was in an unenviable state by reason of the threatening attitude frequently adopted by her neighbour. A special convention between China and the United States—even if not a formal alliance—was desirable in order to maintain mutual interests in the Orient.

### COUNT OKUMA AND AMERICAN JOURNALS.

Many American journals have published a speech by Count Okuma, who is alleged to have said that the Government of the American Republic is bent on expansion of its naval forces as a precautionary measure against Japan. Last evening, some journalists approached Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador, who was in New York to see Mr. O'Brien off. On the correspondents making enquiry of the Japanese Representative as to the substance of Count Okuma's speech, the Baron showed some embarrassment. According to the *New York Herald* Count Okuma is not unwilling to have a tilt with America, and showed the boastful spirit peculiar to his countrymen. The paper added that disagreeable matters were frequently reported as having occurred among Japanese officers, and refers to the recent killing of an officer in Peking by Japanese legion-guards. In conclusion the paper jokingly adds that Count Okuma's principal experience after the outbreak of war with the United States would be disappointment.

### THE "HERALD" AND ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

New York, August 15.

No special attention is being paid to the question of a Sino-American alliance as proposed by the *New York Herald* in a spirit of anti-Japanese agitation. Most of the newspapers in New York ridicule the *Herald's* suggestion. Mr. Wu Tingfang, Chinese Minister in Washington, has published a contradiction of the *Herald's* innuendo that he was in favour of the union.



## TROUBLE IN THE K. R. &amp; A. C.

There is a rift in the lute, and for the time being—doubtless for a very short time—only a discordant note is heard from the direction of the K. R. and A. C., said the *Kobe Herald* of Aug. 14th. A number of members have resigned and the indefatigable Honorary Secretary—a man whose devotion to the interests of the Club has won regard and esteem from members who not so long since were anything but his well-wishers or supporters—has sent in his resignation also. The trouble has arisen through the rejection by the Committee—in whose hands the balloting for a candidate rests—of an old resident who sought to renew his membership. What the reasons for his rejection were we know not. We are not able to discover what would commend themselves to our judgment as valid reasons. The gentleman in question is a very old resident and deservedly respected, and, as we say, it is not easy to discover a sound cause for his exclusion from the most cosmopolitan and liberally-conducted Club established here. But Balloting Committees, of course, do not divulge their reasons. They are autocratic, though not infallible, and when they have once given their judgment, be they reasonable and right or wantonly wrong, there is no appeal—unless it is to the general body of members. In this case, it seems, the aggrieved parties have evinced their indignation by withdrawing from the Club. We deplore this; in the first place because it obviously weakens one of the most useful institutions we have here—the K. R. and A. C., indeed, is Kobe in epitome, confined to no one class, cosmopolitan, a democracy in miniature for the promotion of sport and healthy pursuits;—and in the second place because it tends to introduce misunderstanding and bad feeling. We are free to say that in a very large measure we sympathize with the protestants, but, much though we sympathize with them, we are bound to say that we think their action ill-advised. An appeal to a general meeting would have been much more sensible and, we are inclined to think, much more effective. It would have been constitutional and not minatory, while the action taken smacks of force and compulsion. Assume for the sake of argument that the Balloting Committee were wholly wrong in their judgment, still the fact remains that they were placed in office to exercise their judgment and to give expression to their own views and their unbiased interpretation of the views and wishes of their fellow-members. If their interpretation was wrong surely some conciliatory means could have been found to bring the fact home, without having recourse to the drastic measure of resigning *en masse*. The course adopted only accentuates the trouble and does but weaken one of the most useful and deserving organisations the community possess.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

A slight fall has been noticed in cotton. No business is reported in cotton yarn which shows a weak aspect. Cotton piece goods are still inactive, and woollens remain weak.

## RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	32.00 to 32.50
Egyptian Daniel...	42.00 to 42.50
Indian Broach...	26.50 to 28.00
Chinese (Old crop)...	—
Chinese (New crop)...	25.50 to 27.50

## COTTON YARN

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	280.00 to 285.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	360.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	440.00 to 450.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	3.00 to 8.50
Grey Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	—
Common to Medium	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	—
Grey Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	—
Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	—
Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—{40 yds. 45 in.}	7.00 to 9.50
Prints—{24 yds. 30 in.}	3.10 to 3.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—{32 in.}	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—{36-40 in.}	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—{28 to 31b 24-25 yards, 30 in.}	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—{38 to 51b, 24-25 yards, 32 in.}	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—{Black, 35 yards, 22 in.}	10.80 to 16.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 in.}	0.95 to 1.50
Flannelette...	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

## WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	0.50 to 0.70
Italian Cloth, 32 in.}	0.40 to 0.60
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.}	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine—{120-140 yards, 30-32 in.}	0.20 to 0.28
Mousseline de Laine—{120-140 yards, 30-32 in.}	0.28 to 0.32

## Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union,

54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.35
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.85 to 1.50
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.70 to 0.80
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.60 to 0.71
" " " " " "	0.58 to 0.64
" " " " " "	0.46 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.40 to 0.44
" " " " " "	0.34 to 0.39
" " " " " "	0.35 to 0.39

## METALS.

No improvement to note.	
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 3.80 to 3.90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
do Sheet	5.00 to 5.25
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.70 to 11.00
do Flat	11.50 to 11.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.60
Tin Plates, golts. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.10 to 2.15

## KEROSENE.

The market is quiet. A Moji telegram states that 1,000 tons of Russian oil were imported there on Aug. 19th.	
Chester	V. 3.68 to 3.90
Victory	3.57 to 3.69
Borneo and Sumatra	2.90 to 3.00
Hokuyetsu	3.30 to 3.60
Nippon	3.30 to 3.75
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.50 to 3.60
Tozai	3.60 to 3.75

## SUGAR.

The market remains brisk. The stock of the inferior quality is reported to be scarce.

Brown Takao	V. 9.00 to 9.75
Brown Manila	10.00 to 11.50
Brown China	8.00 to 13.50
White Java and Penang	14.50 to 17.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 19.00
" (Hongkong)	15.00 to 20.00

## INDIGO.

No change to note.	
Calcutta first	Yen. 265
" second	250
Java, first	320
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	145
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	210
Artificial "Kenshin"	200

## FLOUR.

Owing to the scarcity of stocks and to a rise in America, the market has become steady.

Gold Drop	4 sacks	9.80
Flag	"	9.80
Royal	"	9.80
Trophy	"	9.80
Red Seal	"	9.80
Lion	"	10.90
Portland	"	10.35
Premier	"	10.25

## Japanese:—

Rising Sun	6 kwanime	2.45
Takasago	6 "	2.41
Fuji	6 "	2.41
Pine	6 "	2.45

## WHEAT.

An improvement has been noted.	
White Walla Walla, 100 kin	4.80 — 5.00
Red " "	4.25 — 4.75
Blue Stem	5.10 — 5.25

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

During the week, no enquiries have been received from Europe and America. The market accordingly is quiet, and a fall was noted in prices. A serious fall was also experienced on the exchange.

According to a telegram dated August 18th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, the fall in Japan has affected the market. As a further fall was being expected there, the market remains dull.

On Aug. 19th stocks were: filatures 13,595 bales; Re-reels, 1,539 bales; Orikashi 815 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,120 to 1,130
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,090 to 1,100
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,050 to 1,055
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	931 to 935
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1020 to 1030
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	970 to 980
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	925 to 930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	950 to 960
Re-reels—Extra	1,020 to 1,025
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 995
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 945
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	980 to 985
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	940 to 945
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	920 to 925
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2½	880 to 885

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

	Present delivery.	Aug. delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.
Aug.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
14th	974	939	961	974
15th	972	—	—	—
16th	—	—	—	—
17th	972	939	957	973
18th	967	935	—	—
19th	954	—	943	958
20th	957	922	—	—

## WASTE SILK.

The fall in silver has affected the market. Purchasers were hesitating to approach the market and naturally a fall in prices was noted.

On Aug. 19th stocks were: Noshi, 3,259 bales; Kibiso, 5,774 bales; and sundry 1,232 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	138 to 135
Noshi—Filatures, Good	115 to 120
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	125 to 133
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	95 to 115
Noshi—Shinshin, Best	85 to 90
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	50 to 55
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Best	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Good	65 to 75
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Medium	35 to 60
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	95 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	80 to 95
Rereel—Pair	65 to 70
Rereel—Best	60 to 65
Rereel—Good	50 to 55
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

The market has been quiet during the week.

## KANAWATA.

	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	9.05	8.65	8.50
22½	—	8.75	8.50	8.45
27	—	8.70	8.50	8.45

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½	9.35	8.85	8.60	8.65	8.50
27	9.15	8.80	8.75	8.55	8.60
36	9.55	9.00	8.75	8.55	8.55

## "GOLD" MARK.

	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22½	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

No change to note.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)	yen.
20" x 1½"	6 mme, doz. 3.25—3.37
22" x 1½"	7 " 4.25—4.52
24" x 1½"	7½ " 5.10—5.40

Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)	
20" x 1½"	9 " 4.30—4.50
22" x 1½"	10 " 5.30—5.60
24" x 1½"	12 " 7.20—7.40

Figured Habutae (scallop):—	
10" x 1 corner embroidered	0.95—1.00
12" x 4 "	1.15—1.20

## COPPER.

The market seems to have been disturbed through the recent serious fluctuations in London.

According to a London telegram under date Aug. 18th, the quotation was £60.50.

Refined per 100 kin.	Yen 45—49
Bessemer per 100 kin.	52—50
Electric refined per 100 kin.	53—57

## TEA.

Market unchanged. The season has practically come to a close.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. —
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	33 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	28 to 30
Common	26 to 28

## RICE.

Owing to some speculative purchases the market remains steady.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	koku. 399.367
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	237.156

Delivery.	Closing Price.
August .....	16.50
September .....	—
October .....	16.27

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.	
(Tokyo.)	
	per koku.
Superior .....	Yen 18.20
Medium .....	17.20
Common .....	16.20
Average .....	17.20

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August .....	16.23	August .....	16.19
September .....	16.50	September .....	16.54
October .....	16.99	October .....	16.89

## EXCHANGE.

London silver  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower and Shanghai sterling quotations  $\frac{1}{4}$  lower, but no change from Hongkong has caused local rates on China to be adjusted accordingly.

London—Bank T.T. ....	100/3½
— — Bills on demand .....	100/0½
— — 4 months' sight .....	100/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	100/0½
— — 6 months' sight .....	100/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	255½
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	260
— — 6 months' sight .....	261½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	87½*
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	85½*
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	86½*
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	87½*
India—Bank sight .....	153
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	155
America—Bank sight .....	49½
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	50½
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	51
Germany—Bank sight .....	207
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	211½
Bar Silver (London) .....	23½

\* Nominal.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Inveric	F. Aug. 21
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Derfflinger 1	Sa. Aug. 22
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
Europe .....	M. M.	Australien 2	Tu. Aug. 25
America .....	P. M.	Siberia 3	Th. Aug. 27
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru 4	F. Aug. 28
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle 5	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong .....	R. T.	Kumeric	M. Aug. 31
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W. Sept. 2
America .....	P. M.	China 6	Th. Sept. 3
Portland .....	P. & A.	Arabia	W. Sept. 9
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Korea	W. Sept. 9
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Sept. 9
America .....	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. Sept. 10
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	E. of Japan	M. Sept. 14
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Nicomedia	Sa. Sept. 19
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Sept. 19
America .....	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Tu. Sept. 15
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Sept. 20
America .....	O. & O.	Asia	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Oct. 1

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
- 2 Left Saigon on the 14th inst.
- 3 Left Honolulu on the 17th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 16th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe .....	M. M.	Yarra	Sa. Aug. 22
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Inveric	Su. Aug. 23
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su. Aug. 23
Hongkong .....	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	M. Aug. 24
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 24
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Derfflinger	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
America .....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Su. Aug. 30
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Aug. 31
Tacoma .....	H. T.	Kumeric	Tu. Sept. 1
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Tu. Sept. 1
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	W. Sept. 2
Hongkong .....	P. M.	China	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Arabia	W. Sept. 9
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Sept. 9
America .....	P. M.	Korea	F. Sept. 11
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Sept. 12
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	E. of Japan	M. Sept. 14
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Th. Sept. 17
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Sept. 17
Portland .....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. Sept. 20
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Sept. 22
America .....	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Sept. 27
America .....	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 2

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, August 21st, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.		Face Value.	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations	Remarks.
Bonds and Debentures.		Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June to December		100.05	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March to September		97.90	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March to September		96.90	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June to December		85.70	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=B) .....	100	100	5	June to December		95.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark B=E) .....	100	100	5	June to December		92.70	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark C=H) .....	100	100	5	June to December		84.00	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June to December		83.40	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI) .....	100	100	5	March to September		84.00	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOHURI) .....	100	100	5	June to December		92.00	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1b) .....	100	100	6	June to December		91.50	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December		90.50	
Yokohama City Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December		89.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December		94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December		89.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December		91.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December		91.00	
Banks.							
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February to August		522.00	E.D.
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	8	June to December		56.80	
(Second class) .....	50	37.50	8	June to December		44.40	"
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February to August		206.00	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February to August		135.00	
Railway & Electric Tramway Co.'s							
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11½	June to December		88.90	
3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11½	June to December		61.90	
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	11	March to September		77.80	
Kwansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	5.9	March to September		45.50	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9.7	March to September		71.80	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June to December		81.50	
(New Issue) .....	50	12.50	14	June to December		20.40	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May to November		55.60	
New .....	50	25	7	May to November		27.00	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November		62.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May to November		36.00	
Haushin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April to October		98.00	
Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.							
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November		63.80	
New .....	50	25	10	May to November		32.30	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May to November		68.00	
New .....	50	20	14	May to November		28.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June to December		108.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	13	June to December		69.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co. ....	50	50	10.	March to September		6.20	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	13.	June to December		78.60	
New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12.50	13	June to December		26.80	
Osaka Gas Co. ....	50	50	8	June to December		80.00	
Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.							
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April to October		80.00	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	February to August		31.00	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June to December		14.50	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	33	12	May to November		48.00	
Uraga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June to December		10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12½	May to November		51.52	
Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.							
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June to December		85.30	
New .....	50	12½	16	June to December		25.10	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	8	June to December		32.10	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	18	June to December		82.00	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June to December		52.00	
New .....	50	25	12	June to December		25.60	
Nisshin Spinning Co. ....	50	12.50	no.	May to November		7.80	
Exchange.							
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May to November		110.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May to November		90.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May to November		102.00	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	9½	June to December		62.00	
Brewery Co.'s.							
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June to December		76.30	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June to December		60.00	
Godown Companies.							
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June to December		50.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	15	June to December		30.00	
Fire Insurance Co.'s.							
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	no.	June		11.50	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ....	50	12	16	May		17.50	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March		220.00	
Oil Co.'s.							
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March to September		104.80	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June to December		86.50	
Nanboku Oil Co. ....	50	50	8.8	June to December		36.50	
Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.							
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April to October		74.80	
New .....	50	12½	15	April to October		21.20	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June		55.50	
New .....	50	25	10	June		25.20	
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	15	20	June		19.30	

# CUTICURA SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE

Father Tells of Child's Suffering  
from Eczema—Was in Despair  
When Doctors, Infirmary, and  
Hospitals Failed—Tried Cuticura,

## ECZEMA SPEEDILY, THOROUGHLY CURED

"I feel I should not be doing my duty to others if I refrain from telling you how Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment saved my boy's life. My boy is five years old, and for the last eighteen months his mother and I have been worried a great deal, owing to eczema. I have tried all kinds of remedies for the boy without any result. Under doctor's treatment he seemed to get worse. I took him to the infirmary and also to the hospital, without obtaining any benefit. We gave up all hope of the boy being cured, until we saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies and the wonderful results that they had performed, so I determined to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After the use of one cake Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment the improvement was marvelous, and after using another cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment he was thoroughly cured, and still remains so. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies. You are at liberty to use this testimonial for the good of other sufferers. W. Salter Postman, 18, Waverley St., Baptist Mills, Bristol, April 2, 1906."

## ITCHING TORTURES

Speedily Cured  
by Cuticura.



A warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, will afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most distressing forms of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, tetter, rashes, itching, and irritations of infants, children, and adults when all other remedies and even physicians fail. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; N. Town, 4, Co. Sydney; London, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

*Tjikini*, Dutch steamer, 3,014, J. P. Shollen, 14th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Yeiho Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Nagoya, 14th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakunoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Iri-zawa, 14th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Slavonia*, German steamer, 3,096, Peter, 14th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 14th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 14th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 14th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bellerophon*, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 15th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Saveric*, British steamer, 4,011, Shotton, 15th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, I. Sato, 14th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Lennox*, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 15th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 16th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Daylight*, British sailing vessel, 3,599, McBoyle, 16th Aug.,—San Francisco via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil, Standard Oil Co.  
*Gregory Apar*, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 17th Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,465, W. E. Filmer, 17th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Keemun*, British steamer, 5,727, Evans, 17th Aug.,—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Mira*, Norwegian steamer, 1,097, Erickson, 17th Aug.,—Hankow, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 18th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 4,627, W. Thompson, 18th Aug.,—Mojji and Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ajara*, British steamer, 4,478 Bruce Husband, 18th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Indramayo*, British steamer, 3,370 Thirkell, 18th Aug.,—Otaru, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, F. Combes, 18th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rokko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 18th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 18th Aug.,—Portland, Or., Mails, and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 19th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 19th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tambu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 19th Aug.,—London and via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nyanza*, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 20th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 20th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Glenfarg*, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 20th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. & Co.

### DEPARTURES.

*Mashona*, British steamer, 2,665, H. D. Tarver, 14th Aug.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar.  
*Deaulion*, British steamer, 4,476, Riepenhausen, 14th Aug.,—Sourabaya, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Soyeda, 14th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ryujin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibbals, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, Igawa, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kirin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Yamamoto, 14th Aug.,—Kure, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Saveric*, British steamer, 4,011, Shotton, 15th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 15th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 15th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Lennox*, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 15th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Kasanga*, British steamer, 2,923, Dobbs, 15th Aug.,—Mooran, General.—Sale and Frazar.  
*Franklyn*, British steamer, 3,161, Sprat, 15th Aug.,—Mooran, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Prinz Regent Luitpold*, German steamer, 3,920, O. Pohnke, 15th Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Linan*, British steamer, 1,355, Williams, 15th Aug.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Glenroy*, British steamer, 3,141, F. Darke, 15th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Bellerophon*, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 16th Aug.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimidzu, 15th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 17th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Flintshire*, British steamer, 2,476, G. C. Cundy, 17th Aug.,—London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, Sato, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Keemun*, British steamer, 5,727, Evans, 18th Aug.,—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tjikini*, Dutch steamer, 3,014, J. P. Shollen, 18th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,203, H. S. Smith, 18th Aug.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Buyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,044, Matsumoto, 18th Aug.,—Texas.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 4,627, W. Thompson, 19th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 19th Aug.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 19th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 19th Aug.,—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 19th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Yeiho Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Nagoya, 19th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sannki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,787, S. J. G. Parson, 19th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Slavonia*, German steamer, 3,206, Peter, 20th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Rokko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 20th Aug.,—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 20th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 20th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, W. A. Guy, 20th Aug.,—Bangkok, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.  
*Zanoni*, British steamer, 2,477, S. Driver, 20th Aug.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.  
*Glenfarg*, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 20th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 20th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 20th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Capt. F. M. Barber, U.S.N., Mrs. F. M. Barber, Miss P. Fischer, Mr. Joseph M. Feister, Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Miss Margery Gelm, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mrs. S. Kobayashi, Miss Margaret Imish, Dr. S. Matsuda, Mrs. S. Matsuda and infant, Miss J. Matsuda, Master T. Matsuda, Consul General M. Saito, Mrs. M. Saito, Mr. Charles J. Walker, Dr. R. A. Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Mr. R. Shibata and Mr. R. Uyeda. For Shanghai:—Mr. Edw. Trueman Freeman. For Hongkong:—Mr. Romario Agacacili, Mr. A. F. Allen, Mr. Silverio Apostol, Mr. Idno Arreza, Mr. Apolinario Baltasar, Mr. Carlos Barrotto, Mr. Joseph F. Bell, Mrs. Joseph F. Bell, Mr. Victorino Boia, Mr. Cyrus T. Brady, Jr., Mr. John S. Clark, Mr. F. A. Dalburg, Mr. Fabian de la Paz, Mrs. E. Dixon, Mr. Joseph Dougherty, Mr. Arsenio Fornese, Mr. Vicenti Fragante, Mrs. Adelaide J. Gough, Mr. A. D. G. A. Gough, Mr. Angel Guerre, Mr. Ludovico Hidrosill, Miss Winifred Hunter, Mr. Frank T. James, Mr. John R. Jefferies, Mr. Pacifico Laygo, Mr. Vincenti Manalo, Mr. Benjamin F. Mills, Mr. Edward J. Oliver, Mr. Archibald F. Palen, Mr. Ildefonso Patdu, Mr. Enielio Quisumbing, Mr. Zacharias Rocha, Miss Vera H. Sawyer, Mr. John A. Shaw, Mr. Antonio Sison, Mr. James Sweeney, Mr. Cirilo Torrefranca, Mr. Felix Valencia, Mr. Richard von Umah and Mr. Alfrade Ferroyros in cabin.



Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. J. Bettens, Mr. W. Bullard, Mrs. F. R. Beauchamp, Capt. Geo. Conner; Mr. J. E. Gehris, Miss M. Hudson, Mr. Ed. McSheehy, Mr. F. Meidbrodt, Mr. J. B. Maitland, Mr. J. B. Ost, Mrs. J. B. Ost, Mr. C. H. Pucell, Mr. J. B. C. Ross, Mr. Gray-Scott, Mr. Y. Tomono, Mr. W. J. Vine, Mr. A. Wright, Mrs. C. M. Wright, Miss W. Wright and Miss E. Wright. For Honolulu:—Mrs. R. Furutomi, Mr. Lau Tang, Mr. Leong Chew, Mrs. Leong Chew and infant and Wong Wa Toy. For San Francisco:—Comte de Bernis, Comtesse de Brionde, Mr. G. Brutton, Mrs. W. N. W. Blayney, Mrs. Day Shee, Master Day Shee, Miss Day Shee, Mr. W. H. Evans, Mr. P. Foret and servant (Mr. A. Weitzel) Dr. Victor G. Heiser, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S., Rear Admiral J. W. Hemphill U.S.N., Mr. N. C. Home, Mrs. K. Gray Hallack, Mr. Koh Voong Ming, Mr. Ling Liang Kung, Lt. R. Morrison, U.S.A., Due de Montpensier and Sec'y (Mr. G. Fatrin), Mr. Pon Jose, Master M. S. Perkins, Mr. J. F. Richardson, Mrs. J. F. Richardson, Mr. A. Spitzel, Mr. S. H. Spitzel, Mr. Sprague, Mr. A. W. Schneider, Mr. Saosan K. Huang and Mrs. E. R. Wilson in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. M. Bisney, Mrs. W. N. W. Blayney, Capt. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C., Mr. G. Brutton, Mr. H. M. Cake, Mrs. H. M. Cake, Mr. J. S. Cochran, Mrs. J. S. Cochran, Mrs. Day Shee, Master Day Shee, Miss Day Shee, Comte de Bernis, Comtesse de Brionde, Duc de Montpensier and Secretary (C. Vatin), Mr. D. H. Devenish, Mr. A. R. Dicks, Mr. Z. G. Dunn, Mrs. Z. G. Dunn, Miss M. Eaton, Dr. D. G. Elliott, Miss Elliott, Miss H. M. Enderstein, Mr. W. H. Evans, Mr. Chas. T. Fitts, Mr. P. Foret and valet, Miss A. J. Foster, Mrs. R. Furutomi, Miss L. H. Gleason, Mr. M. Graham, Mrs. M. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. K. G. Hallack, Mrs. K. Hasegawa, Mr. H. L. Hayman, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Rear-Admiral J. W. Hemphill, U.S.N., Dr. J. D. Hodgen, Miss M. T. Hodgen, Mr. N. C. Home, Mr. T. Iwase, Mr. H. W. Kelly, Mr. Ko Voong Ming, Mr. G. Krantz, Dr. F. Kruger, Mr. J. E. Laffin, Mr. Mr. Lau Tang, Mr. Leong Chew, Mrs. Leong Chew and infant, Mr. Ling Liang Kung, Mr. B. Mandell, Dr. Chas. McDowell, Mrs. Chas. McDowell, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Lieut. R. Morrison, Miss Niebuhr, Miss H. Patterson, Master M. S. Perkins, Mr. Pon Jose, Miss F. W. Pratt, Mr. A. W. Richards, Mr. A. W. Richardson, Mrs. J. F. Richardson, Miss A. B. Riege, Mr. Saosan K. Huang, Mr. A. W. Schneider, Mr. A. Spitzel, Mr. S. H. Spitzel, Mr. E. Sprague, Mr. S. Tatsuno, Mrs. S. Tatsuno, Mr. C. S. Wheeler, Mrs. C. S. Wheeler, Mrs. E. K. Wilson, Prof. F. W. Williams, Miss M. B. Winston, Mr. Wong Wa Foy and Mr. M. C. G. Young in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. W. H. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. T. C. Beaumont, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. A. E. Berley, Mr. Ah Lee Bing, Mr. A. J. H. Carllil, Mr. Jas. Christie, Lady Cooper, Rev. John C. Dean, Hon. H. Dobson, Mr. S. P. Ellis, Major Ferrar, Mrs. Ferrar, Mr. W. Gauld, Mr. H. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and two children, Miss E. C. Hamilton, Mr. J. R. Hegeman, Mrs. Hegeman, Mr. C. N. Laird, Mr. LeClerq, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. Andrew McFarlane, Mr. E. P. Miller, Mr. V. E. Miller, Mr. A. H. Norton, Mrs. Norton and child Mr. M. E. Pearson, Miss E. Phillips, Mr. C. Rodbourn, Mrs. R. C. E. Robey, Mr. A. M. Carr Sounders, Mr. N. McLeod Selkirk, Miss A. S. Tattersnall, Mr. G. Thornton, Miss E. J. Wheller, Mr. G. M. Wheelock and Mr. T. Woodward in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mrs. L. Komor, Mr. T. S. Southez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Refardt and native boy and amah, Mr. J. Strauss, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. D. P. Henry, Mr. A. Mosch, Mr. Aug. Kahse, Mr. J. Talambur, Mr. and Mrs. Cornes and amah, Mr. Russell, Mr. Lagio and servant, Mr. Komor, Mr. Guernier, Mr. A. Brandes, Mrs. Kroppe, baby and amah, Mr. Hermann Reyss, Mr. Otto Zehrfeld, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, Mrs. S. La Grave, Mrs. Bertha Holly, Mr. Fran. M. Swift, Mr. W. B. Knight, Mr. Cuntz, Mr. Allubresko Chiltchenko, Mr. Arnold Wolfgang, Miss T. M. Hadfield, Mr. G. Hume, Miss E. Talbot, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. da Luz, Mr. S. T. Tsing and Mr. K. R. Cha in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Beer, Mr. E. H. Erlanger, Mr. W. Hahn, Miss Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. O. U. Byron and daughter, Miss Dinsdale, Mrs. Fremantle, Miss C. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Miller, in cabin; Mr. D. Froiman and Mr. Geo. Clare, in European Steerage.

Per British steamer *Glenfing* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. L. Callahan, Mrs. N. Decker, Mr. F. A. Dickoff, Mrs. F. A. Dickoff, Mr. Geo. Guthrie, Mr. G. L. James, Mr. Lee Tien Bow, Mr. E. H. Moss, Mrs. O. Seaborg, Mr. J. E. Holmes, Mrs. J. E. Holmes, Miss N. D. Holmes, Mr. R. G. Holmes and Mr. S. Pass in cabin.

# LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



*Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all*

**MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.**

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## SILK SHIPPERS.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* for Europe via ports:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Gene.	Canton.	Lyon.	Moscow.	Italy.	Marseilles.	Tientsin.	Hankow.
Siber Wolf & Co...	45	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lice & Co...	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co...	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Tamaito	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
& Co...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co...	—	22	—	—	167	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co...	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co...	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—

Total ..... 357 93 10 23 167 — —

Silk shippers by *Bellerophon*, for Tacoma and Vancouver on the 17th Aug.:—

China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	150
Vivanti Bros.	35
Jewett and Bent	22
F. Strahler & Co.	10
Kito Gomei Kaisha	121

Total..... 338

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Glenfing* for Vancouver:—

	From	Canada	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
			West.	East.	Coast.	Cities.	
Hongkong	670	—	—	—	211	—	881
Keelung	431	623	6,587	—	—	—	7,641
Foochow	350	835	1	25	—	—	1,210
Shanghai	1,958	1,533	2,106	190	—	—	6,037
Yok aichi	300	86	384	—	—	—	770
Shimizu	1,407	624	263	—	—	—	2,294
Kobe	693	206	—	10	—	—	914
Yokohama	982	1,861	801	102	—	—	3,746
Total	6,796	5,767	10,392	538	—	—	23,493

SILK.

	From	New York	Eastern	South	York	Mon-	Total
			Pa.	Pa.	Pa.	real.	Bales.
H'kong & Canton	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Shanghai	298	—	—	—	—	—	298
Yokohama	115	—	—	—	—	—	115
Total	433	—	—	—	—	—	433

Per American steamer *Siriveric* for Victoria and Tacoma:—

	From	Canada	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
			West.	East.	Coast.	Cities.	Pack.
Hongkong	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
Kobe	—	539	341	—	—	—	881
Yokohama	477	3,926	2,145	303	—	—	6,851
Shimizu	—	1,642	—	—	—	—	1,642
Keelung	—	—	4,539	—	—	—	4,539
Total	577	6,107	7,028	303	—	—	14,015



(毎土曜日一回發行)  
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支那人兼印刷人 ロバート・ヘー  
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ウツヤシヤニヤニヤ新聞社

# The Japan Weekly Mail.

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 29TH, 1908.

明治三十五年三月廿日  
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 29TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

At Kasauli on the 17th inst., the wife of J. T. KIRBY, of the 109th, Bombay Infantry, of a Daughter.

## DEATH.

On the 22nd inst. at 7.30 p.m. at her residence No. 7, Nakamura machi, Yokohama, CATHARINA COPELAND. Widow of William Copeland of U.S.A.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HEAVY rain fell on Aug. 22nd in Otaru, floods occurring throughout the adjoining districts.

THERE is a prospect that Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who is on a tour round the world with a strong company, will visit Japan this autumn.

A TELEGRAM to the *Asahi* reports that eight Japanese have been arrested in Vladivostok by the Russian police on suspicion of being military spies.

A TELEGRAM from Changsha says that the Japanese gun-boat *Fushimi*, which recently went ashore on Tong-king Lake, was safely re-floated on Aug. 24th.

ON the morning of Aug. 26th, fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to Messrs. M. Raspe and Co., Kobe. The building was destroyed to-

gether with the contents, consisting of provisions, tobacco, etc. The damage is estimated at yen 30,000.

ACCORDING to a telegram under date of Aug. 20th, Mr. Thos. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, has arrived in London on his way to Tokyo.

A TOKYO paper believes that Marquis Saionji will be appointed President of the Privy Council, replacing Prince Yamagata who desires to resign the post.

IT is announced in the *Official Gazette* that the Foreign Office has issued an exequatur to Mr. John H. Snodgrass, American Consul, who has been transferred to Kobe.

PRINCE KUNI, now in Berlin, visited Spain at the beginning of August and travelled thence to Sweden by sea. The Prince will shortly proceed to Norway by way of Denmark.

THE Naval Department has appointed Captains Murakami and Noma, and Lieut-Commanders Nakajima and Takenchi to the committee for welcoming the American Fleet.

Two freight trains collided at 7.20 a.m. on Aug. 20th at the Saryuma Station, in Yamanashi prefecture. The locomotive and three wagons were severely damaged and a man was injured.

Two Japanese submarines, under construction at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, in Barrow, were recently launched. They are of the "C" type and 318 tons each.

ON Tuesday morning a locomotive collided with a freight train at a point between Futakawa and Washidzu, on the Tokaido Railway. Both locomotives and six wagons were badly damaged.

IT is reported by telegram to Hongkong that there is good authority for believing the British Admiralty to be now in favour of the principle of floating docks, hence the postponement of the Rosyth scheme.

ON the evening of Aug. 22nd, a child was run over in Mikowadai-machi, Azabu, Tokyo, by a Dutch gentleman in his motor-car. The victim, who sustained severe injuries, died on the following day at the Tokyo Hospital.

ACCORDING to the Japanese press the American Government has purchased the steamers *Shawmut* and *Tremont* from the Boston Steamship Company, whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Dodwell and Co. The ships will be employed as transports.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank will hold a semi-annual general meeting on Sept. 10th. The net profit during the first half of this year was yen 3,053,505.35, including a balance—yen 1,091,552.18—brought from the previous accounts. A dividend will be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

RUSSIAN naval officers have subscribed for a wreath of silver flowers to be hung on the monument to the Japanese dead at Port Arthur. The wreath is said to be 3 ft. by 2½ ft. and to be beautifully chiselled. It bears the inscription "From the Russians to the brave men of the Japanese Navy who fell at Port Arthur."

IN the engine room of the fishing vessel *Asahi Maru*, which is furnished with oil fuel, fire broke out at about 4 p.m. on Aug. 19th, while she was engaged in the usual operations between Miyake and Shikine Islands, off Izu Province. Of her a crew of 22, one engineer was burnt to death and 19 were more or less injured, the fate of the remain-

ing two being unknown. Three of the badly-injured men are in a critical condition. As no relief was available, the burning vessel was allowed to drift until she finally went ashore at Nijijima, another island off Izu.

As already reported, snow fell on Mount Fuji on Aug. 17th. The fall was repeated on the following day. On the former occasion, the fall was limited to the *hachi-go me* or 8th station; on the latter to the *roku-go-me* or 6th station.

IT is reported by the *Hochi* that a well-known Chinese trader of Kobe was arrested on Aug. 22nd on a warrant of the Preliminary Judge of the Local Court and was taken to the Kobe Police Station. It is said that he has committed frauds amounting to 204,000 yen. Seven persons in Osaka and nine in Kobe are believed to have been victimised by him.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank is about to extend its foreign business by the establishment of new branches. As the result of a tour of inspection in Europe, America, and India undertaken by Mr. Bekkey, a director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who returned about a fortnight ago, the bank proposes to establish branches at Rangoon, Singapore, Montreal, and Vancouver in Canada, and at Seattle. Branches are also to be established in Australia.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram under date of Aug. 25th states that Grand Duke Michaelovitch, who recently returned to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok and Nicholaiivsk, where he inspected the defensive operations, has declared that the artillery in that district was not in a satisfactory condition. Lieut-General Ilmann, commanding the Vladivostok fortress, has presented to the Central Government a plan for the improvement of the defences, which meets with the approval of the authorities.

DR. AND MRS. R. KOCH, who have been staying at the Oriental Palace Hotel in Yokohama since Aug. 19th, were present at a dinner given in their honour by Baron Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo. Dr. and Mrs. Koch will leave on Monday by the *Empress of India* for Vancouver. At the request of the German Government the German specialist will be present at the International Lung-Tuberculosis Prevention Conference to be held on Sept. 21st in Washington.

THE conduct of a policeman in arresting a Japanese man near the Hotel de France on Tuesday, about 1.30 p.m., for appearing in the public streets in a state of nudity, is most commendable, says the *Nagasaki Press*, and it is somewhat disappointing to learn that the officer's action, despite the violent resistance offered by the accused, was not upheld by his superiors. We were under the impression, continues that journal, that the primitive habit of bathing in the streets in front of houses had been suppressed, but we hear that it is still practised in some of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

A JAPANESE paper reports that a British gentleman, Mr. F. H. Booth by name, who is staying at the Fujiya Hotel, Hakone, with his family, started on Thursday morning on a visit to the Doryo Temple, in company with his wife and daughter, taking with them three 'rikisha-men. After climbing Myojo-ga-dake, they rested by the roadside to take some refreshment. As Mr. Booth opened a bottle of aerated water, the bottle suddenly exploded, and Mr. Booth sustained somewhat severe injuries to his left hand. He was taken to Sekimoto on the back of a *kurumaya* and afterward, removed to the office of a doctor at Odawaras where he arrived at about 6.30 in the evening. A surgical operation was performed.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The crusade of the *New York Herald* in favour of an alliance between America and China has ended in a complete fiasco according to the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams, but the *New York Times* has now put on the mantle of its discredited contemporary and is engaging in an orgie of anti-Japanese articles. The telegrams suggest that as this action is taken on the eve of the arrival of the Fleet in Japanese waters, there is probably some secret reason for it, but we are disposed to think that a little cheap notoriety is the only motive.

Meanwhile Admiral Evans, whose health appears to be restored, and whose period of service with the Navy has just expired, is quoted as speaking very plainly about the relations between his country and Japan. He expresses great regret that he was not able to remain in command of the Fleet until its arrival in Japan, where he has so many friends, and he declares that unless America forces Japan's hand the latter will never take up arms against the former. The Japanese are the most peace-loving people in the world and they would never make war for the sake of fighting. Some Americans very greatly misinterpret Japan's policy towards China. Japan does not seek to absorb China, but only to lead her into the paths of progress. If America's policy is to maintain the open door and equal opportunities in the Far East, there is no reason to think that Japan desires a different programme.

Meanwhile San Francisco's attitude towards Japan seems to have undergone a wholesome change. We gather from a paragraph in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Club formed under the auspices of Mr. Consul Koike has had an excellent effect in promoting friendly relations between Japanese residents and the people of the place, so that now anti-Japanese writing is confined to a few New York journals.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has at last been moved to comment on the *New York Herald's* episode. Utterly weary of the whole affair our Tokyo contemporary professes itself to be, but it nevertheless derives some amusement from the idea that a leading journal should base a policy with far reaching international consequences upon the views held by a solitary representative of a Hongkong vernacular newspaper. Naturally, such an attempt has been appraised by the world at its proper worth, and has been laughed down. But still the fact remains that there are people in America who can induce themselves to invent such absurdities. They would see the folly of their notions if they reflected for a moment on what would be involved for Japan were the programme of Asia for the Asiatics consummated. It would mean that Japan would have to turn her back on all the results for which she has laboured during the past 50 years, and that whereas she is now doing her best to introduce Western civilization into China, she would have not merely to abandon that programme, but also to reverse it. Anyone should be able to appreciate the extravagance of such a notion. Yet there are evidently people who do not appreciate it at all, and it is to be hoped that these thoughtless individuals will never succeed in effecting their purpose, namely, in sowing seeds of dissension between the United States and Japan.

The latest scheme of the anti Oriental agitators in the United States is to represent

President Roosevelt as having delivered a most intemperate speech at the graduation ceremony of the Newport Naval College on the 31st ult. The President is made to speak in most unqualified terms of the absolute necessity for effectually checking the emigration of inferior races whose contact would tend to vitiate the moral standard of the labouring classes in America. The President certainly qualified this assertion by admitting that it was only proper to respect the sentiments and rights of others, but in the immediate context of that admission he went on to say that, once America had declared her policy, no protests or objections raised by a foreign Power could be allowed to influence her. Passing finally to consider the means of carrying out this programme, he declared that the line-of-battle-ship was the great weapon, and that America must rely upon her fleet.

The *San Francisco Call* in quoting the above, makes the comment that the object of sending the Battleship Fleet to the Pacific is now unequivocally proclaimed, namely, an armed demonstration for Japan's behoof.

It has for some time been evident, we presume, to the Japanese that their enemies in the United States do not intend to be deterred by any scruples. But the impression now conveyed is that a deliberate attempt is being made to create in Japan such a feeling as will render the visit of the Fleet a dangerous experiment. Grace can not be expected from men who have shown themselves totally indifferent to the duty of veracity, but certainly no language can be too severe for denouncing this latest phase of the plot, which evidently aims at converting into a hostile spirit the hospitable sentiments which inspired Japan to invite the Fleet to her shores. The nefarious scheme is timed so as to synchronise with the near approach of the Fleet to Far Eastern waters, and it is impossible to doubt that the aim is to convert Japanese friendship into rancour just at the critical moment. But we believe that the Japanese will have too much good sense and perspicacity to play into the hands of these detestable stirrers-up of strife. Taught by the reckless falsehoods utilized by the American propagandists of anti Oriental seclusion, we have not a moment's hesitation in dismissing the words attributed to President Roosevelt as a malicious invention of the agitators. The Japanese will certainly entertain a similar view. They have hitherto maintained an admirably patient and level-headed attitude towards the provocations of this petty section of the great American nation, and they have now an opportunity of winning the esteem and the applause of the civilized world by adhering to that attitude throughout. When all is said and done, they have no better friend than America, but it is the fate of the great Republic that it includes among its citizens all classes and conditions of men, and that even its most despicable elements can find means of ventilating their views.

San Francisco sends two telegrams which are no doubt satisfactory to the anti-Japanese agitators. One is that Japan has refused to assent to America's proposals for a treaty to regulate emigration, and that consequently nothing remains except to introduce an exclusion bill in the next session of Congress. It is curious and somewhat incredible that this should have happened while Count Komura was en route from London to Tokyo to take up his duties at the Foreign Office. That such an important matter should

have been disposed of in his virtual absence is difficult to believe.

The second telegram comes from Australia via San Francisco. It is to the effect that the more effusive the Australians become in their welcome to the officers and men of the Battleship Fleet, the greater does their anti-Japanese sentiment grow. They are more and more setting their minds upon an Anglo-American alliance to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese. After all, it seems that in this 20th century nothing avails so much as a display of force.

## THE EDUCATION OF FOREIGN CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

With the regard to the location of the Educational Institution for foreign children the *Japan Advertiser* has in optimistic view, one might perhaps be pardoned for assuming that the promoters of the Scheme would be predisposed in favour of Yokohama which, apart from nearness to the capital, enjoys undoubted advantages of population, position and climate. If, however, the proposed Public School is to rely for support mainly on boarding pupils from various parts of Japan and the Far East generally, its location is of less moment.

Nevertheless, the difficulties arising out of differences in method and scope of work would still remain. We are quite at one with our contemporary that for men 'with red blood in their veins' (whatever the precise significance of this limitation may be) to fall foul of one another over such petty concerns is abominable: but unfortunately that is human nature—the half-educated, half-cultured human nature which constitutes the bulk of boasted Occidental civilization. It is a remarkable fact that of all the subjects within the range of human experience the two over which most pettiness and subsequent wrangling are shown are the two over which least should be shown—education and religion. The only hope for future peace and a blissful cessation from troubling lies in mankind's assimilating more of both. Just as 'perfect love casteth out fear' so, we believe, as man gets nearer to perfection in the culture of the mind—in breadth and depth of knowledge—narrow-mindedness, self-obtusiveness and bigotry must disappear. The regrettable feature in the case under consideration is that here, in Japan, the general level of culture evinced by the representatives of the Occident is hardly up to the average. By that single circumstance the difficulties of the situation are both multiplied and vastly increased.

In one minor respect our contemporary errs. Anyone familiar with the educational system followed in England—and, being the product of custom and time rather than of deliberate creation, it is somewhat complex—would soon recognize that the Board School and the Grammar School are things apart. In the first instance, the former represents Elementary Free Education under the ægis of the State: the latter is Secondary Education as provided for by endowments and old foundations, and appeals to a different class of people. Hence, to speak of "the grammar-school stage of the Board School" is to employ a quite anomalous expression. Again, regarded as a part of the Educational Ladder, the Grammar School is successive to the Board School: a boy who passes creditably through the former is ready for the University.

Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Berlin, will leave for his post on Sept. 19th.



## THE SEOUL AFFAIR.

Friday, August 21.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul dated the 20th inst. to the effect that the British Consul-General has now received instructions to hand over Mr. Yang unconditionally to the Korean authorities. It will be remembered that, according to previous intelligence, the extradition was to have been conditional on Yang being allowed to remain in hospital until the day of his trial, but our Tokyo contemporary now wires that the British Government having been convinced of Japan's sincerity in the matter and having acquired a full knowledge of the facts, has instructed the Consul-General to make the surrender unconditional. The telegram adds that Mr. Cockburn is much embarrassed by this order, but we regard that as a superfluous comment. The British Consul-General has doubtless acted in this matter in strict accord with a conscientious conception of his duty. He cannot be actuated by any desire to stand between Yang and the execution of justice. For our own part we entirely fail to see what justification can be derived from the Treaty for the delay that has hitherto occurred, but that there must have been some apparently valid reason we entertain no doubt. Of course the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* telegram may prove premature.

Saturday, August 22.

On the 21st inst. at 11 a.m. Mr. Yang was handed over unconditionally by the British Consul to the Korean authorities. The telegrams say that in spite of the reports circulated as to the serious state of his health, he appeared to be in a normal condition, for he descended the stairs and entered his jimrikisha without any aid. The police authorities had brought with them a doctor to assist Mr. Yang if necessary, but the latter disclaimed any necessity for medical treatment. He will, however, be examined by Dr. Sato before the date for his public trial is fixed. Yang was not taken back to prison, but was conducted to the hospital. It would appear from all this that the stories circulated about Yang's pitiful condition, brought about by confinement in a shockingly unfit prison, were exaggerated, though we may fairly assume that prisons in Korea are not much better than those in China, and we may perhaps hope that this incident will prove an incentive to prison reform.

The telegrams add that the absence of any valid reason on the part of the British Consul-General for refusing to surrender Yang is now clearly demonstrated, and that he stands convicted of having created an altogether needless complication. But although Mr. Cockburn's explanation of his own conduct remains to be heard by the public, it is possible to be confident that he was guided by considerations which appeared to him quite sufficient. We are inclined to infer from incidental statements contained in the telegrams that the Consul-General felt some uncertainty as to whether the charge against Yang should not be classed in the category of political offences. But it is very difficult to imagine that a political character can have been ascribed to an act of embezzlement. The incident is very unfortunate. It has created an exceedingly bad impression and has inspired two local English newspapers, one in Kobe and one in Yokohama, to write in a manner gratuitously offensive to the Japanese. Altogether Mr. Yang was at liberty for 10 days. If he is innocent of the crime laid to

his charge, he is to be congratulated on having obtained that respite from the hardships of a Korean jail, but if he is guilty, it is to be feared that the ends of justice have not been furthered.

Sunday, August 23.

According to a telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* which may or may not be authoritative, the British Consul-General in Seoul explains that he was not animated by any ill-feeling whatever against Japan, but that in hesitating to hand over Mr. Yang he was influenced by the fact that the original method of arresting the latter was under discussion between the British and Japan authorities, and he therefore not unnaturally hesitated to extradite Yang without reference to the British Government. Mr. Cockburn is not quoted quite so explicitly as these words imply. He does not, according to our contemporary's telegram, state precisely what matter was under discussion between the two Governments at the time that Yang effected his escape, but from the context we conclude that the question related to the manner of Yang's arrest. If that be so, Mr. Cockburn's explanation is, in our opinion, quite satisfactory. It will be remembered that the Seoul police, instead of applying to the British Consul to have Yang's arrest effected while he was still on the premises of his British employer, contrived to entice him away from that haven, and then arrested him beyond extraterritorial limits. This procedure, while not perhaps literally illegal, was certainly irregular, and in our opinion was distinctly unwise. If, in consequence of such an incident, an interchange of views took place between the British and the Japanese authorities, and if, while the discussion was still going on, Mr. Yang succeeded in returning to the office of the *Dai Han Mai Il Shimpō*, it was natural that Mr. Cockburn should seek special instructions before handing him over. Mr. Cockburn concludes by saying that it is his purpose to retire from the service at the close of this year, and that during his long term of duty in the Far East he has always been in sympathy with Japan, so that it is particularly painful to him to have any sentiment of hostility read into his action about this Yang affair. We (*Japan Mail*) entertain no doubt that this explanation will be found thoroughly satisfactory. The Consul-General's motives have been greatly misrepresented and distorted by certain publicists, who, interpreting his acts by the light of their own prejudices, assigned to him a position which would have been quite inconsistent with the traditional love of justice that inspires British officials.

## CHIENTAO.

A Japanese engineer who has just returned from a tour of examination in the Mouel-shan district, which forms the western part of Chientao, reports that Chinese enterprise has made great strides there during the past 12 months. Forces of police are stationed at various points; post-offices have been opened here and there, so that communications are much more convenient; the bandits who formerly infested the region have disappeared, and a large body of workmen are engaged repairing the road from Chingking to Tung-hwa, which will shorten the journey to Kilin by about one half. The western region of Chientao has not been in open dispute, but it has evidently benefited indirectly from the complication about the eastern and northern regions. China has had the wisdom to make her occupation effective, which is the first

essential to obtaining international recognition.

The *Mainichi Dempo* contains a paragraph which suggests that the Chientao affair is very far from developing an acute phase. The writer sets out by saying that, since the appointment of Count Komura to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the Japanese Government is awaiting his assumption of duty in order to reach a final settlement of the trouble. He then goes on to explain that all rumours as to reinforcements being sent to the Chinese troops in Chientao are erroneous. They evidently have their origin in a misconception. Troops have certainly moved through Chientao, but their destination has been, not the territory in dispute, but Hunchun, which is on the other side of the Tumen, being the frontier between Chinese territory and Russian. With regard to the recently heard talk of an invasion of Chientao and northern Korea by a force of insurgents under the leadership of Yi Pongyun, it is stated that the Japanese Government, acting on Korea's behalf, approached the Russian Government, since it is in Russian territory that this band of insurgents is supposed to have its headquarters. Russia's reply was most sympathetic, and her local officials issued strict orders against any assistance to, or collusion with, Yi's followers on the part of Russian subjects. The paragraph ends with a statement that the Japanese have in that vicinity a force amply sufficient to deal with any trouble.

## JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

A curious feature of Japanese journalism is the readiness with which the affairs of private commercial and industrial companies are discussed. Four very conspicuous instances of this propensity have been witnessed lately. The first had reference to the Hydro-Electric Company; the second to the Kyushu Timber Company; the third to the Osaka Glass Company, and the fourth to the Tokyo Railway Company. Next to violating the secrecy of family life there is nothing from which an English newspaper shrinks so much as inserting disquisitions about the conditions or business methods of trade or manufacturing concerns, and in no branch of daily life does the law impose severer restrictions upon officious inquisitions or injurious dissertations. But even the best Japanese journals show very little reticence in this respect, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that they allow themselves, wittingly or unwittingly, to be exploited by persons who have axes to grind or grievances to avenge. Three of the four companies mentioned above are intimately associated with foreigners, and by and by we shall certainly have the question asked whether, if foreigners interest themselves actively in the development of Japan's resources, they are to be exposed to scrutiny which is neither warranted nor impartial and often suggests vindictiveness. Probably the abuse—for by no other name can it be called—has its origin in the unfortunate fact that Japanese editors do not yet recognise responsibility for everything appearing in their columns. They still consider that certain parts of their papers may be specially exempted from scrutiny. The law is very defective if it can not set that right. At any rate the situation is that, while leading Japanese journals openly advocate joint enterprises between foreigners and their countrymen, their attitude towards all business affairs shows a degree of levity which is not encouraging.

## FINANCIAL.

Friday, August 21.

We read in the Tokyo *Asahi* that with regard to the memorial presented by the Clearing Houses to the Government, it has been practically decided that the period for collecting the *saki* tax shall be changed from March to April. If any inconvenience is entailed next year by this alteration of dates, Treasury bills will be issued or temporary accommodation will be obtained from the Bank of Japan. As to the Debt Redemption Fund, 13 million *yen* will be added to the amount now appropriated, bringing the total to 50 millions annually. Further, it has been determined, as a matter of course, that unproductive enterprises shall be curtailed to the utmost possible degree and that no new loans shall be floated in connexion with them. But the Government cannot pledge itself to refrain entirely from loans for such enterprises as railway construction or the development of the iron foundry.

Saturday, August 22.

It is announced with regard to the Treasury bills falling due on the 25th inst. that 7,900,000 *yen*, falling under the heading of the general accounts, will be repaid, and that 2,100,000 *yen* belonging to the Iron Foundry section will be rewritten. On the other hand bills totalling 18½ millions will be issued for the purposes of the tobacco monopoly at the rate of 1.7 *yen* daily interest. This means that while the Treasury pays back 5,800,000 *yen* it borrows 18½ millions, so that the net result is an additional issue of 12,700,000 *yen* worth of bills.

With regard to the new rate of interest which is 0.1 lower than the last rate, it is officially explained that this is not to be interpreted as prelude to a reduction of the Bank of Japan's rate. The fact is simply that the Government sees indications of the possibility of selling Treasury bills on improved terms, but, as to the Bank of Japan, any reduction of its rate must depend upon the rice harvest, the state of the country's foreign trade and the general financial conditions.

It would need a man of extraordinary perspicacity to piece together into an intelligible whole the various forecasts and surmises published by Tokyo journals with reference to the Cabinet's financial policy. One of the most perplexing elements of these statements is that one never can distinguish between what is mere private conjecture and what is an official dictum. Speaking broadly, there are two main factors in the situation. One is that 180 million *yen* worth of exchequer bills have to be redeemed by the close of the year 1911; the other, that the loan-bonds resulting from the nationalisation of the railways have to be handed over in less than four years, and many financiers think it necessary that the Treasury should lay in a large reserve in order to prevent sharp depreciation of stocks as a result of this large addition to the State's outstanding securities. The question is how these two factors are to be dealt with simultaneously with an increase of the Debt Redemption Fund, and great divergence of views is shown in answering the question. Our readers would merely be perplexed if we reproduced these views, and we therefore refrain from doing so, especially since the Cabinet's policy must be authoritatively announced before long.

Monday, August 24.

The Governor of the Bank of Japan, Baron Matsuo, speaking through several Tokyo newspapers, repeats the warning already

given semi-officially, namely, that the Treasury's action in reducing by one *rin* the rate of interest on its bills must not be regarded as predicting a similar step on the part of the Bank of Japan. The latter cannot lower its rate of interest without being assured of the existence of conditions which it has not yet taken steps to ascertain. The Treasury has been simply guided by the fact that as considerable sums are lying idle in the strong rooms of the banks, its bills are likely to find ready purchasers even at a reduced rate of interest.

With reference to the financial depression, Baron Matsuo naturally refrains from any hard and fast prediction. He thinks, however, that in the very near future—2 or 3 months at most—all the unsound enterprises which were started in connexion with the post-bellum boom will have passed out of existence and the sound alone will survive. When that state of affairs is reached, considerable sums will be freed for investment, and better times may be confidently expected. The Baron evidently anticipates that between the coming autumn and next spring a distinct improvement will be witnessed.

The period of conjecture about the Cabinet's financial policy, having been prolonged as far as possible, to the convenient filling of many newspaper columns, seems now likely to be changed into a period of attack. The *Hochi Shimbun* (Progressist organ) leads the way with a criticism that the Ministry's programme is one not of adjustment but of suspension. Adjustment (*seiri*) means the cutting down of unnecessary expenses and the promotion of useful undertakings, but what the Katsura Cabinet contemplates is a mere checking of the nation's progress. If we knew what the ministerial programme really is, we should be in a better position to estimate the justice of this criticism, and if the *Hochi Shimbun* knew, its criticism might be more justifiable.

The *Fiji Shimpō* takes the view that the nation welcomed the Katsura Cabinet back to office because it hoped and expected that Marquis Katsura and his colleagues would gladly seize the opportunity to atone for the mistakes they made when they were last in power. But it appears now that they shrink from any drastic measures in the matter of reducing armaments, their hands being tied by a feeling of reluctance to practically arraign the financial policy of the last Cabinet. This is denounced by the *Fiji* as a kind of concession to feminine sentiment, and it warns the Katsura Ministry that the nation will have no patience with such paltering.

The *Asahi Shimbun* takes a broad line. It asks its countrymen what reason they have to be despondent about financial affairs, and it censures their disposition to rush to extremes. At one moment they are full of optimism and ready to put their hands to any enterprise; at another, they are in the depths of pessimism and will not touch even the most promising undertakings. Yet it is the immemorial experience of the world that periods of easy money are always followed by periods of stringency, and vice versa. Europe and America are recovering from their recent depression and Japan also shows signs of renewed health. It is quite certain that she will recover soon. What then is all the present clamour about? Simply about paying off the national debts a little faster or a little slower. People seem to think that national salvation depends upon raising the redemption fund from 37 millions to 50 or 60. But such a question is of quite secondary importance.

Already ample provision is made for redeeming the debt, and nothing is now necessary except to refrain from making further additions to it.

Tuesday, August 25.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* there is something like a Cabinet crisis. It arises from the alleged fact that the Prime Minister finds himself opposed in his programme of military retrenchment by the Minister of State for War, and by Mr. Komatsu, head of the Finance Bureau in the Department of War. This retrenchment being a cardinal feature of Marquis Katsura's budgetary policy, his Excellency is represented as quite determined to carry his point, even at the cost of the retirement of the Minister of War and the head of the Finance Bureau. This is more or less confirmed by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, which, however, attributes the main difficulty to the Naval Department. At all events the *Shogyo* also alleges that a serious hitch has occurred, and that according to present appearances it will be difficult to carry out the Premier's programme in its entirety. Further the *Nippon* represents the Army officers and officials as somewhat indignant that the country's defences should be sacrificed for the sake of winning popular applause.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, on the contrary, tells quite a different story. It alleges that agreement has been practically reached with reference to all the cardinal features of the Cabinet's finance, and that a final settlement of the outlines of the Budget is looked for at the next Cabinet meeting.

Wednesday, August 26.

Tokyo journals agree in stating that, at the Cabinet Council held on the 25th inst., the outlines of the Budget were agreed to without any serious difficulty, the Minister of War giving his consent to the postponements projected in his Department's expenditure. This, it will be observed, is diametrically opposed to the double-leaded forecasts made by these journals in their issues of the 25th inst. It is not often that complete contradiction follows so quickly in the footsteps of assertion. Most people will be disposed to believe that the vital question of adjustments and postponements was discussed and determined before Marquis Katsura decided to accept office, and before his colleagues agreed to range themselves under his leadership. Some of our Tokyo contemporaries refer the unfavourable reports which circulated on the 24th inst. to official manoeuvring with the object of enhancing the value of these financial arrangements, and accentuating the reluctance of the two Services to agree to them. These journals must wish the world to believe that their country's statesmen have a great deal of petty cunning and their nationals an unusual allowance of credulity.

## THE EXHIBITION.

The *Chuo Shimbun* seems to be the great, and indeed it is the only really earnest, advocate of postponing the date fixed for the opening of the Japan Exhibition. It compares the enterprise to a garden party given by a man living in a back alley. Tokyo ought to shrink, our contemporary thinks, from exposing herself to Western nations in her present garb. She is without drains; her system of water-works is incomplete; nearly all her streets are without side-walks; she has no hotels to accommodate visitors, and altogether she is by no means in a condition to advertise her-

self. Everybody must agree as to this, but some critics condemn postponement on the ground that it would produce a bad effect abroad. As to this latter point the *Chuo* quotes that very convenient source of information, an anonymous diplomatist. He declares that Japan would not lose anything whatever in the eyes of foreign nations by postponement, as there has been more than one precedent of similar action on the part of foreign States themselves.

All the above may be true enough so far as it goes. But a great deal depends, we should think, on the period of postponement. One or two years' delay would probably be accepted without comment, but postponement for 5 or 6 years, as is now suggested, would certainly cause a great deal of astonishment. Improvements calling for such an expenditure of time ought to have been evident two years ago just as plainly as they are to-day, and the impossibility of carrying them out before 1912 should have been equally evident.

There continues to be a great deal of talk about the possible postponement of the Exhibition, but we observe that the advocates of such a step seem to be silenced for the moment at all events. The officials are quoted as scuttling the idea, and alleging that the step would greatly impair Japan's reputation. Viscount Kaneko has been interviewed, but his utterances are not altogether clear, though, according to our interpretation, he is opposed to postponement. As for Mr. Ozaki Yukio, he is most emphatic in his condemnation of the notion. He scoffs at folks who croak about the expense, and he predicts that if Tokyo has to find a few million *yen* for the purposes of preparation, it will be recouped eventually to the tune of some hundred millions.

The former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Matsuoka, has been interviewed by the *Mainichi Dempo* on the subject of postponing the Exhibition. He is radically opposed to anything of the kind. It appears from his remarks that on the part of the Ministers of Home Affairs and Finance in the last Cabinet there was some talk of postponing the Exhibition until the 50th year of Meiji (1917), but such a postponement would entirely change the character of the affair by removing it from the category of post-bellum enterprises where it was placed by its projectors. Even if the postponement were made, and if, instead of spending 10 millions on preparations, 30 or even 40 millions were laid out, the gulf between the result and the great displays of a similar character in Western countries would remain as wide as ever. There are, as a matter of fact, no real financial difficulties in the way. Out of the 10 millions to be spent, the City of Tokyo is to provide three, two are expected to be realised by the sale of tickets, and the remainder is put up by the Treasury. Five millions spread over nearly as many years can scarcely embarrass the Government. Mr. Matsuoka dwells justly upon the very injurious construction that foreign nations would give to a postponement of the Exhibition at this stage after they have been formally invited to participate and have actually taken steps accordingly.

We may mention here that the United States Commissioner, Mr. Loomis, has reached San Francisco *en route* for Japan and seems to have secured hearty co-operation on the part of the merchants and manufacturers in that city.

It is announced by the *Asahi Shimbun*, as a matter of absolute certainty, that a postponement of the Exhibition until the 50th year of Meiji has been practically decided by the Cabinet. The *Shogyo Shimpō* bears this out, and assigns as an ostensible reason the financial difficulty of properly organising the scheme, though the basic fact is that the leading members of the present Cabinet were never in favour of the enterprise, their view being that on the contemplated lines it would be neither one thing nor the other. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has been questioned on the subject, and is said to have replied that he could not give any definite answer, the matter being under debate. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, on the other hand, quotes an anonymous business-man as saying that all this talk of postponement is merely a prelude to granting a larger sum for the purposes of the Exhibition. According to this authority the Cabinet has no real desire to postpone, but in view of its general policy of retrenchment it hesitates to grant any larger subsidy while nevertheless recognising that the sum originally contemplated is too small. Hence it wishes to strengthen its hand by obtaining something like a popular demonstration against postponement.

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in declaring in their issues of the 26th inst. that it has been decided to postpone the Exhibition until 1917, so that it shall be a semi-centennial celebration marking the 50th year of the Meiji Era, in other words, of his Majesty's accession to the Throne. It will then be converted into a genuine national exhibition, and there will be plenty of time to carry out all the associated preparations. This is published by our contemporaries as though it were absolutely assured, but they add a most unlikely rider, namely, that the fact will not be officially proclaimed until after the Budget has been fully drafted, because it is from the Budget that conclusive reasons for postponement are to be obtained. We can not credit this. If the Exhibition is to be deferred, nothing, we think, could be less wise than to place finance in the forefront of the causes assigned. We can well understand that the Government, finding it impossible to divest the project of an international character, and deeming it equally impossible to organise it at such short notice on a scale commensurate with that character, sees reasons for postponement, more especially as the new date would be a very special and attractive occasion. But to tell the world that such a change of programme is suddenly to be made because a paltry sum of money can not be furnished would be to astonish believers in Japan's credit. Already the mere rumour of postponement has had a depressing effect upon the share market, and, if it be confirmed, much of the good effects of the Cabinet's financial policy will be undone. It has to be remembered, however, that the decision of this question rests with the Diet, and as the *Seiyū-kai* fathered the original project, they are scarcely likely to vote for its overthrow. Two other points deserve to be noticed; one is that Viscount Kaneko and Mr. Sakai flatly deny the rumour; the other is that unanimity on the part of the Tokyo press generally means nothing more than that they have derived their information from the same source, namely, a news agency. But it is a curious idiosyncrasy of Tokyo newspapers to refrain from all mention of these agencies, and the consequence is that the public are often completely misled.

All the Tokyo newspapers again concur in alleging that the Government has made up its mind to seek the Diet's approval for postponing the Exhibition until the year 1917. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is quoted as saying that he does not see how the requisite preparations for an international exhibition can possibly be made in time for 1912, or how anything worthy of Japan could be accomplished with the petty sum now appropriated for the purpose. As to the objection that land has already been purchased for the site, he regards that as a mere bagatelle. The land is a valuable asset which may be expected to appreciate steadily. Meanwhile the Tokyo Municipal Authorities are organising strong opposition to postponement. They have appointed a committee to wait upon the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and they purpose bringing the question before the City Assembly as well as organising popular demonstrations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks that the prevalence of this rumour has exercised a wholesome effect upon the shares of some companies, notably the Tokyo Gas, the Tokyo Electric Light and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, all of which expected to have to pay special taxes on account of the Exhibition.

On the whole, public opinion, so far as Tokyo is concerned, will range itself against the Government in this matter, assuming that the Government really entertains the intention attributed to it. The *Fuji Shimpō* writes very strongly on the subject, and declares that to postpone the Exhibition now would be like advertising to the world the embarrassed state of Japan's finances. If on the other hand it be thought that the petty sum of 5 million *yen*, which the Treasury was pledged to advance in six years under the programme, is too small, why not increase it? The loss to Japan by postponing the Exhibition will not be covered by many millions of *yen*.

Mr. Nakano Buye, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, speaks also in unequivocal terms of condemnation.

Of course the views of Tokyo, which is directly interested, must be more or less discounted. Meanwhile it has always to be remembered that the Exhibition can not be postponed without the Diet's consent, and to us it seems very unlikely that the Cabinet will invite a collision with the House of Representatives on such an issue.

#### THE CULTURE LEVEL OF THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

To our amiable contemporary the *Japan Gazette* we suggest the expediency of a little more care in reading matter with a view to criticism. In its own choice phraseology it accuses us of dirtying our own nest because we spoke of a comparatively low average of culture among certain circles in Japan. The public to which our remark applied were the sections of the foreign communities which would be likely to send their children to the proposed local school. These sections would not be wholly representative. We have more than once stated our belief that if a community equal in number to that residing at any of the treaty ports were blocked out at random from any European or American nation, the culture level of the treaty-port residents would be found much the higher.

The Crown Prince of Korea returned from Hakone to Tokyo on Aug. 27th, arriving at Shimabashi at 3.53 p.m.



## KOREA.

Friday, August 21.

The arrangements for the organisation of the Eastern Colonization Company seem to be progressing rapidly. The Committee of Establishment, consisting of 110 persons of whom 30 are Koreans, will meet in Tokyo on the 10th of September to discuss details. It is expected that the Korean members will leave Seoul on the 3rd proximo. The programme of the Company, we read, will be to deal with agriculture and finance at the outset, and subsequently to extend its operations to marine products and forestry. The *Asahi Shimbun* gives figures which suggest that a very lucrative career lies before the Company. In the matter of agricultural land, the price at present ruling in Korea is only 250 yen per cho (2½ acres), whereas the price in Japan is 600 yen, and moreover in the matter of taxation the advantage is all on Korea's side. Then, as to financial work, the rate of interest now ruling in the Korean market is 5 sen per diem, whereas in Japan the highest rate is 27 sen, so that there is here a very large margin for profitable operations. Then finally the Company will have official aid to the extent of 300,000 yen annually, so that it would be able to distribute a dividend of 6 percent. on its paid up capital, even if it realizes no profit whatever from its work, a very unlikely result. In these circumstances it is thought probable that before October, in which month the Company is to be floated, all the shares will have been taken up by the promoters and there will be no appeal to the general public.

Tokyo papers state that Lady On has decided to visit Japan in October for the purpose of meeting her son the Prince Imperial, who is now residing in Tokyo.

A strange story comes from Chemulpo that the steamer *Hokkoku Maru*, which is entrusted with the duty of protecting Japanese fishing boats in that part of Korean waters, ran ashore on Kanghwa Island on the afternoon of the 19th inst. Before the tide rose high enough to float her off she became a target for rifle-practice by a party of 300 insurgents who assembled on a neighbouring hill. There do not appear to have been any casualties, and a party of Japanese gendarmes was quickly despatched to the place.

Saturday, August 22.

The *Seoul Press* deals most effectually with the accusations of secrecy which have been preferred against the Japanese by more than one English journal in connexion with the insurrection in Korea. It says that the only time when secrecy was preserved was at the close of last spring and the beginning of this summer. The process of re-distributing the troops and gendarmes in the disaffected regions was then going on, and naturally the obvious precaution was taken of veiling these dispositions from the public. Since then, however, bulletins have been published nearly every day, showing the military operations briefly and concisely. There is nothing at all striking about these reports, for, as a matter of fact, the encounters which take place are for the most part with mere brigands. As to the criticisms founded on silence about the Japanese losses, our *Seoul* contemporary explains what we ourselves have already pointed out and what must be obvious to every thoughtful person, namely, that at one time the suppression of information as to Japanese casualties was dictated by wise prudence. But since then all fatal casualties have been, and are, regularly

published in the *Tokyo Official Gazette*. The truth is that the so-called insurgents are so ill-armed that they seldom get within range of the Japanese before the issue is decided. It results that, whereas nearly 12,000 of the insurgents have been killed since the trouble began 14 months ago, the casualties on the side of the Japanese troops have been only some 70 killed and 170 wounded. Our contemporary thinks that the casualties among the gendarmes and police have not exceeded those among the troops.

Monday, August 24.

The usual bulletin of insurrection news which appears in the *Seoul Press* of the 21st inst. shows that between the 26th of July and the 15th inst. there were 11 encounters between the insurgents and Japanese troops or gendarmes, with the result that 53 of the insurgents were killed and sundry arrests and seizures of arms were made.

Tuesday, August 25.

We learn from the *Seoul* correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* that there is an anti-Ito party among the Japanese in Seoul, and that its members have been making themselves very busy of late in anticipation of the Prince's appointment to the office of President of the Privy Council. But since it turns out that there is no truth in this rumour, and that the Resident-General's return to Korea early next month may be anticipated, the party in question are now somewhat embarrassed, and talk is heard of Viscount Sone's resignation from his present post for the purpose of entering the Cabinet. It will be observed that this correspondent indirectly hints at a connexion between Viscount Sone and the anti-Ito men, but the whole story is too vague to be worthy of much attention.

On the morning of the 24th inst. there was another outbreak in the Seoul jail. Some 30 of the prisoners attacked the wardens, and the latter were finally obliged to use their rifles, with the result that two of the prisoners were killed and one was wounded. This is the third episode which has occurred at the Seoul prison during the past few months, and the reputation of the place has suffered much in consequence.

Nothing definite is wired this morning about the Yang affair, but the *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a vague telegram saying that Messrs. Yang and Bethell have been ordered to take suitable steps with regard to the missing money. Considering that Mr. Bethell has not been arrested, and is not officially included in the accusation against Mr. Yang, this telegram is difficult to interpret.

It is stated that, according to reports received from the various provinces in Korea, the rice crop this year promises to be exceptionally fine. The fact has been reported formally to the Emperor.

Wednesday, August 26.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires that Baron Dr. Sato has made a careful examination of Mr. Yang, who is now in hospital, and has found that he is suffering from a slight catarrh of the stomach, which is a common complaint among the Koreans. The correspondent adds that the statements circulated about Yang's condition are thus proved to have been falsehoods. If this correspondent had said "exaggerations" instead of "falsehoods" we should have been inclined to agree with him, because in the excitement produced by Yang's arrest and by its collateral possibilities the judgment of people on the spot was not unlikely to be more or less warped. But it has to be re-

membered that Dr. Sato's examination of Mr. Yang took place nearly a fortnight after his escape from prison, and if he is afflicted with catarrh of the stomach, it may have been greatly accentuated by his incarceration, although the acute symptoms had yielded to treatment before his examination by the eminent Japanese physician.

There is a somewhat obscure telegram from Seoul published by the *Hochi Shimbun*. It says that the Committee of the National Dept Redemption Society has held a meeting and has determined that an accurate account of the disposal of the monies collected shall be furnished within the space of one week. The Committee has further removed the names of Mr. Bethell and Mr. Yang from the rôle of membership, and the telegram concludes by saying that there is considerable excitement. The obscure feature of the message is its reference to the accounts of the Fund. We do not gather by whom these accounts are to be compiled, but we presume that as the names of Messrs. Bethell and Yang have been removed from the list, it is not to them that the Committee addresses itself when called for a statement of the disposition of the money.

Thursday, August 27.

Certainly the editor of the *Dai Ihan Min-I Shimpō* has attained a notoriety which he never could have reasonably expected. The state of his health now occupies the telegraph wires. The public has already been informed that Baron Dr. Sato had pronounced him to be suffering merely from a slight form of chronic catarrh of the stomach, and the cable now adds that, according to the eminent Japanese physician, Mr. Yang's heart and lungs are quite sound, but that he possibly suffers from a trifling headache. This must be pleasant news for Yang himself in one sense, but it gives rather a silly appearance to the shocking accounts published by his friends while he was still in jail.

Two encounters are reported between Japanese troops and insurgents on the 24th and 26th inst., dates which seem a little apocryphal, for hitherto such a remarkably rapid transmission of news has never taken place with regard to the insurgents. However, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is responsible. One of the encounters was in Kyongsando and the other in southern Chhollado. Twenty-two insurgents were killed in each case.

## COUNT KOMURA.

Count Komura has arrived at Shimono-seki and has been subjected to the usual ordeal of newspaper interviewers. His Excellency seems to have been very cautious in his utterances. He declined altogether to speak of the state of political affairs in Europe, and confined himself to saying that the frequent goings and comings of crowned heads is not without significance. He went on to say that in passing through Paris he had conferred with the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Kurino, and in Vienna with the latter's colleague, Baron Uchida, but he could not make it convenient to visit Berlin. It had given him supreme satisfaction to observe the markedly changed character of Russia's mood towards his country, and he spoke in the warmest terms of the treatment tendered to him, and of the welcome he had received. The Russian Government had given him a special carriage on the railway from Moscow to Changchun, and he had had an opportunity of seeing and

appreciating the improved condition of the Siberian Railway. The great feature of his journey had been his meeting with Count de Witte and Mr. Iswolsky. With the latter he had exchanged views on an important topic. The Emperor was absent from St. Petersburg at the time of Count Komura's arrival in that city, and he had consequently failed to have the honour of an audience.

Count Komura, on his journey through the Inland Sea by the *Tetsurei Maru* afforded an unique opportunity to the interviewers. He is quoted as having made some interesting remarks about newspapers. The American press does not receive any encomium at his hands. He thinks that the great majority of American journals deal in sensation, and concern themselves only with catering to the taste of the masses. Unfortunately the English press has been tainted by the same spirit. Even the *Standard* has descended from its old pedestal of eminent respectability. The *Times* alone maintains its ancient standard. No paper can compare with it in point of influence. Of late its foreign department has shown some signs of slackness, but probably that is owing to the absence of Mr. Chirol, who has been sick for nearly three months. Incomparable as *The Times* is, however, it has a circulation of only 50,000, whereas the *Daily Mail*, which lays itself out to cater for the lower orders, is said to sell some 900,000 copies. The *Daily Telegraph* also has 200,000 buyers and *The Standard* about 100,000. Nothing is more regrettable than the decadence of such magazines as the *Fortnightly* and the *Contemporary*. Great men like Gladstone, Morley etc., used formerly to contribute to these periodicals, but now their pages are filled with articles by men who have studied only how to please the passing fancies of the public. As for the European journals, Count Komura expresses profound astonishment at the stories they tell. He alludes in particular to the recent rumour, which was telegraphed all over the world, East as well as West, to the effect that during the manoeuvres of the British Channel Squadron, the Kaiser's yacht had suddenly made its appearance, and steamed round the ships of the Fleet. That is just the kind of sensational canard that finds favour, the features that commend it being that it is at once highly interesting and quite credible by thoughtless folks.

Mr. Heki, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, was travelling by the same steamer to Tokyo preparatory to taking up his duties as Minister to Chili. He added some comments about the German press. In his opinion there is no country in the world where the Government makes such use of newspapers as in Germany. There is hardly a journal of any importance that is not a semi official organ. Compared with the English and American papers the advantage is with the Germans in point of gravity.

We may mention that Mr. Heki contradicts in most emphatic terms an impression not uncommonly held in Japan that Germany is unfriendly to this country. That is a great mistake. The very opposite is the truth. As for Germany's progress in manufactures and art, it can not be spoken of too enthusiastically. A great deal of the impetus is due to the Emperor. His activity is something almost marvellous. There is no sphere of national life which does not feel his encouragement. He is entirely *sans facons*. Mr. Heki relates how his Majesty paid a visit one day to the Japanese Embassy, and how on an-

other occasion the Kaiser greeted him, Mr. Heki, with *o-hayo*, which was laughingly construed as representing his Majesty's knowledge of the Japanese language. As for the hostile feeling between Germany and England, it is happily being lived down by the good sense of the two nations, but as it is a sentiment of old standing its complete eradication must be a matter of time.

#### FIGHTING THE INSURGENTS IN KOREA.

The Japanese troops and gendarmes in Korea owe a debt of gratitude to their profoundly wise newspaper critic in Yokohama, the *Japan Gazette*, for pointing out the necessity of fully recognising the identity of Korean insurgents before opening fire on them. It is not enough that the Koreans should assemble in parties which offer armed resistance, not is it enough that their movements should be under clear observation with the field-glasses which staff officers of a well equipped army always carry. There is a special element in this affair. It is that the Koreans do not possess far-ranging arms of precision, but only matchlocks or inferior rifles of old pattern which can not inflict fatal injury at longer distances than from two to three hundred yards. If they carried good modern rifles, it would of course be quite *en rigle* to identify them by the usual methods. But since they are so poorly equipped it is necessary to move within much shorter range of them before concluding that they are insurgents. There is no occasion for the Japanese to apply the ordinary processes of reasoning to this warning. They need not puzzle themselves to explain why a body of troops, before opening fire on an advancing enemy, is bound to ascertain the exact nature and pattern of the arms he carries. All that kind of thinking has been done for them by the Yokohama critic, whose knowledge of field operations is exhaustive. The fact must be accepted as incontrovertible that the power of human vision is limited by the nature of its object's armament, and that much closer observation is needed to recognise the disposition of a man carrying a matchlock than the character of a man carrying a long-range rifle.

We observe that our industrious contemporary the *Japan Herald* is engaged in a very perturbed search for the truth about the Korean insurrection, and we would gladly render assistance in the arduous quest, did we not lie under the politely preferred charge of "deliberately attempting to hoodwink the public as to the real conditions in the peninsula." Still it seems worth while to point out that what was quite consistent with facts a month ago may require modification in the circumstances of to day. There is just a possibility, is there not, that whereas insurgents may still have been going pretty strong in the middle of July, their resistance may have waned to a very desultory kind of business by the middle of August? If our benign contemporary be not too much flustered by the exigencies of his search after truth, he might be able to comprehend the proposition that a Korean insurrection, never in its palmiest days a particularly puissant affair, can scarcely be perennial, that it must "slow down" at some period of its career, and that a publicist who represents it as moribund when that final period has arrived, is not necessarily contradicting the statements he made about it before it had fully entered the declining grade. After all, if it be true, as the *Seoul Press* alleges, that some 12,000 Koreans

have bit the dust during the 15 months of the insurrection's duration, the unhappy folks ought to be growing a little tired by this time. They can not have many more men to sacrifice, and, therefore, even at the risk of being again arraigned on the count of "deliberate hoodwinking," we venture to repeat the assertion, made in these columns ten days ago, that, under the guidance of common sense and high authority, we believe the insurrection to have dwindled down to comparatively insignificant dimensions. Finally, without desiring to seem at all inquisitive, we should like to ask why either our informant or ourselves should be suspected of a desire to misrepresent the facts of this insurrection, and why we should be courteously accused of "deliberately attempting to hoodwink the public." We fear that our picturesquely plain-spoken contemporary will find difficulty in carrying his search for truth to a satisfactory issue if he regards as designing romancers all the persons he encounters *en route*.

#### THE "MIYE MARU."

A very pitiful account of the adventures of the *Miye Maru's* crew is given by Takano Takejiro, one of the 28 men released (including an American citizen) who have reached Tsuruga on their way back from Vladivostok. He says that the whole of the crew on arriving at Nicolaiask were thrust into an indescribably dirty prison, and were allowed only a sum equivalent to 13 *sen* Japanese for purchasing their daily food, so that they had to subsist on a few slices of bread. In fact, they were treated like the worst of criminals, although the charge against them was only poaching, and it had not yet been proved. When the day came for marching them down to the quay to go on board the *Silka*, they were driven through the streets, which were knee-deep in mud, by a detachment of Cossacks, who freely used the butts of their rifles to accelerate the pace of the prisoners by pushing and pounding. During this process the head of one party was laid open by a clubbed rifle, and the sight so infuriated another Japanese that he began to throw stones and inflicted a slight injury on one of the escort. The party was then marched back and confined with greater rigour than ever, being shut into a cemented chamber where they had nothing but their own overcoats to lie on, and where they received for daily provisions only a small modicum of bread. Gradually they fell ill with dysentery owing to the confinement and the polluted atmosphere, but their sickness brought no relaxation of prison discipline. One day a Russian officer and a small detachment of soldiers arrived. They singled out 8 of the crew, placed them in a group and photographed them. The prisoners had no idea what this portended, but subsequently the photographed men were arraigned before a court-martial, and only two of them rejoined their comrades with the news that the other six had been condemned to death.

The above details are published in nearly all the Tokyo journals, and it seems only fair to reproduce them here, though the incident may be said to have been disposed of. Doubtless the man who tells the story puts a good deal of personal equation into it, but, even when full allowances are made on that score, there remains enough to suggest that Russian prisons and the treatment of prisoners by Russians leave a good deal to be desired.

## CHINA.

Friday, August 21.

It was supposed some time ago that the telegraphic questions at issue between China and Japan would be settled at the International Telegraph Union Conference recently held in Lisbon. But we now gather that the discussion of the matter will take place in Japan, whither China will send representatives.

The bandits in Mongolia are reported to be very busy. Possibly having found that Manchuria was growing too hot for them they have crossed over into Mongolia, though indeed the latter country has never been free from this pest. We now read that in the recent raid on a train in Manchuria two Chinese subjects and one Japanese were wounded, and that the Japanese is not expected to recover.

Saturday, August 22.

The truth is difficult to decipher about the recent alleged case of smuggling arms and ammunition into the province of Fuhkien. The local correspondent of the *North China Daily News* sends to that journal the following version of that affair:—

The two sailing ships which were recently arrested at Ch'uan-chou, Fuhkien, on the charge of gun-running, have arrived at Amoy with a Chinese gun-boat as an escort; the two Japanese who were on board the ships when the latter were arrested have been brought before the Amoy authorities and, as the men were passengers and had no connexion whatever with the case, they have been released.

On the other hand Tokyo papers publish telegrams saying that an investigation is about to be held at Amoy and that it will probably have to be ultimately carried to Peking.

Sunday, August 23.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to add to the number of colleges included in the Peking University, and to organise the whole after the Japanese models. Two delegates are to be sent to Japan for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the buildings and the system of the Imperial University in Tokyo.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that it has been resolved to raise a foreign loan for the redemption of the Lu-Han Railway by hypothecating the post-office revenues of the three Provinces Pechili, Hupeh and Kiangsu.

Monday, August 24.

The *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* have telegrams from Amoy via Shanghai, saying that the arms which were secretly landed at Chingchow in Fuhkien have been released, but the two vessels have been confiscated. This is difficult to understand, for if there was any violation of the loan, it had to do with the arms and ammunition. Assume the latter to have been carried in the course of lawful trade and the innocence of this carrier follows necessarily.

Kilin and the Amur region are anxious to have a hand in the preparations for a Chinese National Assembly. They have memorialized the Throne, praying to be allowed to send delegates to the Council in Peking.

The storm which visited South Manchuria on the 20th instant seems to have done much damage to the Railway, especially in the vicinity of Telisu and Shunyochin. It is also stated that the waters of the Amur and the Sungari have risen to an exceptional height, and that inundations are apprehended.

Tuesday, August 25.

If telegrams from Mukden may be trusted,

there is at length a prospect of settling the long outstanding question of the Yalu Timber Enterprise. We read that the main point hitherto in dispute has been the period of validity in the case of the arrangements between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. The Convention says that the enterprise shall be transferred to private hands 10 years after its inception, and the Chinese authorities at Mukden were desirous of arranging that the regulations now enacted should cease to have binding force on the expiration of that period. But the Japanese Plenipotentiaries wished that certain parts of the covenant now entered into should remain valid throughout the whole 25 years of the Convention's existence. The latest news is that Mr. Tang Shaof, who recently returned to Mukden from Peking, has acceded to the Japanese view, and thus it may be expected that a few more conferences will see the completion of the agreement, and that it will be published early next month.

Wednesday, August 26.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a message from Peking saying that his Excellency Wu Tingfang, Chinese Representative in Washington, has sent a secret telegram to his Government the gist of which is approval of the idea of an alliance between China and the United States in consideration of the benevolence shown by the latter in restoring a part of the Boxer indemnity, and in consideration of the advantages that such an alliance would offer for restraining the ambitions of certain Powers.

If the above was a secret telegram, we should like to know how the contents became known to the correspondent of the Tokyo journal. Men who get access to important and secret State documents and who in publishing them announce their secret character, can not expect to be taken literally. One is much more disposed to attach credence to the Peking correspondence of the *Jiji Shimpō* which says that by the majority of foreigners in that city the talk of a Sino-American alliance is regarded as empty babble, and the idea of its being promoted by Wu Tingfang is considered ridiculous. In governmental circles, however, the "smart party," who represent a very small section, are disposed to believe in the story, and some of the vernacular newspapers endorse it. It is easy to see that such a consummation would be very welcome to many Chinese.

The public has been led to believe by reports emanating from Amoy that a diplomatic question would ultimately arise out of the seizure of arms carried by two junks to Chingchow, but there does not seem to be any reason to apprehend that the affair will assume such magnitude. The two junks cleared from Kelung carrying 12,000 stand of small arms, according to some authorities, 8,000 according to others. Whatever the exact number may be, however, the claim of the junk-owners is that the arms were imported, not as serviceable weapons, but as scrap-iron; and the Kelung harbour authorities allege that they gave clearance to the junks on the strength of that description of the rifles. This is confirmed by a statement that on careful examination the arms were found to be quite useless for fighting purposes, with the exception of 2,000 stand, which, if repaired, might prove temporarily serviceable. The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams say that, had the Chinese authorities treated the matter in a moderate spirit, there need not have been any complication, but at present there is

an extravagant disposition to regard with suspicion every transaction into which arms enter. We are bound to say, however, that the Chinese may well be excused for closely scrutinising this scrap-iron claim. To unsophisticated ears it sounds rather hollow.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Canton say that the anti-Japanese spirit, which had been somewhat chilled by the recent inundations and storms, has burst into fresh flame. The local newspapers have combined to renew their attacks upon Japan, and the inhabitants have held meetings at which it was determined to place the boycott on a stricter footing than ever. This correspondent alleges that the relief sent by the Japanese to the sufferers from the inundations has had effects directly contrary to what might have been expected. The Chinese have interpreted it as a studied endeavour to buy off the boycott by a cheap display of charitable intention. All this is very unfortunate. One does not see where the trouble is to end, and it is difficult to think that if the Canton local authorities were animated by any feeling of friendship towards Japan, they would be unable to check this spirit of enmity.

Thursday, August 27.

The Belgian Government is said to have applied to the Waiwupu for a special Belgian settlement in the Yangtze valley, at Hankow for choice. The Viceroy concerned has been instructed to make the necessary investigations. Considering the active part taken by Belgium in the finance and commerce of the Far East, it seems natural that she should entertain the above idea, but on the other hand the number of her subjects residing in the Yangtze valley is scarcely sufficient to warrant an independent settlement.

The *Mainichi Dempo* is informed from Shanghai that the shareholders in the Chinese Telegraph Company have yielded to official pressure, and disposed of their shares to the Communications Bureau at a price of about 170 dollars. Those who took this step at an early stage of the proceedings realized 180 dollars. They were wise in their generation. It is stated that the Bureau contemplates extensive reforms.

His Excellency, Mr. Cheng, Viceroy of Hukwan, is stated to have memorialized the Central Government in favour of establishing local factories for the manufacture of foreign paper and nails. His Excellency is represented as having become alarmed by the large import of these articles which has taken place of late. He considers that by some occult process the rights of China are menaced with invasion.

Telegrams received in Tokyo say that the Chingchow affair has been settled on the basis of confiscation of the arms and ammunition by the Chinese authorities. It is difficult to know what the two junks were really carrying. The first account spoke of a large quantity of ammunition as well as of arms, but subsequently nothing was heard of except scrap-iron rifles. Now in the end, however, we return to ammunition, and the fact seems to dispose of the scrap-iron plea, for even the most credulous person must hesitate to associate ammunition with useless rifles. It remains to be seen therefore on what ground the Kelung harbour officials granted clearance to these two junks.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* sends, under date of August 12th, the following account of the results of the recent typhoon in Canton:—

A few days ago the Viceroy was ordered from Peking to collect the facts and make a clear repre-



sentation of the damage done by the typhoon to the city and neighbourhood of Canton. The injury shows that more than eight hundred boats and junks were lost. Several guardboats also were destroyed; one of their captains and about thirty soldiers and marines were drowned. Thirty steam-launches belonging to business firms either sank outright or were very badly damaged, while four revenue cutters, belonging to the Salt Commissioner, were destroyed. The exact number of lives lost cannot be known, but it is put down at several hundreds, and will probably be left at this uncertain figure. These statistics refer to Canton and the immediate neighbourhood only, for it is stated by the Viceroy, in his dispatch to Peking, that he is making further inquiries into the condition of affairs in some of the country districts around the city, and he finds things in these neighbourhoods, though not so appalling as they are in Canton, quite bad enough, and there are many people in need of help.

After all, since the breach was healed between the Conservatives and the Liberals, or between those who opposed women and girls taking part in the sales at the bazaar and those who were strongly in favour of this innovation, the work has gone on merrily, and the result is splendid. I see that the total of the subscriptions given by the local officials amounts to about \$7,000. Of this sum the Viceroy heads the list with \$1,000. Large sums also have been given by individual Chinese, among whom two have been most conspicuous. One has given altogether about \$170,000. The other, though not approaching this large amount, has given what, were it not eclipsed by this sum, would be called a princely donation. It is not possible yet to ascertain what the grand total will be for the relief of the sufferers from the floods, but it may safely be affirmed that there will be many lacs of dollars secured. It will all be needed ere the dykes are rebuilt, and the people put back in possession of their fields and houses, with a little seed corn given to the farmers with which to start again.

#### PRINCE ITO.

Each occasion of Prince Ito's return to Japan from Seoul has inspired rumours as to his retirement from the office of Resident-General, and the present occasion has not been any exception to the rule. This time, indeed, exceptional credence seems to have been given to the rumour, and there has been corresponding anxiety not only in Japanese official circles, but also among all the Koreans who have thrown in their lot with the cause of reform. It is now stated that these apprehensions have been allayed by the Prince's recent utterances at Maiko; utterances which, though not absolutely definite, were sufficiently explicit to warrant the conclusion that his Highness intends not to turn his back upon his Korean task until he has carried things to completion. It has been a work of incalculable difficulty. In normal circumstances, the introduction of reforms in a country where they were so badly needed, and by a Power so closely interested as Japan, ought to have been capable of tolerably easy achievement. But it has happened unfortunately that this work synchronised with a time when Japan had to run the gauntlet of exceptionally adverse Occidental opinion, and had to endure attacks and aspersions so insistent and so unreasoning that whatever she did in Korea, or anywhere else, was misconstrued and harshly judged. This extraordinary state of affairs created an opportunity for a small band of foreign agitators to make Korea their headquarters, and to organise a crusade against Japan, which, whatever may have been the real motives inspiring it, was disfigured by bias so vindictive as to be little short of scandalous. A campaign of the kind would have been at once discounted by public opinion had not it coincided with Japan's momentary unpopularity, but it derived strength from fortuitous association with the accidents of the time, and how much it complicated the Resident General's task can be appreciated by any thoughtful onlooker. It is true that Prince Ito himself has escaped direct attack. His

reputation as a statesman stands too high to be assailed by the little publicists who have been seeking the bubble notoriety in the Korean field. But they have not hesitated to attack his work and to impugn his wisdom. It would therefore be a great pity if he abandoned his task before the world has been compelled to acknowledge his success, and before Korea has been carried far enough along the path of progress to put an end to her potentialities as a disturber of the peace of the East.

The recent journey of the Korean Prince Imperial in company with Prince Ito seems to have produced a very good effect in Korea where daily accounts of his Imperial Highness' doings have been published. The Emperor of Korea is said to have sent decorations to the various Governors of prefectures which were visited by the Imperial party, and the ex-Emperor has addressed Prince Ito in a warm telegram despatched in his Majesty's name. This telegram begins by inquiring after Prince Ito's health during the hot season, and goes on to express gratitude for the opportunity which the Crown Prince has been given of familiarising himself with men and things on a wide scale. Prince Ito has replied, thanking the ex-Emperor for his gracious inquiries, assuring him that the Crown Prince has enjoyed his trip and is in excellent health, and concluding by saying that the party has returned to Oiso, where the Crown Prince will spend a few days at Prince Ito's sea-side villa.

#### THE YANG AFFAIR.

We observe with much regret that the *Japan Gazette* is deliberately seeking to drag inter-racial prejudices into the case of the Korean subject, Mr. Yang, who is charged with embezzlement of money entrusted to his care. It devotes a column and a half in its issue of the 19th instant to marshalling reasons for suspecting that Yang's arrest and arraignment were dictated solely by a vindictive desire on the part of the Japanese Authorities to be avenged on him because in the Bethell trial he gave evidence unpalatable to the prosecution. In other words, the Japanese judicial officials who have been engaged in Yang's preliminary examination, and the Japanese Resident in Seoul who is endeavouring to obtain his surrender of to justice, are distinctly accused by the *Japan Gazette* of trumping up a criminal charge against an innocent man and seeking to procure for him the fate of a felon, solely in obedience to their malicious anger because he ventured to tell unwelcome truths in a court of law. Even in the days when the Treaty-Revision contest was at its height and when the foreign residents were readiest to listen to anything which might discredit Japan, we do not remember that such a gross insult was ever offered to the Japanese authorities. Is there anything in the modern history of this country to warrant such opprobrious assaults? One has only to consider what kind of outcry would be raised were the case reversed, and were British officials the butt of similar accusations at Japanese hands. It is quite plain that there never can be anything like genuine friendship between the British residents and the people among whom they live while such shameless insults are levelled at the head of the Japanese judicial and administrative authorities by a local English newspaper professing to speak on behalf of the British community. We trust, however, that it is

not necessary to assure the Japanese that ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred utterly condemn such mischievous writing, and that it no more represents British ideas than the *New York Herald* represents American public opinion. The British Consul-General in Seoul is almost equally insulted when he is depicted as harbouring the above suspicions and officially acting on them. That the *Japan Gazette*, while reading these unworthy motives into his procedure, should applaud his "championship of British treaty-rights," is on a par with the singular confusion of ideas which leads that journal to class embezzlement of money as a "political offence." We say nothing of the gross indecency of thus attempting to discredit and hold up to public opprobrium the prosecution in a case *sub judice*. That offence seems insignificant in its context of unblushing slander.

#### INDIA.

The world has been hearing much lately of disaffection in India. From a leading article in the *Indian Mirror* we take some extracts which exhibit the Indian character in another light:—

All that is happening at this moment is a clear warning from God against the false course which some of our countrymen have taken. If we are wise, we should profit by our recent experiences and proceed at once to lay out a carefully thought-out programme of our national work. If we wish to rise as a nation, we should try first and foremost to develop a healthy national character. We must candidly confess our errors and shortcomings, and be determined to remove them. It is childish to talk of our nationalism, when we know that we have more national shortcomings than national virtues to our credit. The Japanese and the Chinese are making rapid progress, because they are mindful of the lessons which they obtain from the progressive nations of the West. They are not hampered by any caste system, and have few foolish prejudices. They are freely going to foreign countries for educational and business purposes, and thousands have even settled down in foreign lands, where they are earning a comfortable livelihood. They go to foreign countries to pick up the best things in their institutions, and to introduce them, gradually into their own countries. Far from setting up an attitude of antagonism towards the West, they are trying to assimilate the best Western ideals with their own. About 36 years ago, Japan sent 60 experts to different parts of the world to study the institutions there. She also brought some of the best men from the West to teach her people all that was necessary for their advancement as a nation. China is doing exactly what Japan has done. What are we doing to uplift ourselves as a nation? Are we fit to hold a candle either to the Japanese or the Chinese in national work? All we are doing is clamouring for the moon. A misguided section of our people have got the idea that bomb-throwing will bring about the salvation of India. What delusion!

China and Japan owe their rise to India, because India gave them Buddhism. By a peculiar irony of fate, Buddhism has now been almost forgotten in its land of birth, which Hinduism is being dragged down by bigoted notions on one side, and false teachings on the other. We give it as a solemn truth that unless we purge our religion of its impurities and put our social system on a proper basis, we are doomed as a nation. It is a pity that so few of us pay any attention to these important problems. Those who are shrieking "Swaraj" are at present the greatest opponents of national progress. They are turning everything upside down, and creating a condition of things which can bode no good to the people or the country. If we should rise as a nation, we must give our attention for the present chiefly to our social and religious needs. Our great bane at this moment seems to be that we do not think for ourselves, but are carried away by imagination and sensationalism. Sensationalism, indeed, has become the essence of our existence. No wonder we see false prophets, dangerous teachers, and, worst of all, revolutionaries and assassins around us. This is fine, straightforward writing. It inspires us with new respect for the Indian.

The American transport *Thomas* with 400 soldiers arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 20th on her way home from Manila.

# THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND KOREA.

Unexpected interest attaches to the Treaty between Great Britain and Korea in view of events now occurring in Seoul. The question is, has the British Consul-General in Seoul competence to refuse compliance with a demand duly presented by the proper Korean authorities for the arrest and surrender of a Korean subject? That is the whole case in a nut-shell. Whether the Korean subject be an employee or not an employee of a British subject has nothing to do with the matter, for from first to last the Treaty prescribes no special procedure with respect to such employees: it merely provides that their unrestricted services may be obtained. Thus the question is entirely without complications, and the answer to it is furnished by the 9th article of the Treaty which says:—

If a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject or on board a British merchant vessel, the British Consular Authorities, on receiving an application from the Korean authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But without the consent of the proper British Consular authority no Korean officer shall enter the premises of any British subject without his consent, or go on board any British ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

Treaties are not always remarkable for lucidity, but the above article leaves no room for doubt. It provides two things: first, that British ships or the premises of British subjects shall not become asylums for Korean subjects accused of law-breaking; and, secondly, that such ships and such premises shall be secure against arbitrary entry. No discretion whatever is reserved to the British Consular Authority in the matter of extradition. He is absolutely bound to "take steps to have" the accused "arrested and handed over." He is not entitled to make any scrutiny into the circumstances of the case. His inquiry must be limited to assuring himself that the application for extradition comes from the duly constituted Korean Authorities. That fact once ascertained, he must take steps for the apprehension and delivery of the Korean subject applied for. On the other hand, Korean officials are not entitled to board a British ship without the consent of the officer in charge or to enter the premises of a British subject without the latter's consent, unless the consent of the British Consul has been already obtained. This, it is quite obvious, does not endow the British Consul with any discretionary power as to the matter dealt with in the first clause. The first clause imposes on the Consul the imperative duty of arresting and delivering, on receipt of due application, any Korean subject charged with an offence against the law of the land who may have taken refuge in a British residence or a British ship; the second clause forbids Korean officials to make such arrests on their own authority unless the British Consul delegates the duty to them, or unless the British resident or the officer in charge of the ship shall have given his consent. From first to last there is not one word which can be construed as investing the British Consul with discretionary power except in the matter of authorizing Korean officials to enter the premises of British subjects in despite of the latter's objection, or to board British ships in despite of their master's veto. The Consul has to make the arrest if he is duly asked to do so, but he has discretionary power as to the method of making it.

Allusion may be made to one strange

misconception published in connexion with this case. It is that, according to the Treaty, Mr. Yang, "after arrest and during his trial, was entitled to have a Consular representative present to watch over his interests." What the Treaty says is this:—

In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Korean or British Courts in Korea, a properly authorized official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

A very little care in reading this article would have prevented the above misconception. The "properly authorized official" whose presence is provided for must be "of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor." The prosecutor in Yang's case was the Korean procurator. What the article provides is that when a British (or Korean) subject brings an action or lays a charge against a Korean (or British) subject in a court of the nationality of the defendant or the accused, a "properly authorized" British (or Korean) official may attend to watch the case in the interests of the plaintiff or prosecutor. The article does not touch Yang's case at all.

## THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Count Komura's resumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is evidently expected to inaugurate a policy of frank friendship with Russia and China. Of course, in China's case there are still several questions to be disposed of, and it is possible that Count Komura may see his way to making such concessions as will entirely win China's complacence. But we are bound to say that, so far as the past is concerned, the Japanese nation itself is a great deal more to blame in our opinion than are its statesmen. The *Tatsu Maru* affair has been the main source of friction, and its effects are still felt. But it must be fresh in the minds of everybody that had Count Hayashi been swayed by the loud cry of indignation which the press unanimously raised when it was known that Chinese naval officers had unlawfully seized a Japanese ship and hauled down the Japanese flag, a much more drastic line of policy would have been adopted by Tokyo. Even assuming that the *Tatsu Maru* was in Chinese territorial waters at the time of her seizure, Chinese officials had no right whatever to lay hands on her, and still less had they any right to haul down her colours. Had this happened to a British ship, the British Government's immediate intimation would have been, "release the ship and restore her colours. After those wrongs are righted we can begin to talk about smuggled arms." That was the very least called for by the Japanese press, but Count Hayashi was satisfied with a good deal less, since he practically left the matter in the hands of the British Minister to settle. Thus in this matter Japan must be admitted to have behaved with distinct leniency. Then there is the Fakumen affair, about which all that need be said is that Japan is merely asserting a treaty right which no Western Government situated as she is would dream of waiving. Every impartial observer must see that China's object is to compete in every practical way with Japanese enterprise in Manchuria, and, if possible, to disgust the Japanese with the whole undertaking. It is hard to see how Japan could have behaved differently in these two matters, nor can any one allege that in her assertion of Korea's claims in Chientao there has been the smallest element of peremptoriness or defiance. Nevertheless, Count Komura's

return to power opens the way to a new departure, and, being a man of great ability, he is not unlikely to utilize the occasion successfully, though how the thing is to be accomplished one does not immediately see.

As to Russia, there has already been a steady growth of good feeling for the past few months between her and Japan, so that Count Komura will not have much difficulty in that direction. It is confidently asserted that on his recent visit to Moscow he practically pledged his country to join the Behring Sea Convention, a step which would certainly remove many occasions of friction between the two countries. Most of our readers are probably aware that the Behring Sea Convention fixes the limit of territorial waters for purposes of fishery protection at 30 nautical miles, instead of the 3 miles everywhere recognised by international law. The situation at present is that, while neither British, nor Russian, nor American vessels can carry on palagic fishing within 30 miles of the northern coasts, Japanese vessels can engage in the same enterprise 27 miles nearer. That is a very invidious state of affairs, and it naturally creates much resentment among the fishermen of the three nationalities who have signed the Convention. If Japan can see her way to joining, she will certainly make a large contribution to the cause of neighbourly friendship. We read with regret in Tokyo papers that the officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are opposed to the project, and as Baron Oura is a very strong man, his opposition would count for much. But since the question is whether or not Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in operations which America, Russia and England regard as injurious to their interests, it is permissible to hope that Count Komura's policy will carry the day.

## THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

The *Shanghai Mercury* publishes a new batch of long telegrams from London with reference to the Fakumen Railway. These telegrams quote the *Westminster Gazette* and the *East Anglian Times* of Ipswich. The former journal speaks of the proposed line as 50 miles distant from the Japanese railway, and insists that the alternative plan of building a branch of the South Manchuria Railway to Fakumen is obviously unpractical, as goods would thereby be compelled to travel round two sides of a triangle instead of one in order to reach their destination. As for the Ipswich journal, it declares that Japan is obviously pursuing the same selfish policy as that formerly followed by Russia in Manchuria. The telegrams to the Shanghai paper speak of all the English provincial press as being up in arms, but they quote only the *East Anglian Times*. It cannot be denied that the British and Chinese Corporation is carrying on its campaign with admirable vigour from the point of view of organised fighting. But from the point of view of justice and international relations it seems distinctly regrettable that a question of a little pecuniary gain to a syndicate should be converted into a mischievous political weapon. The only difference between Japan's procedure in regard to the Fakumen line and the procedure of other Powers similarly interested in Chinese railways is that China is attempting to ignore her agreement with Japan, whereas she has made no such attempt in the case of other States. One point which excites some collateral

curiosity is the source from which the *Shanghai Mercury* receives these long telegrams. Our contemporary is greatly to be congratulated upon its costly enterprise, but we are perplexed to understand why it should have chosen this one particular occasion for such a feat of news-collecting.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo*, which writes in a tone suggesting discontent, that Japan had it in contemplation to make some concession with regard to the Fakumen Railway. She does not admit that anything in her previous attitude has been unwarranted by her treaty with China, but for the sake of neighbourly relations, she is not unwilling to make some compromise. Our contemporary hints at another railway concession being thrown into the scale, but there is nothing to intimate the locality of the concession. It is added that Japan's plans will not take definite shape until careful conferences have been held between the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and for Communications, and the new Japanese Representative in Peking. We give this rumour for what it may be worth. It would be very welcome news to learn that this Fakumen problem had been solved. There has been a singular determination on the part of Englishmen to take a one-sided view of the matter, and we can only conclude that they have been influenced by the untiring campaign which the concessionaires have carried on. The fact is, however, that English public opinion may be said to have pronounced against Japan in this matter, and if Count Komura can devise some means of correcting the situation, he will be acting wisely.

#### BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

The proposal to establish a standing fund of £100,000,000 for the necessities—which may be taken to read emergencies—of the British Navy is one which, if put into practice, means more for the maintenance of British Naval Power than an announcement to build a few additional battleships. To close observers of the Naval Situation in Western Europe it has long been evident that for England to maintain the two-Power standard in any real sense strong measures would have to be taken, and that quickly. The extraordinary efforts made by Germany to overtake at the earliest possible date the British strength in battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, as evinced by the latest emendation of the ambitious programme of 1906, are such as no reader of the signs of the times can afford to ignore. The effect of the new scheme, by which the efficiency age of every German battleship has been reduced from 25 years to 20, is to increase automatically the number of ships to be laid down each year. Thus in 1908 provision is made for five large armoured vessels, and in 1909 four. In no single year has this number of "capital" ships been exceeded or even reached by Great Britain. It follows therefore that the temporary lead gained by Great Britain when the *Dreadnought* type was initiated would soon be lost.

In these circumstances the present Liberal Ministry finds itself confronted by an awkward situation. On the one hand, the advanced Radical and Labour sections of their supporters are clamouring for the reduction of armaments and the passing of costly domestic reform schemes in lieu thereof. On the other, stand the Imperialistic section of their party, and a vigilant Opposition backed by the great

B.P., who by this time are fully awake to the fact that any weakening of the Navy endangers the safety of the nation itself.

The device hitherto in favour with a Government which discovers there is leeway to make up in the comparative naval strength has been to bring in a Supplementary Estimate for new construction. The most famous example of this in recent times was the £8,000,000 emergency vote introduced by the late Lord Goschen in July 1898 as a reply to Russian Naval activity. The present Government, fighting shy of so obvious a step, has fallen back upon the less ostentatious expedient of a standing loan, to be drawn upon as occasion requires.

The method will doubtless prove effective, and credit is due to a Cabinet which, up to the present, has not enjoyed the full confidence of the country in matters pertaining to national defence, for thus grappling with a situation not altogether devoid of danger.

It is conceivable that the Government has been emboldened to this somewhat sensational procedure by the economization resulting from the abandonment of the costly naval works at Rosyth: but this is a matter which is not yet clear. In any case, the action of His Majesty's advisers amounts to a frank and welcome recognition not only of the two Power, but the Germany-and-another-Power, standard.

Of course the salient feature of the scheme is that it provides for the increment of the Navy at a minimum of cost to the tax-payer. The money can easily be obtained at 3 per cent. Thus if 3 battle-ships are built each year, the budgetary appropriation would only be £90,000 for the first year; £300,000 for the second year and so on, instead of 5 millions annually. The ease to the Treasury would be very great, even though a substantial sinking fund were included in the programme.

#### THE IDEOGRAPH.

The *North-China Daily News* publishes a very interesting memorial, which is about to be presented to the Chinese Government, asking for a commission of inquiry to decide the proper rendering of novel terms into ideographic script. Japan has been through this mill, and now she has ground out of it a vocabulary to meet her needs. It was an immensely difficult task at first. The writer of this note vividly recalls the days, now 37 years ago, when he essayed to teach orthographic and isometric projections to Japanese students in their own language, and found that the task of manufacturing terms was even more difficult than demonstrating the sections of solids projected upon inclined planes. The difficulty has no existence for the present generation of Japanese. Their path to knowledge has been made easy, and there is scarcely a mathematical or philosophical expression in Western science that has not now its apt ideographic equivalent. But the Chinese have lagged behind, and while it is their wonderfully capable language that has enabled Japan to satisfy her needs, they themselves are only now beginning to exploit these resources. The Chinese language is probably the most elastic tongue that exists or ever existed. It is a treasure-house of monosyllables each with a distinct meaning, and these monosyllables can be commuted or permuted so as to convey any idea with admirable exactness. Yet we read in the Memorial that the Chinese have nothing better to express "telephone" and "ultimate" than the mangled phonetic render-

ings *telufeng* and *yuantimeithun*. It is indeed time that they paid to their revered ideographs the homage of using them intelligently. The memorial says in its closing paragraphs:—

There is reason to think that within the past two generations more *new words* have been added to the English language, than all the 44,000 characters in Kang Hsi's dictionary. In the West new dictionaries of great size, thoroughly made, frequently revised and of scholarly accuracy, are constantly appearing. There are many first class dictionaries of the English language, and they are always being enlarged and improved. In China, on the other hand, since the great Dictionary of Kang Hsi, now about two hundred years old, nothing of the kind has been done. But China has now come to self-consciousness, desiring to control her own soil and her own productions—to manage her own railways and mines, and to abolish the anomaly of extraterritoriality, as Japan did before her. Yet while there is a great deal said and written about "China for the Chinese," we think it strange and indeed inexplicable that almost all that is done for the Chinese language is done by foreigners. During the past century scores of dictionaries of Chinese have been made, from that of Dr. Morrison, the first British missionary, down to the present time. They are large and small, covering the whole language, or separate dialects, of which there are great numbers. Of these dictionaries some have been made by British, some by French, by Germans, by Americans, by Russians, and by Japanese, but with the exception of the admirable work just issued by the Commercial Press in Shanghai, hardly one is due to Chinese labours, and even this is made by men all of whom have been educated under foreigners, either in China or in Hongkong.

This circumstance of the authorship of dictionaries of the Chinese having been for more than a century almost exclusively conducted by foreigners we believe to be without parallel in any other country in the world. Does it not show that while we are trying to protect material interests we are altogether neglecting the far more precious intellectual interests of China? It is to be recollected that the position of Japan is peculiar. She received ages ago the Chinese Literature, Language and Civilization as a gift. Now the Japanese are our teachers, using our Chinese characters, making them into new phrases, giving them strange meanings, inundating China with their books, while no Chinese scholars protest. It is beyond our power to stay this tide of novelties, many of which are of great value; but ought we not to exert ourselves to direct and control the process which we cannot prevent? Is it not the function of the Board of Education to take the lead in this urgent matter? We ask, therefore, for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, to be composed of say three or five able men with orders to report at a fixed time: (1) On the existing conditions as outlined above; (2) to be followed on the receipt of their report by an Imperial Edict appointing a permanent Commission on the changes required in the Chinese Language by the needs of the New China. (3) This Commission should be invested with authority to invite the co-operation of competent scholars of Western nations and of Japan in deciding upon the requisite terms, and in general upon whatever cognate matters may come before them. We would point out that no time is to be lost, for language is not like material objects which are subject to physical control. It would have been well had this Commission been appointed ten years ago. The beginnings of the Ta Ching Dynasty were illustrious by reason of the immense literary activity of their Majesties K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung in many literary lines, just as were the early regions of the Ming Dynasty, especially that of Yung Le. It would redound to the reputation and the excellence of the present Dynasty if this matter were taken in hand and were brought to a successful issue. It would probably be well to have such a Commission made a permanent body. If, however, nothing is done, we shall all live to regret it, when perhaps it may be too late. In that case how can posterity hold us free from blame?

The fact that white clothing is unsuitable for use under a blazing tropical sun, as pointed out by Col. Maude in a lecture recently delivered in London, seems to have been overlooked by physicians and manufacturers. The disturbance of the nerves of the spinal column by excessive actinic rays reacts upon the stomach, upsetting digestion as well as, causing sunstroke. The remedy is a non-actinic covering for the skin, and a red lining for wearing apparel and helmet gives the best protection from the discomforts and dangers of exposure to a torrid sun. Yet even a red shirt is hardly to be had in the tropics.





Tuesday, August 25.

The market opened brisk on Monday morning and a general appreciation took place. Before the close of the session, however, rumours that cotton yarns had fallen in price caused a debacle in this class of shares, and others were pulled down in the wake of the cottons. It did not appear, however, that this depression had deep roots, for in the afternoon the market steadied in view of the probable restoration of fine weather. On the whole it may be said that the general tendency at present is upward.

Wednesday, August 26.

The market opened dull on Tuesday owing to two things, namely, the state of the weather and the prevalence of a rumour that the Exhibition is to be postponed, a step which would certainly cause much discouragement. The 25th was the *Hassaku* and what the rice needs now is bright, warm weather. Clouds and rain, even without a storm, are distinctly detrimental. As quotations declined, however, buyers came to the fore and the afternoon session witnessed some hardening of prices.

Thursday, August 27.

The fine weather and confident announcements that the Cabinet had definitely agreed on the outlines of the Budget affected the market favourably on Wednesday morning. State securities responded conspicuously, and the Tanko Kisen's shares leaped up more than 2 points. For the most part the appreciations were fractional, and the afternoon market showed some signs of weakness, partly because settling day (Saturday) is imminent.

Friday, August 28.

A general decline of prices took place on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but there does not appear to have been any special reason except that settling day is imminent, and many holders had to dispose of their shares or to carry them over. To day the Exchange will be open for one session only, Saturday being the *nakai*. A good deal of interest attaches, therefore, to Monday's quotations. We append the figures for October delivery:—

	Aug. 26th	Aug. 27th	
Tanko Kisen .....	87.20	86.50	— 70
Tokyo Railway .....	57.05	56.70	— 35
Kei-Hin Railway .....	64.50	63.95	— 55
Yusen Kaisha .....	81.35	80.95	— 40
Toyo Kisen .....	—	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	81.40	80.50	— 90
Tokyo Denso .....	65.50	65.20	— 30
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	84.55	83.70	— 85
Tokyo Spinning .....	33.15	32.40	— 75
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	86.80	86.05	— 75
Beer .....	77.95	77.55	— 40
Sugar .....	76.35	76.40	+ 05
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	115.60	114.95	— 65

#### THE WEATHER.

Saturday, August 22.

The centre of depression reported a few days ago on the east of Luzon is said to be moving northward towards Formosa and it therefore still constitutes a menace to Japan, but the other depression simultaneously reported from the Bonin Islands has disappeared without spreading. Meanwhile a new depression has declared itself in the Liaotung Peninsula. It is thought that this may be the same depression which recently took its way up the Yangtze valley, and which has now changed its course. At any rate there is danger that this phenomenon

may travel up the Sea of Japan and assault the northern regions.

Sunday, August 23.

The centre of depression which made its appearance in the Liaotung Peninsula on the 21st inst. is reported to have caused breaches of embankments such as to interrupt traffic on the South Manchuria Railway for two or three days. The storm then took its way up the Sea of Japan, striking the Korean coast at Gensan and proceeding towards Hokkaido.

As for the Formosa disturbance, it is travelling along a north-easterly course, and on the morning of the 22nd it made itself felt at the Riukiu Islands by the usual precursors, namely, dashes of rain and blasts of wind. This storm now threatens to strike the main island of Japan.

Yet another centre of depression declared itself at Saghalien on the 22nd inst., but this is not likely to become mischievous so far as the Japanese Islands are concerned. Anxiety is confined to the Formosa phenomenon.

Monday, August 24.

The centre of depression which has worked its way up from Formosa reached the neighbourhood of Shikoku on the afternoon of the 23rd inst. It then showed some inclination to bend southward, and if that course were followed the eastern coast of Japan will probably escape. But at this moment of writing (Monday morning) things are uncertain.

Since the above was in type, news has been received that the centre of depression took a north-westerly course from Okinawa, so that it seems likely to cross to the continent, Japan being visited by the fringe of rain only.

Tuesday, August 25.

The Riukiu centre of depression was heading in the direction of Shantung at the date of latest advices, and if it hold on in that direction, it will not hurt Japan. But of course it may at any moment change its direction, so that the Meteorological Department's warning has not been relaxed. Meanwhile, the rain which visited Tokyo and Yokohama on the afternoon of the 24th inst. was not connected with this southern typhoon, but had its origin in petty atmospheric disturbances in the centre of Japan.

Wednesday, August 26.

The Riukiu centre of depression seems to have ceased to threaten Japan, but a new centre has appeared near the Bonins and is causing some anxiety. The rainy weather experienced in Yokohama and Tokyo is owing to a small centre of depression in the Awa and Kazusa regions.

Thursday, August 27.

A centre of depression in the neighbourhood of Riukiu is still causing some uneasiness, and there are signs of a storm brewing in the Bonin region, but on the whole the conditions are tolerably favourable.

#### ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

There is only one historical parallel, so far as we know, to the reported death of Admiral Rojestvensky, and that is the delusive account of the capture of the Legations in Peking eight years ago. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* sends to that journal the following interesting account of the results of the mistake:—

The mistake made on July 21 by the official Russian telegraphic agency in announcing the death of Admiral Rojestvensky is the talk of all St. Peters-

burg. The agency now throws the blame on the German official agency, the Wolff agency, but, however this extraordinary mistake originated, it gave the Admiral's friends a shock. On the strength of this news the German Government telegraphed to its naval *attaché* here telling him to inform the Russian naval authorities that the German Government desired to render full military honours to the remains, if they were interred in Germany, and the Russian Admiralty went to a lot of trouble in making arrangements for the funeral, as it was decided that the body must be brought to Russia. The Naval Minister received an enormous number of telegrams of sympathy; some from foreign admirals, some from officers who had served under Rojestvensky, and who also went to great trouble in getting wreaths for the funeral. The wife of Admiral Rojestvensky received about one hundred telegrams of condolence, and all the naval *attachés* in St. Petersburg called at the Naval Staff Office to make inquiries.

All the newspapers in Russia published the sad news and most of them commented on it. The *Evening* published a portrait of the Admiral and some reminiscences. The *Kelch* and the *Slavo* had long articles, wherein they gave an historical sketch of Rojestvensky's career, dwelling particularly on the battle of Tsushima. "The hero of Tsushima is dead," said the *Kelch* in conclusion, "can we say the same thing of the system which led to Tsushima?" The *Slavo* was released by the Admiral's death from the necessity of concealing any longer the fact, communicated to the editor by Rojestvensky's immediate subordinates, that at the commencement of the famous voyage to Tsushima the Admiral betrayed signs of insanity.

To complete the resemblance to the great Peking Legation "fiasco," it only remained for a funeral service to be offered up for the "dead" man, and this was done, for a solemn Requiem Mass was said last night at the instance of the sorrowing relatives, who also sent telegrams to Nauenheim asking the Russian Consul there to see that no steps were taken with regard to the funeral until the arrival of the deceased's widow and daughter.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In connexion with the recent conclusion of a convention between Japan and the United States of America for the mutual protection of patents and trade-marks, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued to the Governors of prefectures a useful instruction. He directs their attention to the fact that the area of protection for trade-marks, patents, designs and copyrights has been greatly extended by this document, and that the regulations necessary for giving practical effect to the new arrangement have been duly promulgated. His Excellency then—and this is the important part of his instruction—directs attention to the fact that in the absence of any restraining legislation many people have fallen into very lax practices with regard to the rights of others in this kind of property. It will be for the local officials to labour henceforth with the object of correcting this defective state of affairs, and the Minister urges that full attention be paid to this important matter.

The returns of the trade of Japan for the 10 days ended the 20th instant are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports .....	11,511,000
Imports .....	12,189,000
Excess of Imports .....	618,000

The figures for the period from January 1st to August 20th are:—

	Yen.	Decreases compared with the corresponding period of 1907.
Exports .....	226,578,000	35,513,000
Imports .....	309,827,000	18,139,000
Excess of Imports .....	82,249,000	—
Total Decrease of Trade .....	—	53,652,000

Mr. Yamanouchi, Vice-President of the Railway Bureau in the Department of Communications, is to proceed to St. Petersburg in order to make final arrangements for link-

ing up the Japanese and Russian railway systems in Asia. It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in effecting satisfactory arrangements, Japan, on the one hand, engaging to effect the necessary improvements in the harbour at Tsuruga, and Russia agreeing to an equitable division of transport charges. After all these matters have been settled, it will be possible for passengers in Europe to buy through tickets to China or Japan as the case may be, and on the other hand people in China and Japan will be able to buy through tickets to any part of Europe.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Miyoshi Taizo in his 63rd year, which event took place on the 18th inst. at Kodzu. The deceased gentleman was at one time President of the Court of Cassation in Tokyo and he enjoyed the reputation of being both an eminent jurist and a man of the highest integrity. His death following at a comparatively short interval that of Mr. Kojima Iken has deprived Japan of two men whose names will always be associated with the best developments of her modern judiciary. The deceased had embraced Christianity and was an active worker in the cause of that faith. Unlike Messrs. Shimada and Tokutomi he adhered firmly from first to the doctrines of orthodox Christianity. The Emperor decorated him just before his decease with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Tokyo newspapers publish an interview granted by General Viscount Terauchi to the Japan representative of the United Press. The interview has doubtless appeared already in American journals. The gist of his Excellency's statements is that Japan earnestly desires peace. Nothing serves to beget an effective love of peace so much as actual experience of the horrors of war. Barely 3 years have elapsed since Japan emerged from one of the most terrible wars in all history, and her people are still deeply imbued with a sense of the sufferings they then experienced. Nothing seems more desirable in their eyes at present than to be permitted to live in tranquillity. It is a great mistake to imagine that there is any wish on the part of Japanese statesmen to expend large sums on such unproductive purposes as armaments' expansion. What they really desire is to devote the country's money to productive enterprises which will tend to heal the financial wounds she experienced in the War. That is what the country wants, and it is also what the present Ministry desires to accomplish.

We read in Japanese newspapers that the great school of Japanese swordsmiths is threatened with extinction. In the feudal era, when the Samurai's sword was his divinity, the forgers of blades occupied an honoured and much patronised position, but since the Restoration their *métier* has gradually fallen into disuse, and now there remain only two, Sukiyama of Osaka and Miyamoto of Tokyo. These two have the title of swordsmiths to the Imperial Court, and their circumstances are consequently easy enough. But the question of their successors is a difficulty. To become really expert, a Japanese swordsmith must devote seven years to training and six more to the actual practice of his art. The two masters mentioned above, however, are not sufficiently well off to support pupils through such a length of time, and in these days of hurried bread-winning nobody is found willing to embark on his own account in a de-

cadent profession. The Sword Society (*Tokenkai*), an association of old-time conservatives, has been much concerned of late about this problem, and has managed to bring the matter to the Emperor's notice. The result is that his Majesty has ordered an allowance of 1,000 yen each to be made to the two experts of Osaka and Tokyo for a period of 10 years. This will enable them to support two pupils each, and a very promising pupil has been found in the former place, one Masayoshi, who has already been studying the art for some years.

The master of the *Kasado Maru* has sent to the Japanese Foreign Office a very favourable report concerning the emigrants which the ship carried to Brazil. The steamer left Kobe on the 25th of last April, and, proceeding by way of Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope, reached Santos harbour on the 18th of June. She carried 780 emigrants, and there was scarcely any sickness and no casualty during the long voyage. All were safely landed, and the medical inspection which followed was not at all of a drastic character. The emigrants were taken round to see the town, but they themselves were in a certain sense a public show for great crowds of people assembled to examine them. They were very hospitably treated, and great favour was shown to them by all classes of people except the Italians, who naturally are disposed to resent the coming of such formidable rivals. Subsequently the immigrants were distributed among the coffee plantations, and it is said that there was a good deal of competition among their employers.

Apparently some advanced sheets of Kuropatkin's history of the War have been published in America, for the topic has evidently become invested with sudden interest and many curious revelations are finding their way into print. Thus it is now said to be fully established that the Czar was primarily responsible for the War, and that his obdurate attitude *vis à-vis* the advice of his Plenipotentiary, de Witte, and the counsels of President Roosevelt, was due to his determination not to make peace until Japan had been humbled. The worst of such a story is the great difficulty of controverting it. The Czar's position forbids him to step out and make a public denial. But we believe that all thoughtful persons will acquit his Majesty of any desire to draw the sword, or any reluctance to shield it. We are persuaded that the real responsibility for the War rests with Russia's failure to appreciate Japan. St. Petersburg regarded it as quite incredible that Japan should venture to measure strength with the Colossus of the North, and accordingly Japan's protests and demands were treated without any spirit of practical concession.

#### MORE AMERICAN LYNCH-LAW.

At Russellville, Kentucky, on the 1st inst., four negroes were taken from prison by a mob of fifty white men and hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. No shots were fired, and the first indication the inhabitants had of the tragedy was the gruesome sight of the four corpses on the tree. A notice was found pinned to one of the bodies warning "niggers to leave white people alone."

The unfortunate victims of this outrage, it appears, were members of a Lodge, and are said to have expressed approval, at one of their meetings, of the murder by one of his negro tenants of a white farmer belonging to an adjoining district.

#### TAKAYAMA BEACH.

It is difficult to imagine a more beautiful, restful and generally delightful seaside resort than the little pine-covered bluff called Takayama, near the village of Hanabuchi, and about ten miles from Sendai. There are just ten cottages, and although their occupants come from all parts of Japan, they constitute a very congenial company together, resembling a large family in freedom and joy of fellowship. The physical conditions for rest and invigoration are almost ideal. The bathing is safe and delightful, the ocean and land breezes sweeping through the pines always keep the air cool and comfortable, and the scenery including the sweep of the ocean, a part of beautiful Matsushima Bay and the pine clad hills in other directions, is exceedingly pretty.

Religious services have hitherto been held in one of the cottages, but this year were held in a tent put up for the purpose. A small auditorium is about to be begun, which will probably be ready for use next summer. A tennis court and little musical and social events help to make life enjoyable. A concert got up through the efforts of Rev. J. Monroe Stick on Tuesday evening August 18th, was a fine success. The programme follows. The concluding number was a song composed by that enthusiastic lover of Takayama, Rev. J. H. Pettie, D.D.

The company of cottage owners has recently purchased the whole hill, and lots for a limited number of additional cottages will be laid out. But it is the purpose always to keep the community quite small.

#### CONCERT PROGRAMME.

1. Cornet Solo—  
"To My Mother" .....Mr. J. M. Stick.
2. Mixed Quartet—  
"Harvest" Boehm .....Master Wells Coates,  
Miss Mary Coates, Master Willson Coates,  
Miss Lila Coates.
3. Reading—  
"Drummond" In French-Canadian dialect ...  
.....Mr. J. C. L. Bates.
4. Vocal Solo—  
"Little Brown Sparrow" .....Miss Clara Schneder.
5. Recitation—  
"Whistling in Heaven" .....Mrs. E. C. Fry.
6. Vocal Duet—  
"Friendship" .....Misses Agnes and  
Belle Allchin.
7. Recitation—  
"The Nine Suits" .....Miss Audry M. Henty.
8. Vocal Solo—  
"Lullaby Song" .....Miss Caroline Nyling.
9. Mandolin Solo—  
Handel's "Largo" .....Miss Marion Allchin.
10. Recitation—  
"The Boston and San Francisco Girls" .....  
.....Miss Anna Pettie.
11. Vocal Duet—  
"O That We Two Were Maying" .....  
Mr. and Mrs. George Allchin.
12. Monophone Solo—  
"The Singing in God's Acre" .....  
Mr. J. Monroe Stick.
13. Male Quartet—  
"Soldiers Chorus" (Farewell to Dr. and Mrs.  
Pettie), .....Messrs. Allchin, Bates, Coates,  
Davison.
14. Chorus—  
"Beside The Sea" (A Tribute to Takayama)  
By all.

#### TRADE-MARK APPEAL.

At the Patent Bureau, a decision has been passed on an appeal instituted by Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. against a decision given by the examiners of the same office. It appears that the British firm applied to the bureau to register a trade mark showing the word "Comet." The examiners rejected the application stating that a trade-mark displaying the word "Comet" was already registered as No. 15,287 and that though there was a clear difference between the character and illustration, yet the two were ambiguous in idea and appellation. Mr. Y. Toneri, Chief of the Patent Bureau, dismissed the appeal on the ground that the trade-mark presented by the applicants resembled the registered trade mark, No. 15,287 and that such trade-mark would be likely to cause confusion.



## THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

THE *Jiji Shimpō* is engaged in publishing a series of articles intended to show that the affairs of the Tokyo Railway are greatly mismanaged, and that there should be no talk of raising the fares until it has been clearly demonstrated that a reasonable dividend can not be paid with existing rates, supposing skillful and honest management. It is an interesting question, and unless the *Jiji* is being victimized by some person with an ulterior motive, we must assume that it has obtained access to the books and accounts of the Company and has also been able to mount the back stairs without restraint. As to the nature of the revelations which our contemporary intends to make, we can not yet form any clear idea. Thus far its charges are not very serious. It alleges that the representatives of the three amalgamated companies have never really coalesced; that each party is "running the show" in the interests of its own *protégés*; that a great superfluity of employees results, and that the average monthly pay of the indoor staff is 5 or 6 *yen* higher than the corresponding figure in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Probably these accusations will be followed by others of a more damaging character, for in such *exposés* men generally keep their good wine until the last. But, after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Electric railways are not hole-and-corner businesses which can be carried on in the dark. Official reports are published every year, giving all the details necessary for forming a clear idea of their operation. From these reports for 1907 we find that the three lines which pay best in Japan are the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe), which distributes a dividend of 12 per cent.; the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) which returns 11 per cent.; and the Bungo, whose figure is 9 per cent. Now it appears from the records that the Keihin pays 45 per cent. of its gross earnings for operating expenses; the Hanshin spends 60 per cent.; and the Bungo spends 61 per cent., while the figure for the Tokyo Railway is 47 per cent. In fact, the Tokyo enterprise stands second in the matter of cheapness, and has a better record than two of the four companies, though with its low uniform fare we might expect to find a different result. Can there be much ground for charges of mismanagement in the face of these figures? And, talking of fares, we note that since 153,061,727 persons rode on the Tokyo trams in 1907, whereas the sum collected from them was 5,455,546 *yen*, it follows that the Company receives, not a 4-*sen* fare, but a 3½-*sen*; a fact attributable to the discount allows to labourers and students. We are compelled to say that while citizens of Tokyo will thank the *Jiji Shimpō* for its efforts, assuming them to be prompted by genuine solicitude for the public good, business-men will be a little perplexed by two features of this affair, namely, the Tokyo journal's method of approaching it, and the fact that

such a task is undertaken by a newspaper instead of by the shareholders. As to the former point, the natural and reasonable way to approach the problem would be to set out by showing that the Tokyo Company spends upon the operating and maintenance of its lines a conspicuously larger percentage of its income than is spent by any other company engaged in a similar enterprise. If that were demonstrated, there would be a solid basis for founding a charge of mismanagement or extravagance. But when we find that out of three companies, all paying much larger dividends than the Tokyo Tetsudo Kaisha, and all much better circumstanced for economical purposes, only one is able to show a fractionally smaller percentage of outgoings, and the other two are inferior to the Tokyo line in this respect, we can not but wonder where the cause of complaint exists, and why the Tokyo company should be expected to do so much better than other companies. Then, as to the fact that a newspaper assumes a role belonging properly to the shareholders, the question suggests itself—does the *Jiji Shimpō* believe that it has obtained access to information which is hidden from the shareholders whose pockets are directly interested in the management of the Company? If the shareholders see reason to trust the Directors and to repose confidence in the staff, why should an outsider, a journal with no substantial interest whatever, be less complacent? After all, however, the real problem is, not whether a few thousands of *yen* can be saved by economizing here and there, but whether any reasonable man is prepared to affirm the fairness or propriety of a system which enables one person to ride ten or twelve miles for the same sum as another pays who rides only a hundred yards. The Tokyo Railway Company is operating 90 miles of railway, and has 59 miles still to construct. It can not possibly make these extensions, we imagine, with the present schedule of charges, and inasmuch as the value of the suburban districts—a point justly emphasized by the *Jiji Shimpō*—depends mainly upon their inclusion in the tram system, surely the interests of the city would be better consulted by expediting the completion of the lines than by endeavouring to prove that if the Company were more economical, it might possibly pay its shareholders a dividend half a point higher than it pays them now? It is not real business at all, this meticulous and officious scrutiny. Let the shareholders object if they believe that their money is being squandered, but in the meanwhile let the *Jiji Shimpō* and other public organs use their influence to promote the consummation of a work which closely concerns the prosperity of the city and the value of suburban property.

The Semi-Final of the Singles Handicap Tennis Tournament, between Mr. T. I. Chapman and Mr. J. M. Mollison, will take place on Friday evening on the Y.C. & A.C. ground, commencing at 5.00 p.m.

## RELIANCE ON OFFICIALDOM.

WE are inclined to agree very heartily with the anonymous business-man quoted by a Tokyo contemporary as condemning the tendency now apparent in Japan to attribute all the evils of the time to the Government, and to look to the Government alone for relief. One ought not, indeed, to lose sight of the fact that Japan has not yet travelled very far from a specially disabling past. On the threshold of her modern career she was almost wholly without the essential qualifications for industrial and commercial enterprise. The habit of domestic industry had become second nature in the sequel of centuries of practice, and the idea of combination had been strangled by inter-fief restrictions. Osaka had some rudiments of a system of credit and of banking machinery, but such a thing as a joint-stock company had never been seen or heard of in the country. Even after the Government had been building railways for over ten years, private enterprise remained supine towards this profitable kind of investment, and many of us can recall the difficulties experienced by Prince Iwakura in inducing the nobles to utilize their commutation bonds as capital for the first Japanese railway company, although the Treasury guaranteed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. In fact, had not the Government stepped into the breach and constituted itself the pioneer in sundry and various lines of business, it is difficult to tell how many years would have elapsed before the country shook off its old habits and made a bold incursion into the realm of commerce and industry. These things have always to be placed in the frontispiece of any estimate of business conditions in Japan. The Government has not been a mere preacher of precepts: it has acted as a practical pioneer, and the people have not yet fully learned to be independent of officialdom. Neither can there be any reasonable doubt that the Government's management of finance is in some degree responsible for the depression which overtook the country in the opening months of 1907. The policy of heavy taxes and costly expansions in unproductive as well as productive directions, which the Diet approved in a light-hearted manner at that time, undoubtedly gave a shock to the nation, and materially helped to cause a sharp reaction from the brief mood of buoyancy which marked the closing months of 1906. But, just as the people were themselves responsible in a large measure for the beginning of that boom, so they are now partly responsible for the continuance of the depression that followed it. Some publicists assert that the engagement of immense sums of capital on account of numerous enterprises started during the boom has crippled the people. The truth appears to be, however, that much of the embarrassment is caused by reluctance on the part of speculators to frankly abandon those unsound schemes. There is good authority for saying that nearly a thousand

millions of *gen* are thus pledged, and that unless—which is in the last degree unlikely—another company-promoting mania prevail, these bubble enterprises can not hope to materialize even for a moment. On the other hand, if they were forthwith put into liquidation, a great sum of money would be released for investment. In this matter the people can help themselves much more substantially than the Government can help them. It is evident, too, that the ordeal through which the banks passed last year was not sufficiently drastic to effect a radical sifting. Several of the unfit still survive, constituting a source of danger. There is plenty, therefore, to be done independently of the Treasury.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Writing in the *Michi* on the subject of friendship, Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki says:—I have quite a number of real friends. Among them there are learned doctors, authors, journalists, pastors, school teachers, politicians and business men. There are among them men with great strength of will, men of brilliant intellectual gifts, men noted for their polite accomplishments and men rich in spiritual experience. But not one of them was chosen by me on account of any of these characteristics. They were selected by me because they are all good at heart. Not one of my friends is a man of bad intentions or evil designs. In the matter of religious belief they differ widely. There are among them Buddhists, Confucianists, Philosophers, Christians, of the old school of Christian thought and of the new. But not one of them fails to come up to my standard in goodness of heart. (*Ichī nin to shite yoi kokoro no hito taru ni rakudai suru mono wa arazaru nari.*) Among religious people not a few fail to prove good friends. Some there are who teach religion as a means of livelihood; others who follow the profession of a minister for the sake of the authority and influence it gives them; others again seek thus to obtain a reputation. There are religious people who use all the opportunities that the religious life affords for purely personal aims. There are among religious people men who are black at heart, tearless men, shallow-brained men. Such people while professing religion are far from the Kingdom of Heaven. With such people I have nothing in common.

The Japanese practice of reading addresses to the spirits of the dead has always seemed to us very impressive. There are those who affirm that it shows clearly that survivors believe in the real individual existence of the spirit addressed. We have often consulted Japanese on this point and have been informed that what is said on such occasions, though actually addressed to the spirit of the departed, is intended to serve as solace for bereaved relatives. No public addresses to the spirits of the dead are allowed in Protestant Churches. At Roman Catholic funerals they occasionally are given. A very beautiful French oration of this kind was published in the columns of the *Japan Mail* a few years ago. Japanese addresses delivered at memorial services usually contain a short sketch of the life of the deceased. The July number of the *Universalist*, the organ of the Christian Progressives, contains two addresses to the spirit of the late Dr. Cate. One of these, written by Mr. N. Nagano, we translate literally as a specimen of this class of literature:—"Reverentially addressed to the spirit of our kind teacher Dr. Cate. For nearly 18 years most faithfully did you fulfil the mission which the Lord entrusted to you. Born with a mind for details, you ever felt keenly the weight of your responsibility, and we recognized that it was no ordinary pains that you took in planning the work of the church. It is quite certain that the cause of your illness was the

day and night anxiety which you felt lest you should fail to fulfil your great mission. You fell a victim to this mission (*Kimi wa jitsu ni sono shimei no tame ni taoretaru nari*). How can we who have been taught and led by you fail to be stimulated by your example to do all we can to carry out your wishes? Your death (*lit. long sleep, shinu*) has given us great strength. Pray note this in the land of shades (*Kimiyo! meimoku*) (*冥目 seyo*).<sup>\*</sup> When you first came to this country theological controversy was at its height. Christian liberals were engaged in destroying the old faith and had not reached the stage of espousing a positive and active form of belief. This you greatly deplored. Now the spirit of the times is different and our Christianity shows a strong tendency towards establishment on a sound basis, and we may say that the day is not far distant when your great desire in this respect will be realized. You always taught us to value above everything positive belief as the highest of all forms of faith. Can we your followers afford to forget this your real aim? We have taken it deeply to heart and are about to act on it. Let your mind be at rest. The liberality, the sympathy, the patience, the many fine traits of character which your life taught us, along with your departed spirit, will ever abide with us. You will remain our teacher to all time. You are not dead. You live and work among us still. Mourn not your bodiless state; for the strength of your spirit is yet great. Let this comfort you in the other world."

The July number of the *Universalist* contains an article from the pen of Mr. Abe Isoo, of the Waseda University, on the accumulation of fine traits of character. Mr. Abe holds that as a factor in the production of superior types of manhood and womanhood the physical condition and intellectual and moral qualities of the parents stand for more than education. Education polishes, but no amount of polishing will make copper gold. The number of ways in which children gain or lose as a result of the instincts, proclivities and antipathies which they receive from their parents is very large. Mr. Abe goes into hereditary questions connected with the birth of children. He says that certain Japanese medical men are of opinion that the eldest child in Japan is apt to be physically and mentally inferior, for reasons which we can not state here, but which seem to us convincing. Mr. Abe thinks that in Japan as elsewhere the children who suffer from over-indulgence in drink on the part of parents are very numerous. But one hopeful sign, he says, is the fact that the amount of *sake* made is decreasing. Mr. Abe believes that traits of character can be preserved in families and handed down from generation to generation like heirlooms. But this can only be done when suitable marriages are made and when married couples carefully observe the physical laws bearing on the production of healthy, highly developed children.

A new religious and literary Magazine made its appearance last month called the *Shintenchū* (New Heaven and New Earth). It has been favourably noticed by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, the *Nippon* and the *Yorozu Chōhō*. It professes to be the organ of new ideas on religion and literature. Whether they are discoverable is, forsooth, open to doubt. Various well known writers have promised to contribute to its pages, and the first number contains congratulatory letters from Dr. Nitobe, Mr. Yamaji Aizan, of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Mr. Natsume Sōseki, the well known novelist, Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, Dr. Tsubouchi, Mr. Kōda Rohan, and other prominent men. Whether there is room for a Magazine of this kind it is hard to say. But whereas nearly all the well edited existing religious organs are more or less sectarian or are run with the object of propagating special opinions on ethics and religion, the *Shintenchū* will be quite independent. The new magazine is published by the Seikōsha Koishikawa, Tōkyō. We hope to notice it more fully next month.

"A Fundamental Question connected with Mission Work" is the title of a leading article

<sup>\*</sup> Lit. with your Hades eyes—concise and very expressive.

that appeared in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* (Congregational) a few weeks ago, the substance of which is as follows:—There are two ways of propagating a religion, a direct and an indirect way. The former consists of preaching and teaching its doctrines; the latter consists of the influence wielded by converts, socially, politically, educationally and journalistically. Now, indirect methods of propagating the Gospel of Christ in this country seem to us to have been very successful. The influence of Christianity on general thought is manifest everywhere. It is impossible to take up a magazine or a newspaper without coming across evidence of this fact. There is throughout the country a general acquaintance with Christian doctrines and Christian ideals. This is largely the result of the quiet influence of Christians in the towns and villages where they reside. But when we turn to the direct methods of propagating Christianity and ask ourselves whether they have been equally successful, truth demands a negative answer. Can it be said that the direct fruits of 50 years of preaching have been abundant as far as Protestant Christianity is concerned? It is true that we have nearly 100,000 Protestant Christians, but this is only in the proportion of one person in every five hundred of the population. The population is increasing, at the rate of some 500,000 a year, but our converts only increase at the rate of four or five thousand a year. The ratio does not alter, so that in proportion to the population, Protestant Christianity is actually on the decline and there is no saying that before long the number of our converts may not appear utterly insignificant. (*Jinkō ni tai suru shinjō no sū shidai ni sono wariai wo genjite, tsui ni goku shō bunsū-ryō, sunawachi kaimu [nothing] ni chikaki hiri tomo nari owarazaru too ho sen.*) As to numbers it is quite plain that the history of Protestantism during the past half a century shows nothing to boast of. When we compare the numerical results of the past 50 years with Buddhist statistics relating to the converts made by the preaching of Nichiren and Shinran or to the success achieved in a short space of time by such sects as the Tenrikyōkai and the Kurozumi-ka,<sup>\*</sup> we perceive how insignificant they are. It may of course be alleged that the higher the form of religion taught the longer it takes to propagate it. This explanation may satisfy some people, but it does not satisfy us. It seems to us cause for wonder that with all our preachers and all our organization we should only be able to gather in a few thousand converts in any one year. We seem to be trying to dip up the ocean with a shell. (*Kaigara wo motte daikai no nizu wa kuman to suru to sono sa hatsushite ikubaku co?*)

We are quite aware that the numerical test is not the only one that is to be applied to the spread of a religion. But nevertheless it is quite certain that want of adequate numerical progress must be attributed to one of two possible causes. Either it must be the result of lack of vitality or merit in the religion itself or it must proceed from the presence of obstacles to the spread of the religion of one kind or another. Now in this country our want of success is plainly traceable to the paucity of evangelists and to the low status which most of them occupy. Everywhere the fields are ripe for the harvest, but suitable labourers are only found by ones and twos, instead of by the hundred. Then the position occupied in society by our pastors is so low that their influence is small. The social position of a minister is such that it is very hard to induce promising young men to enter the ministry. Most of our pastors are educationally behind the age. Education has gone ahead since they entered the ministry. The training received at our Divinity Halls is all based on conservative lines. It is about what it was 30 years ago. But as regards the standard of learning maintained our Theological Colleges to-day would hardly bear comparison with what they were 30 years ago. Is it any wonder then that our pastors make little headway in society, where they

<sup>\*</sup> One of the 10 Shintō sects. The Tenrikyōkai, like the Kinkō-kyōkai and the Maruyama-kyōkai, is attached to what is known as the main body of Shintoists (Shintō-honkyoku).—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

are rated as men whose education is not above that of an ordinary Middle School teacher? Though Buddhism has degenerated in many ways, though it is behind the age, yet the Buddhists have several Universities, where their young men receive a high-class education. In Europe and America, Theological Colleges where a high standard of learning is maintained abound. A little time ago there was a talk of establishing a first-class Divinity Hall here, but the project has evidently been abandoned. Our present training colleges are hardly equal to the task of supplying suitable men for filling the vacancies that occur in our pastorates, much less to turn out men of the type that the age demands in large numbers. We do not think that the views expressed above err on the side of excessive pessimism. The facts we have stated can not be set aside. Two questions demand our attention. (1) How can we raise our numerical strength in the country? (2) How can we raise the standard attained by our native pastors? One thing is certain that if we adopt the *laissez faire* policy in this matter, mission work in Japan will have to be pronounced a failure. The great want of the day is men. If we can't obtain them, success is impossible.\* In order to obtain the right kind of men, the Church must raise the status of pastors, must provide for their better training, must have a pastors' pension fund, and the like. Christians can be found to subscribe the money necessary for raising the educational standard and the social status of pastors. But other measures are needed for getting hold of the right kind of men. There are among lay preachers a good many young men who if approached in the right spirit and if certain inducements were held out to them, would become candidates for the ministry. It is the duty of all ministers to canvas for new candidates for the pastorate. To leave things as they are now is to insure failure. How to obtain a supply of duly qualified workers is the most pressing of all questions connected with Christian propagandism to-day.

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The Japanese Branch of the Greek Church held its annual conference last month. It opened on July 15th and closed on the 18th. On this year's meeting the *Seikyō Shimpō* comments as follows:—Year after year one fact connected with our gatherings impresses us, that is, the great difference between the actual and the ideal. Engaged as we ourselves are week in and week out in literary work, our minds are naturally absorbed by the study of high ideals, and we confess that at times we fail to realize the difficulties encountered by those whose duty it is to put ideals into practice. The reports given by our workers at the Conference showed that considerable progress had been made during the year. They also conveyed to theorists some idea of the numerous obstacles to be overcome by Christian workers in this country. As regards the various resolutions brought up for discussion at the meetings, it is correct to say that seven or eight out of every ten of them were idealistic in character. It was hardly surprising that practical workers should reject measures that they deemed quite impracticable. This in many instances they did. The discussion of unattainable ideals at such Conferences is perhaps not the best way of spending time. The extent to which the central governing body of our church should interfere with local action in the carrying out of various schemes is a question that demands serious consideration. A Conference should indicate in a general way what is the opinion of the Church on proposed undertakings and the way in which they should be carried out, but as far as possible all details should be settled by the local bodies entrusted with the task of putting into operation the measures decided on by the Conference.

\* We are reminded by this remark of one of the famous sayings of Saigō Takamori in which he dwelt on the powerlessness of the finest laws, methods and institutions in the absence of men of character to apply them. *Nani kodo, seido hōhō wo renzuru tomo, sono hito ni arazareba okonawaregatashi. Hito atte nochi sono hō mata okonawaru. Hito wa daitchi no takara ni shite, onore sono hito ni naru no kokoro-gake kanyō-nari.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Nearly every year a resolution is brought forward recommending that translators and teachers in the Divinity School should be required to engage in evangelistic work in addition to discharging their own special duties as translators and teachers. Those who recommend this are not well acquainted with the requirements and the circumstances of our Mission. There is a great demand for translations throughout the country. The members of our Mission who are engaged exclusively in translating are only three in number. To expect these men to engage in evangelistic work could only mean delay in the publication of the books which they have in hand. This would be poor economy. Surely a mission as big as ours can well afford to have three of its members engaged in translating valuable books. Then it by no means follows that a good translator will make a good evangelist. To say that translators should turn themselves into preachers in order to fill gaps in the preaching staff shows ignorance of the fact that success in anything depends largely on adaptability. If among translators or school teachers there are men who have a gift for speaking, then these men will hardly need to be ordered by the Conference to take part in evangelistic work provided they can spare the time for doing so, they will voluntarily undertake it. To make general rules that shall apply to everybody in such matters is most unwise. The functions fulfilled by translators and teachers of theology are equally important with those of the preacher of the Gospel. The work carried on by the one worker is complementary to that carried on by the other.

Respecting church organization no important change was made by the Conference this year. We are not in favour of constantly altering forms and ways of procedure. Success depends on the spirit that is put into the work carried on. Display of spirit there certainly was at our Conference. Each of the reports made by our pastors evinced a keen interest in the work which had been entrusted to him.

We gather the following particulars from the full report of the Conference published in the August 1st. number of the *Seikyō Shimpō*. Thirty ordained Ministers were present at the Conference, 28 of which were Japanese. Three Japanese priests were absent on account of illness. The number of adult baptisms during the year was 401, and those of children 375. The total number of Greek Church converts in Japan is 30,438. The Church has 91 Catechists and 21 acting Catechists (Fukudenkyōsha) and six student-catechists. Three of the Catechists are self-supporting. The total number of unordained workers is only 161 this year, whereas last year it was 204, a decrease of 43. A few of these died, but the majority left the mission or were dismissed for various reasons.

From Archbishop Nicolai's opening address we extract the following remarks:—The year has passed peacefully away and we find ourselves assembled once more to hear reports of what has been accomplished and to take counsel together respecting future work. One thing we must take note of, and that is that, compared with last year, there has been a falling off in the results of evangelistic work in the mission as a whole. It must be born in mind, however, that in some of our districts greater progress has been made this year than in any previous year. What is the cause of the general falling off? Some attribute it to the reduction in the number of workers which took place in accordance with resolutions passed at last year's Conference. It was decided at that Conference that certain expenses hitherto defrayed by drawing from the money supplied by the Russian Church should be defrayed by the native Churches. Some of the Churches have shown their ability and willingness to do this. Christian zeal implies self-support and independence and I trust the day is not far distant when the Japanese Branch of the Greek Church will be in a position to provide all the money required for carrying on the work of the mission.

The July number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* contains an article written by Mr. K. Mochizuki entitled *Genkon no Kyūmu to shite no Dendō iken*, which represents the Greek Church in Japan to be deficient in the spirit of independence. It seems to

be the opinion of some Greek Church Christians that the mission is suffering from the free use of money subscribed in Russia in the early days of Christian work in Japan. Missions that begin badly in the matter of using foreign money instead of insisting on Churches' establishing funds for themselves invariably find it very hard to right things later on. We have gathered from the perusal of many articles on this subject that the procedure of the various missions in respect of the use of foreign money for work among the Japanese differs considerably. The ideal of every mission is to make all churches independent and self-supporting and to leave their management to the Japanese as much as possible. But only comparatively few sects have begun to realize this ideal. Financially our native Church seems no better situated than it was last year, says Mr. Mochizuki, nor are there any signs of a general awakening among our Christians. Upon this question of financial independence rests the whole future of our church and so we can't afford to sit still with folded arms while it remains unsettled. Self-support and independence are only attainable when Christians are thoroughly sincere and earnest. If, then, we can bring about a general revival in our Church, financial independence will follow as a natural result. Mr. Mochizuki goes on to express dissatisfaction with the dismissal of Christian workers that took place last year. He then propounds an elaborate scheme for rendering churches independent and self-supporting. His proposals do not seem to have been discussed at the General Conference. Whether they could be put into operation or not the leading members of the Greek Church are no doubt the best judges. Mr. Mochizuki makes an earnest and eloquent appeal to his fellow-Christians to take upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining their own churches. Such appeals have appeared in the pages of the *Seikyō Shimpō* repeatedly, but with the rank and file of the Greek Church Army there seems to be much lagging, and it is quite evident that no sudden change in the situation is likely to take place.

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"Culture should go on to the end of Life" is the title of an article appearing in No. 161 of the *Waseda Gakuin* from the pen of Mr. Shimada Saburō of which the gist is as follows:—When nearing the age of 80 Yasui Sokuken [1799—1876] still studied most diligently. When asked by his pupils why he did this, he replied, "An old man has but few years left in which to complete his self-culture. Hence he needs to apply himself even more earnestly than younger men." This has been the way with a large number of great men. They have gone on attaining to greater heights right up to the hour of death. As long as a man lives his education is incomplete, he has still much to learn. Men who received Doctors' degrees years ago are now generally considered by the world to be out of date; the reason being that a good many of them make no effort to keep themselves abreast of the age in which they live. The older one gets the more valuable to the world ought one to become, owing to the possession of ripe experience and accumulated knowledge. 'Tis somewhat pitiable and a reversal of the right order of things for old people to be dispised because they are old. (*Sore ga furui kara to itte Reibetsu reishō* (冷奥) *wo ukeru to iu no wa, isasaka jiri wo tentō shitaru hanashi de, ikani mo nasakenai shidai de aru.*) According to the Confucian ideal, all who aim at doing something worth doing in life should turn their attention earnestly to study at the age of 15, should be thoroughly established as scholars at the age of 30, and at the age of 40 should no longer be subject to delusions or illusions. It is at this age that in China a man commences his official career. Confucius says that even at the age of 70 a man can gratify whatever tastes he has. He himself retained the inquiring spirit right up to the time of death. A curious phenomenon is witnessed in this country. The young men of to-day are surpassed by their seniors in self-culture and self-education. Deficient knowledge, crude ideas, lack of self-control, half-developed powers—these give our young men little



concern. It is said that we are troubled in this country with early development and early decay, but the fact is that in many cases the decay comes without any proper development at all. There are a great many young men who expect to obtain rank, influence and distinction in society without the preparation for the attainment of these things which self culture alone can furnish.

\* \* \*  
Writing in the *fitsugyo no Nihon* on the mental distress from which so many young men are said to be suffering in this country, Dr. Nitobe says:—There are few young fellows that enter life without passing through years of perplexity and mental depression. In some cases lads of 14 or 15 are enveloped in gloom from which they do not emerge till they are going on for 30. In other cases the clouds begin to gather at the age of 18 or 19 and sunshine does not reappear till a dozen years have passed. Confucius showed how carefully he had observed mental phenomena when he described the years between 15 and 30 as years of bewilderment. According to him not till a man reaches 40 does he cease to worry himself over life's perplexities. Our lads and young men to-day ask themselves why they were born and why they are compelled to spend so many weary hours in study. Life has to them few joys and much hardship. They hope to find some exit from their misery, but most of them fail to do so. "Preaching to them against the state of mind into which they have fallen is of little use. They need sympathy and practical advice.

\* \* \*  
Scholars in this country have always differed as to whether the Japanese people are religiously inclined or not, according to the current diverse conceptions of what is to be included in the word religion. In a recent number of the *Rinri Kōenshū* (Collection of Lectures on Ethics) we find an essay entitled:—"The Essential Elements of the Japanese Soul" by Mr. Y. Masuno. After observing that the most prominent traits in Japanese character are patriotism and a martial spirit, Mr. Masuno goes on to draw attention to the presence of sentiments in the Japanese mind which he thinks to be distinctly religious. (1) *There is a very great respect for what is just and right.* This comes from Confucianism, but it owes much of its power in this country to the way in which it has been upheld and acted on by the warrior class and embodied in the moral code known as Bushidō. (2) *There is in the Japanese mind a strong feeling of respect for the gods.* This sentiment is very powerful among us, says Mr. Masuno, and it may be regarded as one of the most brilliant of our national traits. (3) *We believe in the equality of all men.* This belief came from Buddhism. Along with the abolition of all the artificial distinctions between different sets of men, between rich and poor, high and low or between one race and another, comes the doctrine of universal love and charity which Buddhists enjoin and which we have accepted as part of our creed. There are those who say that belief in a future is a surer mark of a religious mind than belief in the equality of all men and universal brotherhood. But this is not our opinion, says Mr. Masuno. The Buddhist doctrine concerning the equalization that permeates the whole universe, however, properly understood, embraces the idea of a future life. (*Mushabetsu shiō wo jikan ni ōyō shita mono ga raiset no shinnen de, kore too kūkan ni ōyō shita mono ga hakunai no seishin de aru to wata-kushi wa kai suru.* As I understand it, when applied to time equality implies belief in a future life, and when applied to space it is no other than the spirit of universal love.)

In reference to the three above-named essential psychical characteristics of the Japanese people, Mr. Masuno asks whether they are being maintained in this age of change. Of this he does not seem to be quite certain. He observes that the Japanese are known abroad for the possession of two qualities only—patriotism and the martial spirit. It they are religious in the strict sense of that epithet, the outside world has failed to discover it so far. The general impression of visitors to the country is that they do not care

much for religion. Mr. Masuno recommends educationists to pay more attention to the development of the religious sentiments of young people. How this is to be accomplished is not stated. The Shintō belief in gods many and lords many and the abstruse, metaphysical Buddhist doctrines relating to spirit and matter are alike ill suited to form a basis for religious teaching in schools, and, as a Christian writer observes, all attempts to revive an interest in doctrines of this sort are foredoomed to failure, the dreams of Japanese conservatives notwithstanding.

\* The no-distinction doctrine of the Buddhists does away with past, present and future, that is, with time distinctions. According to this teaching the souls of men have always existed in some form or other and always will exist in some form or other. The little Ego, man's spirit, came originally from the great Ego, the Spirit of the universe, and will be absorbed by the great Ego at the end of its transmigration.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

#### YOKOHAMA.

A woman (31), living in Tokiwa-cho, was arrested on Aug. 20th by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of theft. Her method, it appears, was to employ little children to steal.

Some leading fencing champions of Yokohama intend to organise fencing tournaments to entertain the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet.

Seven shampooers were arrested on Aug. 20th at a house in South Yoshida machi while gambling.

An old man was crushed to death on the evening of Aug. 18th on the railway near Hiratsuka while trying to cross the line.

Three Chinaman and two Japanese have been arrested by the Kaga-cho police. Since July 25th they have jointly committed thefts at several Japanese houses in Yokohama, sending their booty to Shanghai.

Four men and women were arrested at a house in Benten-dori on Aug. 20th on a charge of having infringed the Rice Exchange Regulations.

Mr. R. Takemura, the Shanghai agent of the Specie Bank, now in Yokohama, having been appointed Manager of the Paris branch, leaves for his new post on Saturday.

About a hundred fishermen quarrelled among themselves on Aug. 19th at Oiso, several of them sustaining injuries. On Aug. 21st, some superintendents of the Yokohama police proceeded to the place to hold an enquiry.

About 7.15 a.m. on Aug. 21st a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was very short.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama to the effect that early on the morning of Aug. 22nd, fire broke out in the house of Mr. Kobayashi Beika (J. E. de Becker), Kamakura, destroying the building. The cause of the outbreak is not known, but incendiarism by thieves is suspected.

The Yokohama Harbour Office intends to make a small reclamation outside the breakwater 1,000 metres to the left of the red light at the entrance to the inner harbour, and to build a quarantine station thereon. A submarine telephone line will be laid between the head office and the new branch. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

About 11 p.m. on Aug. 21st, a man, apparently a student, threw himself before a freight train near Oiso Station, on the Tokaido line, and was run over. The body, not being identified, was handed over to the village authorities for interment.

The outbreak of cholera among the passengers and crew of the British steamer *Arratoon Apar*, which is still detained at the Nagahama Quarantine Station, seems to be gaining in virulence. Dr. Heary of the Hongkong Government, one of the passengers, was attacked by the disease on Aug. 22nd. Capt. Stuart and the chief engineer of the

steamer are also ill. In these circumstances, the Yokohama Harbour Office has ordered the ship to remain in quarantine five days more, though she was to have been released on Aug. 22nd. Further disinfecting measures will be carried out on the ship. A correspondent reports that the Indians of the crew showed obstinacy towards the Japanese quarantine officials.

Late on the night of Aug. 21st, a mad dog attacked a policeman on Jizozaka, injuring him severely on the right foot. He killed the animal with his sword, and sent it to the office of a veterinary surgeon for examination.

The foreign trade of Yokohama during the ten days ended Aug. 20th was:—Exports yen 7,155,947; and imports, yen 3,721,162, showing an excess over imports of yen 3,434,785.

A girl attempted to set fire to a house in Nakamura at 9.30 p.m. on Aug. 23rd, but the flames were extinguished before any damage had been done. It appears that she had had a quarrel with the owner of the house, and committed the crime in a spirit of revenge. She was arrested by the Kotobuki cho police.

A man broke into the house of a fish dealer living in Negishi late on the night of Aug. 22nd. He demanded money from two of the occupants and, on the refusal of his request, he injured them severely with a knife. The offender was arrested on the spot by the Bluff police.

Mr. K. Hara, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, left Yokohama on Aug. 24th by the *Empress of India* for America. Later he will proceed to England and the Continent, probably extending his tour to the Balkan peninsula. About the beginning of February, next year, he will return to Japan via Siberia.

As already reported, Dr. and Mrs. R. Koch left Yokohama on Aug. 24th by the Canadian mail steamer *Empress of India* for Vancouver on their way to Washington. A large number of the leading doctors of Tokyo and Yokohama and of the Japanese army and Navy, as well as several officers of the various Departments, were present on the steamer to wish them *bon voyage*. Fire works were exhibited in the Customs grounds.

The prominent tea-traders of Yokohama and Tokyo intend to provide a special house to welcome the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet. The promoters will entertain the Americans with tea at any time during their stay in Yokohama. Japanese curio dealers intend to establish a bazaar in Hon-cho, Ichome, for the benefit of the American seamen, where goods will be sold at cost price.

The construction of three bonded warehouses on the new reclamation off Kaigan-dori is almost completed. The buildings will be used by the Customs from about Oct. 1st.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 2 a.m. on Aug. 25th at No. 145, Yamashita-cho, in a two-storied brick building, separated into two tenements, belonging to a Chinaman named Wu Sun-jui. The flames which originated in an upstairs room spread at once throughout the house, and destroyed it in an hour. Two firemen were severely injured through the falling of a wall, and were removed to the Jyuzen Hospital. The cause is believed to have been the overturning of a lamp. The building was insured with a foreign company for yen 3,000.

About 4 p.m. on Monday a man attacked a youth in Yoshihama-cho, and stole from him a purse containing yen 12. The thief is still at large.

A soldier was found on Aug. 23rd crushed to death on the railway near the village of Machida, Tachibana-gori. On the same day a similar tragedy occurred on the railway near Kawakami, Kamakura, the victim being an old man. Both are believed to have been suicides.

The silk handkerchief traders of Yokohama have presented a joint complaint to the ministers for Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, in

connexion with the notification, issued by the Tax Bureau, which came into force on Aug. 1st. The petitioners say that the regulations are quite contrary to business, and will impede the silk piece goods trade. They requested the ministers to abolish the new regulations.

The Mitsu Bishi Company has lodged a complaint in the Yokohama Local Court against Mr. Takashima (Kahei) a well-known business man of Yokohama, petitioning to give a decision for selling the property of the latter. It is alleged that the loans owed by him amounted to over two million yen including yen 420,000 from the Chuo Warehousing Co.; yen 245,000 from the Mitsu Bishi Bank; yen 170,000 from the Kanagawa Bank; yen 800,000 from the Third Bank; yen 70,000 from the Yokohama 74th Bank; yen 50,000 from Marquis Sio; and yen 50,000 from the Gifu 16th Bank. On Aug. 24th, Mr. Takashima presented an objection in the same Court against the petition. The hearing will take place shortly.

The condition of Dr. Henry of the Hongkong Government, one of the passengers of the *Arratoon Apar*, now at the Nagahama Quarantine Station, who was recently attacked by cholera, is reported to have improved. He is expected to recover within a week.

In an interview with our representative, Mr. Ishida, Chief of the Sanitary Office, said that the hydrophobia which has been prevalent in Yokohama since the beginning of July has now come to an end. Special attention has been paid to the Bluff, Honmoku, and Negishi, where the first cases of the disease appeared. Between Aug. 3rd and the 25th, 140 ownerless dogs have been killed, and the prefectural notification, No. 71, has been strictly enforced. Four foreigners and five Japanese were punished with fines of yen 1 each for not muzzling their dogs. Among the dogs killed, six were infected with the disease. Four wild dogs living in the woods were also killed. During the period, nine persons have been attacked by mad dogs. One of the patients is undergoing treatment at a hospital in Tokyo, and the others are being treated here by Drs. Saito and Shimidzu. The lymph used for inoculation was taken from rabbits.

We are requested to state that the law suit between Mr. K. Takashima and the Mitsu Bishi Company, reported in a previous issue of this paper, has been settled out of Court.

According to a telegram received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, the dead body of a young woman was washed ashore off Odawara on the morning of Aug. 26th. The message adds that she seems to have been strangled and thrown into the sea.

A large lighter laden with sundry goods from Yokohama struck a rock on the evening of Aug. 22nd off Misaki, on its way to Chiba, and was wrecked. The *sendoes* being saved by fishing boats.

An employee of the Yokohama Railway Company has been arrested in Tokyo by the Tobe police on a charge of theft, and was removed to the Yokohama District Court on Aug. 25th. It appears that in April last the accused stole 140 casks of cement from a warehouse belonging to his office, and sold them for yen 732. He spent the money at various race-meetings.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Aug. 22nd are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Cerebral fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	16	12	—	—	—
Died .....	3	5	—	—	—
Other Districts—					
New cases.....	30	113	—	—	—
Died .....	3	14	—	—	—

Note.—The cases of cholera among the crew and passengers of the *Arratoon Apar* now at the Nagahama Quarantine Station are not included in the above.

The British steamer *Arratoon Apar* which has been detained at the Nagahama quarantine station since Aug. 17th, was released on Thursday, arriv-

ing at Yokohama the same evening. There were six cases of cholera among the crew and passengers, 60 in all. Three of the patients died and as many, including Dr. Henry, are still undergoing treatment at the quarantine hospital.

On Aug. 27th, the principal officials of the Yokohama City Office proceeded to the Naval Department, where they consulted with the Naval Reception Committee as to the proposed welcome to the American Battleship Fleet.

On Wednesday morning an old woman, living in Kitagawa, was found to have hung herself. Some weeks ago she came from Kobe, and was in a weak state of health.

### CRICKET.

Beginning at 2 p.m., a game was played on Saturday—a broiling hot day—between teams captained respectively by Mr. Kilby and Mr. Scott, the former winning by 87 runs:—

#### SCOTT'S XI.

A. P. Scott, c Hayward b Buckle .....	19
A. G. Hearne, bowled Bousfield .....	4
A. J. Cornes, c White b Kilby .....	40
B. C. Foster, c Buckle b Bousfield .....	7
P. A. Cox, bowled Bell .....	22
H. S. Hume, bowled Bell .....	1
L. C. Sharnan, c Hayward b Kilby .....	2
A. B. Pollock, bowled Bell .....	0
S. R. Ford, not out .....	4
P. R. Sethna, c Bousfield b Bell .....	1
W. Blundell, c White b Kilby .....	0
Extras .....	5

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#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Buckle .....	36	24	1	1
Bousfield .....	54	25	2	2
Squire .....	30	17	—	—
Bell .....	42	13	3	4
Kilby .....	33	21	1	3

Buckle bowled a wide.

#### KILBY'S XI.

W. J. White, bowled Foster .....	17
W. Hayward, c Cornes b Scott .....	0
L. M. Whyte, bowled Foster .....	2
P. E. Bousfield, c Scott b Cox .....	28
H. G. Bell, bowled Cox .....	5
H. W. Kilby, c Ford b Foster .....	77
N. Buckle, bowled Sethna .....	2
E. L. Squire, c Cornes b Scott .....	18
R. E. Davur, c Sharnan b Scott .....	7
W. A. Morris, not out .....	26
W. Graham, bowled Foster .....	1
Extras .....	9

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#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Scott .....	96	53	5	3
Foster .....	106	60	3	4
Cox .....	62	46	1	2
Sethna .....	42	24	—	1

### FORGERY OF SHARES.

Twelve men, including a lawyer, an ex-policeman, and a school text-book author, have been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of fraud. On Aug. 26th, they were removed to the Public Procurators' Office in the Tokyo District Court. It appears that the accused counterfeited a number of the shares of various mercantile companies, and on Aug. 18th sold a false share of the Nippon Brewery Co., and five shares of the Nippon Cement Company, at the office of Messrs. Stanton and Schoene No. 51, Yokohama, for yen 600. They also committed a similar fraud at several places in Tokyo, thus obtaining in all about ten thousand yen. Meanwhile, when Messrs. Stanton and Schoene asked the Nippon Brewery Co., to register what they bought from the accused, the foreign stock-brokers found that the securities were valueless. They at once intimated the matter to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office. When the police searched the forgers' houses, they discovered a number of false shares bearing the names of the Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning, Nippon Brewery, Nippon Cement, Kwansei Railway, Hanshin Electric Railway, Hoden Kerosene Oil Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The wedding between Princess Kane, daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Kita Shirakawa will take place in March, next year. The betrothal will be announced about the beginning of September. Mr. Nagasaki, an official of the Imperial Household, has left for London and Paris to purchase articles needed for the nuptial ceremony.

According to a telegram received at the Imperial Court, Prince Fushimi, the younger, who has been staying in England since last year, visited Italy at the commencement of the summer vacation, and returned to London on Aug. 13th.

The Crown Prince of Korea arrived at Oiso at 7.47 p.m. on Aug. 21st. He put up at the villa of Prince Ito. He will return to Tokyo on Monday.

Aug. 31st being the 31st anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Imperial, the usual celebration will be made at Tamosawa, in the Nikko district, where His Highness is staying in company with the Princess Imperial.

Prince and Princess Kan-in, now at Odawara, and Princess Nashimoto, at present at Katase, visited Princess Dowager Komatsu on Aug. 23rd at Mishima, where they spent the day.

Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi returned on Aug. 23rd from Shuzenji spa, in Idzu.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### ALLEGED TREASON.

S. Ishiyama, a lawyer of Sapporo, and K. Kushitani, a civil engineer, who have been undergoing examination on the above charge before the Tokyo District Court, have been committed for trial.

According to the decision given by Preliminary Examination Judge T. Ushio, Kushitani stole a photograph of a naval station about August 1900 while in the employ of the Naval Temporary Construction Office. He then made over a portion of the photograph to Ishiyama with a view to selling it to a foreigner. Ishiyama asked S. Sudzuki, an interpreter of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, to bring the photograph to the notice of one of the *attaches* of the Embassy. The accused should be dealt with, added the decision, under Arts. 1 and 2 of the Military Secrets Preservation Law.

When Mr. T. Watanabe, a lawyer employed by the accused for their defence, visited the accused on Aug. 20th at the Tokyo Jail, says the *Yoji*, Ishiyama stated that the defendants had made a suggestion to the Chief of the Hokkaido police, and Mr. R. Koga, Director of the Police Bureau, regarding the photograph question without however, any success. The accused added that Kushitani was trying to obtain yen 100,000 for the photograph.

### DR. POST.

Many Yokohama residents will remember Dr. Post, Medical Director of the Eastern branch of the Equitable, who left in November last to take up a similar position in London. The Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Wilson, whose name is so closely associated with the Society, being in London in June last gave a banquet in the Piccadilly Hotel, at which were present many persons closely associated with the Society, including Sir Percy Sanderson, for many years British Consul-General in New York, Mr. J. T. Hamilton of Yokohama, and Dr. Post, late of Yokohama.

From a short report of the proceedings it appears that Mr. Hamilton was very cordially received by the guests, and Dr. Post, who has quickly taken a high place in everybody's regard, was received with a volley of cheers.

Those who knew Dr. Post and his charming wife during their all too brief stay in Yokohama will be glad to know that he has won golden opinions in London as he did here, and that his future is full of promise.

## MAD DOGS.

A correspondent enquires how a dog may be recognized as mad. Sunny illusions exist upon the point: these may as well be dispersed as a preliminary to arriving at the truth.

It is not the case that the mad dog dreads water, and always foams at the mouth. Nor is it the case that dogs are more likely to go mad in what are called the "dog-days"—which as a matter of fact have no connection whatever with dogs, but have been so called because when Sirius, the principal star of the constellation Canis Major, rises together with the sun, their combined influence was popularly supposed to produce the highest temperature.

In Korea, a country literally infested with mad dogs, the worst time of the year from this point of view is the spring,—particularly the month of March—when, after the privations of the winter, the dogs are, so to speak, fed up. So far from avoiding water, mad dogs have been observed to follow, in their curious zig-zag way, the courses of streams, and when they drink, to do so deeply, plunging their noses and even their heads below the surface. The writer has known a mad dog to swim two miles across a bay, and drop exhausted to the floor of the first house he came to on the other side, where he was promptly despatched.

The first signs of canine madness are irritability, restlessness and obstinacy. In short, the poor creature is ill. In a day or two he becomes violent, and his bark acquires a characteristic sharp, high-pitched note. He will bite everything he comes across, not excluding his own tail and feet, if he can get nothing better. If unfettered, he will be constantly on the move, and soon becomes thin and weak. In the last stages of the disease, when the animal is so exhausted that it cannot stand, the jaw drops, and a stringy, ropy saliva hangs from it. Hence the popular fiction of "foaming at the mouth."

Undoubtedly the surest signs for the casual observer who unexpectedly encounters a mad dog are that it invariably runs *tail down*, and often head down, snapping at everything in its path.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

## MR. ASQUITH AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The recent entertainment of Mr. Asquith, the British Premier, by his brethren at the Bar, was marked by humorous and delightedly received allusions to certain episodes of the female Suffragist movement. The Attorney-General, in his opening speech, remarked that they were perhaps just in time in offering that compliment to their guest, for, said he, "his eminence attracts the lightnings. Already people have begun to break his windows. The gentle sex say he is cold and callous. In order to soften his heart they chain themselves to his railings, and all the time he goes on working, with brutal indifference, in a back room." (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Clarke, in proposing Mr. Asquith's health, expressed the hope that there would never be a lack of lawyers to defend the English nation against the twin dangers of the Socialist and the Suffragette. The cheers were given with enormous enthusiasm, Sir Edward himself interpolating the "Hip hip-his."

The Premier in his reply thus wittily referred to his recent adventure. "The Attorney has mentioned that it is just about one hundred years since a practising member of the Bar was last appointed Prime Minister of England. He was unkind enough to remind you that Perceval came to a sudden and untimely end. *Absit omen!*" (Laughter.)

But for each of us life has its own peculiar dangers. History records a legendary character who seems to have tried to deal with a feminist movement, somewhere in Thrace, by the device of euphonious generalities. As the result of that policy he was torn to pieces by wild women. (Loud laughter.) Happily, in spite of the adage, history does not often precisely repeat itself."

## DIVERSE VIEWS.

To this question of the hour there are many sides—on which 'doctors disagree' and where

even angels may fear to tread. Looked at from the fundamental or racial point of view, the following declaration on the subject from a scientist may give food for thought.

A Finnish physician, Dr. Onni Granholm, even accuses the suffrage for women movement of increasing insanity. At Nurmes, it appears, the number of lunatics was only 29 in 1900, with 11,881 inhabitants, but had reached 57 in 1906, with a population of 12,137. Neither heredity nor morbid religious movements explain the increase, and the socialistic and political excitements of Finland have not reached this remote place. But the women—especially teachers—are intensely interested in the newly acquired right to vote and hold office. The domestic life has suffered in consequence, becoming unfavourable for the development of the young, and more mental aberration is a result.

On the other hand a Shanghai contemporary, discussing the subject, maintains that there are good reasons why a change should be made.

"Women in these days are not the dullards or the dolls of the days gone by. Equality of education has put them on a level with the best of the sturdier sex. They take honours in university examinations, they are bracketed equal with the best wranglers. They adorn the ranks of the highest professions, and are to be found earning their daily bread on equal (or rather unequal) terms with their brothers and friends. It is too absurd to suppose that a system which offers the franchise to the fool, if only he have so much of this world's goods, can continue to deny it to the woman of culture possessed of equal means."

Honours in university examinations are all very well, but our contemporary, in its enumeration of the achievements of women, seems rather to lose sight of the one great issue of life, the first claim on womanhood and the declining birth-rate.

## "PUNCH" ON THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

The Court for the Consideration of Hitherto Unpunishable Offences was busily occupied on Thursday last, and the proceedings were of great public interest. The first case on the list was that of an Infinitive, who complained of having been violently assaulted and split by one John James Cropthorpe, described on the charge-sheet as a poet. The complainant appeared in the witness-box in a heavily-bandaged condition, and gave his evidence under the stress of great emotion. It appeared that the prisoner, a man of no attainments, had decided to write a poem entitled "A Song of Sunrise," and had hired the complainant to help him in the first line. The poem had been duly composed, printed and published in a sixpenny magazine, and had been signed by the prisoner with his full name. The first line appeared in the following form:—

*To with the lark and with the sun arise.* The complainant, in answer to the magistrate, admitted that he had been split before, but added that he had never been split so badly. Ordinary splittings by the insertion of one dividing word he could stand, but the prisoner's offence went far beyond that. A seven-word split gave rise to intolerable sufferings. At this point the complainant fainted, but revived after a strong dose of Lindley Murray had been administered by the magistrate's clerk.

The prisoner made a long and rambling statement in his defence, but called no witnesses. He urged that he had been educated in a public school and a university, and was now doing his best to keep a roof over the heads of his wife and family. He admitted that it was not necessary for him to write poetry. Even if he had committed an offence he pleaded that it was merely a technical one. He had had no intention of injuring the complainant. Quite the reverse. He asked the magistrate to deal with him lightly. In addition to his wife and children, he had an aged mother dependent on his exertions.

The magistrate, in passing sentence, said it was a very bad case. Poetry was very dangerous stuff, and must always be carefully handled, especially when the person employing it had had no previous experience of its use. This kind of thing had gone on too long, but the Legislature had decided that Infinitives were not to be split with impunity any more. It was sad to see a man in the prisoner's position. He might have supported his family by manual labour, for which his physical strength evidently fitted him. Instead

of that he had chosen to be a poet. Having made his bed he must lie on it. He (the magistrate, was bound to see that the law was obeyed. Infinitives must be protected in their lawful avocations. If such crimes as the prisoner's went unpunished, we could none of us know whose turn it might be next. He took a very serious view of the prisoner's offence, and felt he should not be discharging his duty properly unless he passed upon him the heaviest sentence permitted by the law. The prisoner must undergo ten years' solitary confinement with a dictionary and a selection of novels written by ladies, to be followed by five years of rigorous confinement in a printing office. The gratitude of the public was due to Police-constable Blunt for the way in which he had prepared the case.

## YACHTING.

A fresh southerly breeze made the racing on Saturday afternoon highly enjoyable. Only two boats started for the race round the Kawasaki Buoy, namely *Mary* (scratch) and *Maid Marion*, with an allowance of eighteen minutes. *Mary* at once took the lead which she increased all the way round the course, but only got home seventeen minutes and fifty-three seconds ahead of *Maid Marion*. The latter therefore takes the prize on handicap.

Five 22 raters, *Edna*, *Sunbeam*, *Winsome*, *Pele* and *Elsa* raced around the Tachibana, Mandarin Bluff, and Lightship course for the "Vice-Commodore's Cup." *Edna* crossed the line just ten seconds ahead of *Winsome*, *Sunbeam* close up a good third.

In the Lark class there were eight starters Nos. 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. The course lay round the Mandarin and lightship marks. No. 11, sailed by Mr. Mason, won; No. 3, second with No. 10 third.

## THE FAR EASTERN PUBLIC HALL CO., LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company was held at No. 183, Yamashita-cho, at 4 p.m., on the 27th inst. There were present Messrs. C. F. McWilliams, D. Marshall (Chair), B. M. Ward, C. E. Maligny and J. F. Drummond (Acting Secretary). The notice calling the meeting was read and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed. Proposed from the Chair and seconded by Mr. McWilliams, the Special resolution passed at the meeting held on 17th inst. was confirmed.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

K. Ichida, who was sentenced to death in the Hiroshima District Court in April on a charge of robbery and murder, was executed on Aug. 24th.

According to a telegram from Mr. Nomura, Japanese Consul in Vladivostok, two floating mines were observed on Aug. 7th and 9th respectively off Possiet Bay.

According to a London telegram, Mr. Wilbur Wright, whose aeroplane has met with great success in Paris, flew six miles in seven minutes. This constitutes an aerial record.

Count Komura, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived at Moji on Aug. 24th by the *Tetsurei Maru*. On the same evening he left for Kobe on his way to Tokyo.

An Osaka telegram states that all the members of the committee of the Kwansei Race Club have resigned. On Aug. 24th, Mr. R. Emori and ten others were elected to fill the vacancies.

The New York Equitable Life Insurance Company has obtained sanction of its plans for the construction of a 62 storied building 1,000 feet in height, in the City. The cost is estimated at \$10,000,000.

A baseball match was played between the Diamond Head Club and the team of the Keio Gijiku College on Aug. 23rd at Honolulu. At the end of the game the score stood at 5 runs to



4 in favour of the Japanese. The Japanese players will leave Honolulu by the *Monchuria* for Yokohama; where that vessel is due on Sept. 10th.

The Lambeth Conference concluded with a Communion at St. Paul's Cathedral at which 243 bishops were present.

Admiral Togo, chief of the Naval Staff Office, left Tokyo on Aug. 24th for Aomori where naval manoeuvres are shortly to take place.

The *Tenyo Maru* has brought on her last trip a large amount of stores and ammunition consigned to the U.S. Government at Manila.

A connexion by wireless telegraphy has been established between the Eiffel Tower in Paris and Cape Finisterre on the north-west coast of Spain.

T. Okamoto, the master of the Fukuyama Railway Station, has been arrested on a charge of having misappropriated yen 700 belonging to his office.

A floating mine was discovered by a fisherman on Aug. 17th off Yagoshi. He brought it to Hakodate, where it was exploded by a number of bluejackets from the *Mikasa*.

The steamer *Ko un Maru* ran down a fishing boat on the night of Aug. 19th off the district of Kuga, Yamaguchi prefecture. The boat was destroyed but the fishermen were saved.

According to an official telegram, the crop of cocoons in Italy this year is estimated at 52,000,000 kilos. That of 1907 was 57,580,000 kilos and that of 1906 was 53,830,000 kilos.

About 4 p.m. on Aug. 21st, fire broke out in a dyeing factory in Osaka, destroying the building and eleven others. The factory was insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company for yen 13,000.

Fire broke out on the morning of Aug. 24th in a warehouse belonging to the Kure Railway Station, destroying the building together with the contents, consisting of oils, raw cotton, cotton piece goods, flour, rice, etc. The damage is estimated at yen 80,000.

The game of Baseball played on Sunday morning between the Connor Club and the Yokohama Baseball Club, was called off at the beginning of the 6th inning owing to dissatisfaction, on the part of the Japanese, with the Umpire's decision. The score at the time was 5 to 3 in favour of the Yokohama Baseball Club.

The voyage to New York completed by the *Lusitania* on July 10th was an ideal summer passage, and the Cunarder made several new records. She maintained an average hourly speed of 25.01 knots, while the whole passage took 4 days 19h. 36min., beating her own previous best by 33min. and the *Mauretania's* record by 39min. The *Lusitania* also established a new record for a single day's run, namely, 643 knots; but the whole performance, splendid though it was, has been eclipsed by her latest record passage of 4 days 15 hours 40 minutes.

On the 9th inst., a daring burglary was committed in the Macao Post Office. By some means the thieves gained admission into the building after it had been closed for the day. The desks were all forced open and some \$350 in money taken away. The cash was collected in the course of the day's transactions and was placed by the clerks in their desks instead of in the safe. It is believed that the Post Office employees will be called upon to make good the loss to the Government, as it was their duty to have put the cash away in some secure place.

Thirteen model cotton farms have been established in Korea since March last. The Chinese Government is also contemplating the cultivation of cotton by modern methods. Special delegates are being sent to America to study not only the cultivation of cotton, but modern methods of spinning and weaving. Upon their return to China it is proposed to establish a big Government cotton mill either at Peking or Tientsin. A

recent Edict advised that the people should be encouraged to plant cotton and establish spinning and weaving mills in the various provinces after foreign methods, so as to check the yearly increase of imports of foreign cotton and cotton yarns which come into this Empire to the great disadvantage of the Chinese spinners and weavers. This importation, says the Edict, has resulted in China losing nearly all its trade, and a great increase in the number of unemployed during the last twenty or thirty years.

About 1 a.m. on Aug. 20th, three armed men broke into the shop of a confectioner in Narihira-cho, Honjo, Tokyo. By menacing the occupants, they stole a small amount of money and some articles. Two hours later, a man armed with a sword visited the shop of a green grocer in the same street. He severely injured the merchant and his wife, and absconded with a box containing yen 10. Both offenders are still at large.

The following (from an advertisement of a Danish hotel) has, for residents in Japan, a strangely familiar ring:—"The hotels charmingly situated, surrounded of a nice garden the good cuisine, the kindly accommodation with moderate charge and good conveyances, with easy occasion for salmon and trout fishing, the ascending of the surrounding mountains has done this place well known and praised of all travellers. N. B.—The landlord is spoken English very good."

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Tenyo Maru* went ashore 5 miles off Wu-Sung where she left on the night of Aug. 22nd. Two steam-launches of the Cargo-boat Company of Wu-Sung were at once sent to assist the steamer. At 5 a.m. on the following day, when the tide was high, she was safely floated. She immediately continued her voyage to Japan, where she is expected to arrive about Aug. 28th.

A later telegram from Wu-Sung via Nagasaki states that the *Tenyo Maru* is none the worse for the accident.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MAD DOG.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I see from a letter in your issue of this morning written by "Observer" that two foreign ladies were attacked by a mad dog at Honmoku the other evening. I have often wished I could tell a mad dog at a glance, as these ladies are apparently able to do, especially when I have been chased by dogs, cycling through the native quarter of the town. I am sure it would be of benefit to the community at large in these dangerous times if "Observer" would detail a mad dog's symptoms, or tell us, in the words of the poet, "what are 'is' abis."

Yours truly,

Yokohama, August 21st, 1908.

ENQUIRER.

### EDUCATION FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As director of the Morning Star School of which the so-called "French School," St. Joseph's College is an offshoot, allow me to say a few words concerning the important matter of "Education for foreign children in Japan."

Education is such a paramount affair, that it is not necessary to be an educator to understand how anxious parents must be to secure a good school to which they may confide their precious charge; and the outcry of the *Advertiser* is quite a natural one.

But why try again what has been found impossible at least twice already, *i.e.* to divide the forces of the foreign community with a view of creating as many schools as there are people of different nationalities? Why not unite to foster schools already in existence, and by support and good advice bring them to a quite tolerable standing, answering the general needs of the whole community? At home, in England or in America for instance, do all children receive only one and the same instruction? Are there not all kinds of schools with various curricula? All a school can do in a colony like ours, is to impart a general education, according to the present condition of the pupils and the requirements of their future life. If to this general education, some private lessons on special subject be added, a bright boy, after having graduated from that school, will be able to enter almost any higher

school in his country. "Experto crede Roberto!" I could here mention the names of some of our former pupils, who entered high schools in England, America, and France after having graduated from the Morning Star School.

Perhaps it would be of some interest to your readers to learn how the pupils of the St. Joseph's College are divided according to their respective nationalities: English 18, Americans 22, Germans 21, Russians 20, and 6 of the remaining 37 are French; the rest belonging to seven other nationalities. Your readers may also be ignorant of the fact that five of the teachers who constitute the staff of the St. Joseph's College have come from America, having graduated from the Normal School, Dayton, Ohio.

Is it necessary to state that the support by the mission "whose resources are well known to be extensive" is a mere myth? What has rendered the creation and maintenance of the School possible, is nothing but strict economy and the self-sacrifice of the teachers.

Yours respectfully,

Tokio, Aug. 24th, 1908.

A. HEINRICH.

### THE WONDERS OF YAMAGUCHI KEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR:—I should like to call the attention of your readers to some natural wonders and scenery in this prefecture—Yamaguchi. Murray's Handbook for 1903, the latest edition in my possession, says nothing interesting about the place, but after having travelled in many parts of Japan during a residence not far short of twenty years I might say that I have found few ordinary towns having such an interesting vicinity for anyone fond of walking or cycling. If, in any future edition, the compilers of Murray's Handbook like to make use of my notes here, they are at full liberty to do so.

Speaking of the town itself, and its most immediate vicinity, there are numerous walks through lovely valleys, leading to picturesque waterfalls and fine hills. Among the waterfalls which, though not large, are extremely pretty, may be mentioned Narutaki, on the road to Mitajiri, about thirty-one ri from Yamaguchi. The fall is not more than about thirty feet in height, but is unique, in that the water rushes down into a small hollow in the rock and is thereby thrown up again in a great fountain. Next might be mentioned Kinkei-no-Taki, also about one ri from the town, at the foot of Ichi-no-saka Pass on the old road to Hagi. This fall is about 100 feet in height, and is very fine after a heavy rain. Near it there are two other falls, one about 70 ft., and the other about 40 ft. in height. About a ri and a half from the town, to the west of the Yamaguchi-Ogori road is Yoshiki-no-Taki, which is about 100 ft. in height, though the upper and lower falls cannot be seen together when standing very near. About two ri to the east of the town is the curious rock called Ju-ishi, or Ju-bako-no-ishi, which is a perfectly perpendicular tower of rock, seemingly made up of square blocks. The whole scenery of the place is beautiful.

What I wish to speak about now, however, is the limestone range and the wonderful caves to be found in the map. Looking at a map of the prefecture (in Murray's Handbook, the map of "Western Japan and the Inland Sea," the village of Akiyoshi will be noticed about sixteen miles west of Yamaguchi. There is a direct and good cycling road direct to this place from Ogori, as well as from Funaki and Ozuki on the Sanyo Railway. In fact the road from Ogori to Hagi via Oda is much better for cyclists than that passing through Yamaguchi, the latter being exceedingly hilly. Akiyoshi seems to be about the centre of the limestone range referred to. In the little village of Hirotani, about a mile and a half to the east of Akiyoshi, there is a wonderful natural cave known as the Taki-no-Ana, or Waterfall Cave. The entrance to the cave is so difficult that I have hesitated to write about it until the present time; but the people at Akiyoshi have at last agreed to make the entrance much easier by providing boats and bridges, which are all to be ready by the 25th of this month. To those who have seen the cave at Enoshima, near Yokohama, I might say that the latter might be packed away in a corner of the Taki-no-Ana, and never be noticed. As there were no bridges or boats when I went there, I will describe the place as I saw it.

At the village of Hirotani, which can be reached by bicycle, though over a rather sandy by-road, guides can be procured, who take a number of torches, and other necessities, and where visitors must get straw sandals (*waraji*); I say "must" as in some places the cave is extremely slippery. The entrance to the cave is about quarter of a mile from the village, and is about sixty feet high and from ten to twenty feet wide, though inside it is like a cathedral. At first sight entrance appears to be impossible, as there is a waterfall about fifteen feet high pouring out of the cave, and running into a stream which

the guides say is about thirty feet deep, but the guide shows one where to place each foot on the edge of the precipice, and where one may find a root or edge of rock as a hold for the hands. This difficult climb round the wall of rock is short, and one soon steps on to the ledge of rock at the foot of the fall. At one side of the fall steps have been cut in the rock, but the fall of water, after rain, is apt to throw one down when trying to ascend. At the top of the fall the water is from a few inches to a foot deep for the first few yards, after which comes what the villagers call a "bottomless pit." Here the guide places a ladder from the edge of the pit to a rock in the centre, and over this one walks, holding on to the side of the cave for support, while the guide holds the ladder down with his foot. Having crossed to the centre rock, the guide then puts the ladder from that place to the other side of the pit, and one has crossed the only dangerous place (at least for those who cannot swim) in the cave. The ladder is placed about one foot below the surface of the water. About a hundred feet beyond this place the stream again covers the whole width of the cave, and I had to wade through water nearly three feet deep. After this there is no deep water to pass through; and the village authorities, who are subscribing more than a hundred yen, are going to provide boats and bridges, so that one will escape wading through more than a few inches of water; and though the cave can be entered now only in fine weather, they say they are going to improve it so that one can enter at any time without difficulty.

The cave inside is immense, and contains hundreds of stalactites and stalagmites. There are also some terraces of little basin-shaped rocks, each full of water, resembling those of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, or the formerly famous yellow and silver terraces in New Zealand, but which latter were unfortunately destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Tarawera. On one side of the cave is a kind of shelf of rock, as level as if it had been made and levelled by an engineer. There is also, near the end of one branch of the cave, an immense pillar, called the Kin-no-Hashira, or Pillar of Gold, of wonderfully regular shape, and perfectly straight from ceiling to floor. Very near this is a curiously shaped rock called the Dai-Ibutsu, and behind this the cave suddenly narrows to about twelve feet, at the end of which is a slippery-looking rock, almost exactly the shape of falling water, known as the Saru-Suberi, or the rock on which even a monkey would slip. However, there are numerous little chinks, which the guide will point out to you, in which one can place his feet and hands, so that this rock, which apparently has an angle of about 45 degrees is by no means so hard to climb as it looks. At the top the "doorway" of the cave is about two to three feet wide, and forty feet high, and has a perfectly level floor; but one must not go without a light, for the floor suddenly ends, as suddenly, in fact, as if it overhung the great pit beyond. The cave beyond this place is very large, and very deep and high, but it is so deep that no villager has yet had the courage to explore further. In one or two other places too, there are other pits, which are very deep, though not very great in circumference. The whole time one is in the cave one hears the rush of the torrent, but the branch of the cave through which the torrent flows has never been explored, though the villagers of Akiyoshi have engaged an engineer for the purpose of doing so. The time taken in seeing the short branch of the cave was a little over two hours and a half, and the distance walked, according to passimetric measurement (which is naturally not very exact in such cases) was one mile and a quarter. I might say that the stalactites in this cave can easily be taken, for in one place where there the ceiling is almost level, and where one can climb up to it, there are hundreds of these stalactites.

In the same village, about four *cho* distant, is a smaller, though interesting cave, in plan the shape of the letter V. This cave may be entered in boots in fine weather, though one would have to be careful not to slip on the rocks.

On the hills above, there are numerous natural pits, all called by the villagers "bottomless pits," and they are certainly very deep. They say that in a walk of two hours one can see twenty-two of them, though I saw only three in a hurried climb.

On my way from Ozuki to Akiyoshi lately, at the village of Isa (between Shirogawara and Akiyoshi) I noticed the limestone formation, and enquired of some jinrikisha men if there were no caves in the district, and they said that there was a natural pit in the hill just outside the village, and that if one were let down into it, he would find himself in a "long and endless cave." This would be an interesting place to explore.

The village of Akiyoshi is famous for marble, and the marble works of Mr. Honuma, the owner, may be seen in the village.

The next great cave, and the largest it is been my fortune to see, is the Kakeki-yo. This is reached as follows. On the main road from Ogori to Hagi, there

is the town of Oda, near Akiyoshi. Going on about a *ri* on the way from Oda to Hagi, one comes, at the foot of a very steep descent, to the small village of Edo. Almost at the further end of this village is a good road turning to the left. About one *ri*, or less, along this level road, one comes to the village of Akai, or Aka Mura, where a guide can be obtained. In the winter, and in any dry season, there is no water at all in this cave—which, I ought to say, is a short mile from the village. One can cycle to within a *cho* of the cave, and in fact the party with which I went all put their cycles into the cave while they were exploring it. The entrance is about forty feet wide and thirty feet high. On each side, just inside the entrance, are two small branches, and in the one on the left an army hid in ancient times. The entrance to this branch is so small that one has almost to crawl, but it gets larger inside. The large cave is nothing more than a subterranean river, and is said to be a *ri* long. People here in Yamaguchi told me that some people had been right through it and come out into another valley where the stream entered the cave. While in the cave enquiries were made as to the truth of this, and the guide said it was so, and that he could show us the other end. So after having penetrated about half a mile into the cave, which was very interesting, we returned to the entrance, pushed our cycles for a mile or so over the mountains, and came to the valley of which we had heard, where the land descends towards the mountains, instead of away from them, and where there was a cave into which the stream of the valley ran, and the entrance of which was almost as large as the one at the other end. After going in a short distance, however, the cave is so low that one would have to crawl, and this in addition to the fact that there was a considerable quantity of water, made us decide to postpone the journey right through the cave till the winter.

In the village of Matsubara, between Aka-Mura and Edo, there is another cave, the entrance to which is the smallest of all, but which is said to be very fine inside.

All the roads round the province of Chosui are good for cycling, and the scenery is exquisite, but one must be prepared for hilly roads, especially the following: between Yamaguchi and Hagi; Hagi to Shimonoyama; and the Tawarayama Pass south-west of Shimonoyama. The Hatcho Goe Pass, which is the last one passes over on one's way from Hagi to Yamaguchi, is unique, the road passing over great precipices and winding round the mountains like a snake, from a height of over a thousand feet above the foot of the pass. Cyclists should not venture over these passes without good brakes on their machines, as the descents are very long and sometimes rather steep.

I might add that in almost every place there is a neat Japanese inn, and that prices, for those who are content with Japanese fare, are very low.

Hoping that this will open up a comparatively new field of travel to those who are fond of such places, I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully, EDWARD GAUNTLETT.

Yamaguchi, August 20th, 1908.

### THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, July 22.

You in the South of China recently took great interest in the diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments regarding the *Tsitsin Maru* affairs, but that question did not attract nearly so widespread interest as the Fakumen Railway question is doing. And much of this interest is due, in more ways than one, to a British firm being implicated. This firm is Messrs. Pauling & Co., who contracted with the Chinese Government for the construction of the proposed Fakumen Railway. If this contract should be broken by the Chinese Government on account of the construction of the line not being proceeded with, the proper procedure for Messrs. Pauling & Co. would appear to be to seek compensation from the Chinese Government. But instead of this Messrs. Pauling & Co. are persecuting the Japanese Government by means of a press campaign. If in this they had confined themselves to facts, they would not have done any harm, though they might not have done any good from their point of view.

#### THE FACTS.

Let me state what the facts are. Something having come to Japan's knowledge on August 12 last she gave a first warning to China. This was repeated on October 12 and November 6. Despite this, on November 8, China entered into a contract with Messrs. Pauling & Co. Were Messrs. Pauling & Co. aware that Japan had objected to the proposed railway? If they were, they have but themselves to blame if they consider themselves aggrieved and injured. If they were unaware of Japan's objections their remedy is against the Chinese Government and

not against the Japanese, who cannot be blamed for standing up in defence of their own interests.

The Japanese Government, on learning in January of the conclusion of the contract, lodged, on the 20th of that month, with the Chinese Government a formal protest against the execution of the undertaking. China made no reply whatever till May 6, when she sent to Japan a despatch in which it was dogmatically asserted that the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway did not compete with the South Manchuria Railway, and that, on the contrary, the former would be a feeder to the latter in the same way as a branch line like the Kirin-Changchun line would feed the main line of the South Manchuria Railway.

Another dispatch was sent by Japan to the Chinese Government on June 27. In this the Chinese contention was completely refuted. It was pointed out that the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway would not be a branch line of the South Manchuria Railway, and that it would, of course, stand in a totally different category from the Kirin-Changchun Railway.

Of course what the Japanese cannot hide from themselves is the fact that once the line was built, the Chinese authorities would naturally by every means in their power, try to draw goods and other traffic from every part of the district. This affair is altogether a product of the "rights recovery" policy now so popular in the highest quarters in Peking.

#### A MISSTATEMENT.

The Peking Conference of 1905 was referred to in the Chinese Government's despatch of May 6. The statement was made in regard thereto:—"At the time when the engagement in the Protocol—on the strength of which Japan now objects to the construction of the line in question—was made by China, the Chinese plenipotentiaries said that the word 'parallel' was too comprehensive, and that a definite number of miles should be mentioned within which no parallel should be built. The Japanese plenipotentiaries replied that if the number of miles were fixed it might create the impression in other countries that Japan intended to restrict Chinese railway enterprise. They were subsequently asked to agree that the distance should be understood to be such as would be usual in Europe and America, but objected to this proposal on the ground that no general rule existed on the subject. Moreover the Japanese plenipotentiaries declared that under no circumstances would Japan do anything to restrict China in future from any steps she might desire to take for the extension of means of communication in Manchuria."

The above passage is reproduced in the pamphlet written by Mr. Bland in answer to the recently published Japanese Official Statement of the case against the Fakumen Railway Scheme.

#### AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

As a matter of fact, I understand, no such conversation ever took place, and the statements alleged to have been made are entirely without substantial basis. The Chinese Government must be labouring under a grave misapprehension in this respect, for neither the protocols exchanged between Japan and China nor the detailed *procès verbaux* kept by the Japanese Government contain anything like the alleged conversation.

#### THE WORD "PARALLEL."

At that time the Japanese plenipotentiary, Baron Komura, said that, Japan having been allowed to exploit the railway in Manchuria, a prospect of due profit was necessarily to be secured, and consequently an arrangement should be made to preclude any possible infringement of Japanese railway interests by China. After a short exchange of views between the plenipotentiaries, the Chinese representative, Mr. Yuan, replied that China would never build any line competing with the railway in Japan's possession, and that should China ever try to do so, Japan might rightly raise objections, it being a matter of course that China should protect the interests of the Japanese railway. Baron Komura then asked to have this undertaking clearly stated in the protocol, if not as an article in the Convention. Hence the existing self-denying engagement given by China and contained in the protocol. And indeed the word "parallel" appeared for the first time in the draft engagement clause pre-ented by Chinese plenipotentiaries, and accordingly there was no discussion whatever about the term at that time.

#### THE QUESTION OF COMPETITION.

The question of the possibility of competition between the two lines depends upon various factors, conditions and circumstances, and is not a mere simple question of distance.

To the last Japanese Note above mentioned China has not yet replied. But in the meantime the British firms of contractors interested are carrying on their press campaign and trying to embitter the relations between Japan and China on the one hand and between Japan and Great Britain on the other, and are trying to throw cold water on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. And he it remarked with

emphasis that Messrs Pauling & Co. are not supported in their agitation by the British Government. It is certain, however, that the British Foreign Office would support its own nationals in such a matter if it thought they had a leg to stand upon.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that in the way I have indicated a hindrance is placed in the way of a friendly settlement of the question between Japan and China, the two parties in reality solely interested. *Hongkong Daily Press.*

#### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eighty-sixth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary, half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 22nd August, 1908, is as follows:—

**GENTLEMEN.**—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1908.

The net profits for that period, including \$2,000,387.85, balance brought forward from last account after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$5,403,917.67.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which fund will then stand at \$14,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of \$250,000.

After making these Transfers and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$4,638,917.67, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of Two Pounds Sterling per Share, viz.: £240,000—which at 1/9½, the rate of the day, will absorb \$2,633,143.86.

The Balance, \$2,005,774.81, to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

**DIRECTORS.**—Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. A. Fuchs, the Honourable Mr. Henry Kewick (Chairman) and Mr. E. Goetz (Deputy Chairman) having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. C. G. R. Brodersen, the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson, and Mr. W. Helms have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

Mr. E. Shellim has been elected Chairman for the remainder of the year, and the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson Deputy Chairman.

**AUDITORS.**—The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, the latter in the place of Mr. A. G. Wood, who has left the Colony.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### WOMEN IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

London, August 20.

Henceforward German women are to be admitted to German universities on the same footing as men.

#### THE TURKISH LOAN: GERMAN ASSISTANCE DECLINED.

The Porte is negotiating a loan with the Ottoman Bank on the security of the tobacco Régie returns. An offer from the German Orient Bank to accommodate the Government was declined.

#### A TARIFF WAR ENDED.

The Skupshchina, or Serbian Parliament, sitting at Belgrade, has finally passed a Commercial Treaty with Austria. It is expected that a Customs feud lasting three years will thus be terminated.

#### AUSTRIA AND THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The reply of the Austrian Government to the Russian communication respecting Macedonia is entirely favourable. Austria, says the despatch, can only rejoice if the new régime secures equal rights for all Turkish subjects.

#### A YOUNG EGYPTIAN MOVEMENT.

In Egypt a new movement has arisen similar to that engineered from Constanti-

nople by the Young Turkish Party. Several Arabic papers are urging the Sultan to advise the Khedive to grant a Constitution.

#### A CASE OF NATIONAL HONOUR.

The Hague Arbitration Court maintains that the Venezuelan dispute lies outside its province, on the ground that national honour is involved.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Later.

Queen Wilhelmina is averse to war and wishes that everything should be done to settle with Venezuela pacifically. The Dutch naval yards are nevertheless working day and night.

#### AMERICAN FLEET AT SYDNEY.

The American fleet has arrived at Sydney, and had a magnificent reception.

#### TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Constantinople.—In consequence of representations made by the Persian Ambassador, the Grand Vizier has promised to withdraw the Turkish troops from the positions on the frontier which are uncontestedly Persian, and to effect an equitable settlement with regard to the disputes about points on the Ottoman frontier.

#### WIGAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

Hope has been finally abandoned at the Maypole Colliery. It has been decided to flood the mine.

#### BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Brussels.—The Chamber has passed the third reading of the Congo Annexation Bill. It is believed that the passing of the bill by the Senate is assured.

#### ADMIRAL SPERRY AT SYDNEY.

Admiral Sperry, interviewed at Sydney says that the enthusiasm of his welcome almost passes belief. It is pleasing to think that it indicates heartfelt sympathy between the two English-speaking nations, and shows that they are united not only by ties of blood but also by great commercial interests on the Pacific and elsewhere.

#### LLOYD-GEORGE ENQUIRES.

London, August 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now in Berlin on a visit to the Minister of the Interior. His object is to make enquiries regarding the German system of old age pensions.

#### THE PORTE IS WISE.

The Turkish Government has decided to engage a British adviser to reorganize the navy, and a French adviser for finance.

#### CONSIDERATION FOR TURKISH SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

The correspondent of *The Times* at St. Petersburg announces that Minister Ahrenthal has notified M. Iswolsky of his intention to give the Austrian gendarmic officers a prolonged furlough on the ground that their presence may evoke untoward incidents. The Young Turkish party, moreover, are deeply resentful of foreign interference.

#### THE BRITISH CABINET: RUMOURS OF DISCORD.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, returned unexpectedly from Scotland yesterday and had an hour's conference with Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary. The incident has given rise to numberless surmises. It is semi-officially stated that a conference was arranged prior to the Cronberg meeting, and unconnected therewith, which, it is conjectured, may relate to the recent incursions of Lloyd-George and Churchill into Sir Edward Grey's domain.

#### AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME TO THE FLEET: AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Some American papers are interpreting

the enthusiasm of the Australasian reception of the Battleship Fleet as meaning that Australia looks to the United States rather than to England for support in certain conceivable eventualities. Others issue a warning that the American Republic would not interfere in any quarrel (*sic*) between England and Japan involving the integrity of Australia.

#### THE WIGAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

The Maypole Mine has been flooded. The death roll amounts to seventy-six.

#### THE "LUSITANIA" MAKES A NEW RECORD.

The Cunarder *Lusitania* has made the Atlantic passage, outward bound, in 4 days 15 hours and 40 minutes.

#### A GREAT CANADIAN HARVEST.

The Canadian harvest returns have far exceeded expectations. The estimated yield is 110-115 million bushels of excellent quality grain.

#### DESPERATE BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Tangier sends an official despatch by wireless telegraphy to the effect that Abdul Aziz's body-guard has been routed by Mulai Hafid near Marakesh. According to the trustworthy report, the whole of the Sultan's army was decisively defeated, and fled in confusion. Abdul Aziz has been taken prisoner.

#### CONSIDERATE RUSSIA.

The Russian gendarmic officers in Macedonia, at present absent, have been granted an extension of leave of absence with a view to their ultimate recall.

#### A NEW USE FOR THE EIFFEL TOWER.

An American named De Forrest has obtained the consent of the French Government to use the Eiffel Tower for establishing a wireless telegraph service between Paris and New York. He is confident of success.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY: A GREAT SCHEME IN VIEW.

London, August 24.

According to the *Observer*, the Government, with a view to avoiding annual Anglo-German wranglings, has agreed to the necessity of a four years' naval programme till 1911, when it is hoped Germany will be able to consider the possibility of a naval *entente*.

Such a programme would provide for the building of thirty *Dreadnoughts* or *Indomitables* costing £50,000,000 above the present estimates. The cabinet is still undecided as to the method of raising the money.

#### RUSSIA ORDERS BATTLESHIPS.

The Russian Government has adopted plans submitted by a Hamburg firm for the construction of new battleships of 20,000 tons displacement, and 21½ knots speed, carrying armaments of twelve 12-inch guns.

#### WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

De Forrest is engaged in building a tower at New York which is to be 680 feet high, and is to serve as the American terminus of the wireless telephony (not telegraphy) service he has in view.

#### RE-ARRESTS IN TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier has ordered the re-arrest of the majority of the ordinary prisoners owing to the number of the crimes they have committed.

#### THE ROUT OF ABDUL AZIZ.

It is confirmed that Abdul Aziz has been defeated with heavy loss. He was surprised during the night of the 20th, and most of his troops went over to Mulai Hafid. The



defeated Sultan fled for safety to the French zone.

#### MOROCCO.

London, August 25.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier amid general rejoicings. While it is expected that France will continue her policy in Morocco regardless of the change of Sultan, the French Governmental organs agree that Mulai cannot be recognized as Sultan until a new Concert has met, and consented to conclude an agreement with him.

#### THE VENEZUELAN FARCE.

Replying to Venezuela, the Dutch Government insists that the republic must rescind the various decrees injurious to trade.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND MACEDONIA.

Great Britain has not taken steps to recall the British gendarmerie officers in Macedonia preferring to wait for a unanimous international agreement.

#### THE REVIEW AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, August 25.

There has been a review of 13,000 of the Commonwealth military and naval forces, including a detachment from the British and American warships, in the presence of Lord Northcote and Admiral Sperry.

#### THE KING OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso has arrived in England.

#### THE SHAH AND HIS MALCONTENTS.

St. Petersburg, August 25.

Negotiations have been opened at Tabriz between the Shah and representatives of the revolutionary party to demand an amnesty and the immediate reopening of Parliament. Meanwhile the revolutionaries continue their extortions, and business is paralyzed.

#### JAPAN AND CHILE.

London, August 26.

Japanese delegates have visited Chile with a view to the conclusion of a Chile-Japanese commercial treaty.

#### ANOTHER CANCER VICTIM.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Ambassador at Washington, has died at Heidelberg from cancer contracted in India.

#### CONTINENTAL CONFERENCES.

M. M. Iswolsky and Clemenceau had an hour's conference at Carlsbad. The Russian Minister lunches with King Edward at Marienbad to-morrow.

#### THE NEW IMMIGRATION TREATY: JAPAN'S RUMOURED DISSENT.

The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports on good authority that Japan has practically refused assent to the American proposals to negotiate a new immigration treaty. It is regarded as certain that in the event of the definite failure of the negotiations, an Exclusion Bill will be introduced into Congress in December.

#### ABDUL DECLINES.

A report is to hand that Abdul Aziz refuses to abdicate. He intends to collect a fresh army.

#### THE COURSE OF TRUE REFORM.

The Vali Hedjaz, supported by the shereef of Mecca, refused to permit the proclamation of the constitution. On this, the troops arrested him, and his property was confiscated amid great rejoicings.

#### ADVICE FROM HEADQUARTERS.

All the diplomatists at Tangier have wired to their respective governments asking for instructions as to the recognition of Mulai Hafid.

#### A GERMAN ORGAN ON MOROCCO.

London, August 27.

Prince Bulow's organ asserts that eight

Moroccan chiefs have chosen their old ruler, and that it is desirable that the Moroccans should be clearly and thoroughly reassured regarding French policy in Morocco.

#### BIE FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

Later.

The large brokers, A. A. Brown and Co. of New York, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are still unannounced, but they are believed to be millions of dollars. The firm has been under investigation in connection with large over-sales for the purpose of misleading speculators.

#### CONVERSATIONS AT MARIENBAD.

M. M. Iswolsky and Clemenceau conversed privately with King Edward after lunch. They had motored from Carlsbad to Marienbad for the purpose.

#### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Sir William Goschen is at present in Paris. Political circles there view the situation in Morocco calmly. It is deemed necessary to avoid premature negotiations for the recognition of Mulai Hafid, pending the obtaining of previous guarantees of his recognition of the Algeiras Act.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SYDNEY.

London, Aug. 20.

Sydney is packed full of country people to welcome the American fleet. Some of the towns are so empty that the shop-people have proposed to close their shops. All the public buildings are covered with flags. The Custom House shows a ship representing the *Mayflower* with the motto, "Seas don't Divide Us." On the arrival of the fleet this morning the cliffs will be lined with spectators to a distance of 14 miles. Wireless greetings have already been exchanged from the north coast between Deakin, Wade and Sperry, emphasizing the ties of race. The Sydney *Telegraph* says that the fleet will do for America what the British fleet does for Australia, in emphasizing the strength with which the nation is ready to preserve for itself the rights of self-government and restriction of citizenship which it freely concedes to other peoples.

August 21st.

Over half a million people covering the cliffs, the headlands and the foreshores, or afloat in vessels, welcomed the American fleet. The weather was beautiful. The Federal State Ministers went out in a steamer to the warships, the bands exchanging national anthems. That night the city and the harbour were illuminated. Admiral Sperry, in his message to the Australians, declares that he feels there is more behind this demonstration than mere enthusiasm at the sight of the fleet. The New York newspapers contain glowing accounts of the reception. They declare that the Australians are truly kinsmen, faced by the same problems.

#### TABRIZ.

Tabriz.—The new Governor and 1,200 troops have arrived in the suburbs but are not strong enough to drive the revolutionaries from the town.

#### THE CONGO ANNEXATION.

Brussels.—The Chamber has voted the annexation of the Congo by a majority of 29. The Senate is certain to follow suit. Thus Belgium becomes a colonial Power.

#### THE SULTAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

London, August 22.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Sultan's Household is daily being reduced. Yesterday 64 aides-de-camp were

dismissed. The Imperial Stud-Farm has been suppressed, and the horses handed over to the War-ministry. Land and money improperly acquired by ex-favourites and ex-ministers have been restored to the owners, and the offenders have been arrested.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SYDNEY.

The official landing procession of the American visitors has been attended with great enthusiasm. Sir Henry Northcote, Governor-General, Hon Alfred Deakin, Premier, Hon C. G. Wade, and the Mayor of Sydney welcomed Admiral Sperry from a specially erected pavilion. The Admiral replied eulogizing the British Navy. At the state banquet in the evening the premier urged the need of Australian Unity. The premier of South Australia in his speech prophesied that the Commonwealth would eventually have a fleet equal to that of the United States.

#### ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

A raid has occurred near Simla on the Peshawur frontier, Mohmands participating. Military precautions are being taken.

#### M. ISWOLSKY'S TOUR.

St. Petersburg, August 23.

M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, left for Berlin last night on leave for one month. He will meet Prince von Bülow, German Chancellor, and later, Baron Aehrenthal, Austrian Foreign Minister.

#### THE CAUCASUS.

The Office of Governor-General of the Caucasus will be abolished, and in lieu of it the post of Chief of Civil Administration will be established. Generals Kuropatkin, Merver, and Zagowsky are mentioned as candidates.

#### THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

Sydney, August 24.

Political issues are kept in the background in the entertainment of the American Fleet, but there is an undertone of satisfaction that the balance of power in the Pacific, whose disturbance by the withdrawal of the British battleships was feared, is now restored permanently.

#### DE FORREST PREDICTS.

DeForrest, the American inventor, predicts that wireless telephony will be established within two years. The apparatus is being installed at the top of a 700 ft. tower on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building for the transmission of messages to the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

#### THE MOROCCAN UPHEAVAL.

Later.

Abdul Aziz has been defeated and his army is vanished. Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier and elsewhere. Abdul sought refuge with the French troops. France remains neutral. She will not recognize the new ruler except with the common consent of the Powers, which is inevitable.

#### ANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMERICAN VISIT.

London, August 25.

The *Times* points out that the Australian welcome to the Fleet is based upon feelings of national friendship and mutual respect. It anticipates that the naval spectacle will entail a desire on Australia's part to undertake her own defence.

#### THE DOMINION OF THE AIR: A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

St. Petersburg, August 25.

Colonel Krongnik has invented a species of flying machine which he claims will attain a speed of 200 miles an hour by means of

rotating wheels and strips of tin representing feathers. The inventor says that masts can be fixed to steamships enabling them to travel 150 miles an hour.

#### ADMIRAL SPERRY IS IMPRESSED.

Sydney, Later.

Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, reviewed 13,000 American and Australian sailors and soldiers in the New South Wales capital. Admiral Sperry declared that he never in his life had seen so fine a body of volunteer troops. The review was the biggest affair ever held in Australia, and was witnessed by huge crowds.

#### CRISIS IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Later.

There is a crisis in the textile industry, the market being overstocked with Indian and English piece-goods. The demand is almost nil. Prices are falling, and profits will have been reduced by one-half in the last three years.

#### A DARING HOLD-UP.

New York, August 26.

A single man armed with a pistol held up eleven coaches containing one hundred and twenty-five passengers in Yellowstone Park. He seized £2,500 worth of watches and jewellery. Resistance was impossible, as tourists are forbidden to carry weapons in the famous Federal Reservation.

#### ABDUL'S LEGACY.

London, August 27.

The legacy left to the new Sultan by Abdul Aziz is not brilliant, for a portion of Morocco is in the hands of another pretender, another portion is in the hands of the French, and the rest is in a condition of anarchy. Moreover, the State debts amount to six million pounds, besides claims from every part. The only assets are the unpledged remainder of the customs duties, a menagerie of wild beasts, and other preposterous rubbish which Abdul accumulated at Fez.

#### THE FLEET LEAVES SYDNEY.

The departure of the American Fleet was marked by a warm message of thanks to New South Wales from Admiral Sperry, who described the visit as an epoch-making international event. He says that the United States must readjust its views of the Commonwealth, which is destined to play a great rôle commercially in the Pacific.

The principal event of the day was the display given by 800 school-children who were drawn up under the flags of the United States and Australia, between which the Union Jack was hoisted.

#### "THE TIMES" ON JAPAN.

The chief feature of *The Times* of the 26th inst. is a long sympathetic review of Anglo-Japanese relations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the treaty of Yedo. In an accompanying leading article the creation of Modern Japan is described as perhaps the most remarkable and brilliant episode of Modern History. The writer points out that the splendid patriotism, the ideals of chivalry, the willingness to sacrifice one's self to the interests of the State, the patient endurance of reverses and, above all, the incomparable silence in moments of adversity, are the products of centuries of evolution and are not due to European influence. The Japanese example has now roused aspirations throughout Asia which seem likely to engross the attention of the world during this century. Japan is still undergoing a process of mental readjustment. In her task of adopting the outward

forms of Western civilization, while preserving the best features of her national character, she has the friendly influence and sympathy of Great Britain.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE WRECKED "KINOSHITA MARU."

From the Japanese Consul at Honolulu.

According to the report of the S.S. *Asia*, which entered Honolulu on the 17th instant, she saw a Japanese sailing ship wrecked at 33° 56' N.L. and 163° 25' E.L. There was no one on board. She is supposed to be the *Kinoshita Maru*.

#### THE CONDEMNED MEN.

The six men of the *Miya Maru's* crew who have been condemned to death are in prison at Nicolaïfsk. Mr. Consul Suzuki, immediately on taking up the duties of his post, went to the jail to look after them. He found that their treatment had undergone a great change for the better as compared with the time of their arrest, and the whole six are in excellent health.

#### FUNDS FOR CHINESE WARSHIPS.

The war-vessels ordered from the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard by H. E. Chang Chitung when he was Viceroy of Hupeh have all been finished, but the Hupeh authorities are puzzled to find funds for their maintenance. The present Viceroy, Chen, has therefore memorialized the Throne for permission to raise money by increasing the tax on salt to the extent of 4 *mon* per catty in Suchwan and Kiangnan. By this means a sum of 300,000 taels will be obtained. The tax was to be imposed from the 1st of the seventh month (Chinese Calendar), and it is now actually being collected.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Taft, Presidential Candidate of the Republican Party in the United States, has made Mr. Frank Hitchcock his chief of committee, and the Democratic Candidate, Mr. Bryan, has appointed Mr. Norman Mack to the corresponding post on his side. Both parties have declared Chicago to be their head-quarters, and that city will consequently be the centre of competition at the election in the autumn. In the business circles of Chicago it is expected that Mr. Taft will be successful.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA.

New York, August 19.

According to information given before the American Immigration Bureau in Washington, 103,006 immigrants entered America from Europe during the first half of this year while the figures for the corresponding period of last year were 786,667—a decrease for the half-year just ended of 75 per cent. This marked decrease is attributed to the depression prevailing in American commercial circles.

#### ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

Little or no attention is paid in the United States to the question of the Sino-American Alliance proposed by the *New York Herald*. The *Times* of the same city is still publishing absurd diatribes against Japan to serve, it is reported, a certain purpose of its own.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL EVANS.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.

Rear-Admiral Evans, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet, retired

from office yesterday on the expiration of his term. To an interviewer, the admiral is reported to have said that the world had been made aware, by the cruise of the battleship fleet that American was a leading naval power. He expressed his regret at being unable to proceed to Japan, where he has many Japanese friends. Japan would not make war upon America unless the latter challenged her. While the Japanese were not in reality a warlike people, yet it was not good policy to provoke them to excitement. Japan has no ambitions for territorial aggrandisement in China but was endeavouring to lead her into the path of progress. On its part, the American Government was desirous, solely, of maintaining the open door in China. Probably Japanese policy was in consonance with American views. In conclusion, the Admiral declared that the expansion of the American Navy was an absolute necessity.

#### THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

The Dutch Cabinet has held a conference lasting for nine hours in connexion with the Venezuelan affair. The result of the meeting is not yet known, but it is generally believed that the Government of the Netherlands has decided to take strong measures against Venezuela.

#### THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

San Francisco, August 22.

Mr. Loomis, Chief of the American committee to the Grand Exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912, arrived in San Francisco on Aug. 21st on his way to Japan. At a dinner given by the leading commercial bodies, he made a speech in the course of which he said that not only for the sake of the further development of trade between America and Japan, but for the strengthening of friendly relations, the United States must assist Japan in the Exhibition. This advice met with general approval and an agreement was arrived at to support the Japanese enterprise. Mr. Loomis will leave San Francisco on Aug. 25th for Japan.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

St. Petersburg, August 24.

General Rödiger, Russian Minister for War, has resigned. The vacancy will be filled by General Ivanoff, one of the aides-de-camp to the Tsar, or by General Triwanoff, Vice-Minister of the same Department.

#### PROMINENT AMERICANS TO VISIT JAPAN.

New York, August 24.

The American business men of San Francisco will shortly leave for Japan, as already reported. The leading Japanese in New York are inducing several prominent Americans of that city also to visit Japan with a view to inspecting personally various conditions there, and also to witness the reception of the Battleship Fleet by the Japanese.

#### THE N.-Y. HERALD FIASCO.

Strong opposition has repeatedly appeared against the Sino-American alliance proposed by the *New York Herald*. In consequence, the rather fantastic attitude adopted by that journal has made it a laughing-stock. Nevertheless it still continues to publish its mischievous views.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The American newspapers are publishing the detailed proceedings of the Portsmouth Peace Negotiations. According to them, the Tsar was the first to propose the war, and persisted in a strong attitude at the time of the negotiations, not admitting the advice of President Roosevelt and Count de Witte.





Inches	"GOLD" MARK.			
	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

Inches	KAWAMATA.			
	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
27	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
36	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

No improvement.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)		yen.
20" x 1 1/2"	6 me.	3.25-3.37
22" x 1 1/2"	7 "	4.25-4.52
24" x 1 1/2"	7 1/2 "	5.10-5.40
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)		yen.
20" x 1 1/2"	9 "	4.30-4.50
22" x 1 1/2"	10 "	5.30-5.60
24" x 1 1/2"	12 "	7.20-7.40
Figured Habutae (scalloped):—		yen.
10" x 1 corner embroidered		0.95-1.00
12" x 4 "		1.15-1.20

## COPPER.

Business is being done on a small scale though the market is London is still unsettled. The stocks in London are estimated at 44,781 tons.

According to a London telegram under date Aug. 24th, the quotation was £60.15.0.

Refined per 100 kin...	Yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin ...	" 52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin ...	" 53-57

## TEA.

No special alteration to note. Business is being done with the inferior quality on a small scale.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. —
Choice ...	—
Finest ...	—
Fine ...	—
Good Medium ...	33 to 40
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common ...	28 to 30
Common ...	26 to 28

## RICE.

Owing to the weather being favourable to rice farming, a fall has been noted. As, however the *nihyaku-to-ka*, or 210th day, regarding which farmers are always anxious, is close at hand, speculative purchases have been made.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa		koku.
Foreign rice in Fukagawa		374,363
Delivery.	Closing Price.	
August		16.58
September		16.6
October		15.95

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)		per koku.
Superior	Yen 18.30	
Medium	17.30	
Common	16.30	
Average	17.20	

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)
August	16.35	August 16.37
September	16.45	September 16.54
October	16.73	October 15.75

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Aug. 27

Local rates remain steady in consequence of London silver and sterling quotations from China being unchanged.

London—Bank T.T.	8/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	260
— 6 months' sight	261 3/4
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 77 3/4
— Private 10 days, sight	do 75 1/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	86 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	87 3/4
India—Bank sight	153 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	155 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	23 1/4

\* Nominal.

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, August 28th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value.	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable.	Average Quotations	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June to December	100.10	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March to September	98.50	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March to September	97.50	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June to December	97.20	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2 = B) .....	100	100	5	June to December	96.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3 = E) .....	100	100	5	June to December	94.00	
* Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5 = H) .....	100	100	5	June to December	85.50	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June to December	84.40	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI) .....	100	100	5	June to December	86.10	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI) .....	100	100	5	March to September	93.50	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h) .....	100	100	6	June to December	92.00	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
Yokohama City Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	90.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June to December	89.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June to December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February to August	529.00	E.D.
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	8	June to December	58.00	
(Second class) .....	50	37.50	8	June to December	43.80	"
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February to August	207.50	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February to August	139.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s.</b>						
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11½	June to December	91.00	
3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11½	June to December	63.50	
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	11	March to September	79.40	
Kansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	9	March to September	46.20	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9.7	March to September	73.40	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June to December	84.50	
(New Issue) .....	50	12.50	14	June to December	21.80	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May to November	54.50	
New .....	50	25	7	May to November	26.30	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November	62.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May to November	36.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April to October	97.80	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May to November	64.80	
New .....	50	25	10	May to November	33.00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May to November	68.00	
New .....	50	20	14	May to November	28.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June to December	110.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	13	June to December	70.00	
Uji-gawa Electric Co. ....	50	50	12½	March to September	6.20	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	13	June to December	78.80	
New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12.50	13	June to December	26.80	
Osaka Gas Co. ....	50	50	8	June to December	83.50	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April to October	79.50	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	February to August	31.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June to December	14.90	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	33	12	May to November	48.00	
Uruga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June to December	10.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12½	May to November	50.50	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAWA COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June to December	85.00	
New .....	50	12½	16	June to December	24.50	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	8	June to December	31.60	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	18	June to December	82.00	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June to December	52.50	
New .....	50	25	12	June to December	25.60	
Nissin Spinning Co. ....	50	12.50	no.	May to November	7.20	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May to November	112.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May to November	93.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May to November	101.80	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	9½	June to December	62.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June to December	75.70	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June to December	58.50	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June to December	50.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	15	June to December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	no.	June	12.30	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ....	50	12	16	May	17.50	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March to September	113.70	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June to December	93.00	
Nanboku Oil Co. ....	50	50	8.8	June to December	40.50	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April to October	75.50	
New .....	50	12½	15	April to October	21.40	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June	56.50	
New .....	50	25	10	June	26.70	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	15	20	June	21.50	

## MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE		
From	Line Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R. Montague 3	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	B. T. Kumeric	M. Aug. 31
Seattle	N. Y. K. Tosa Maru	Th. Sept. 3
America	P. M. China 4	Th. Sept. 3
Europe	N. D. L. Fr. E. Friedrich	Sa. Sept. 4
Portland	P. & A. Arabia 5	Tu. Sept. 8
Hongkong	P. M. Korea	W. Sept. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Em. of China	W. Sept. 9
America	P. M. Manchuria 6	Th. Sept. 10
Seattle	G. N. Minnesota	M. Sept. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. E. of Japan	M. Sept. 14
Hongkong	P. & A. Nicomedia	Sa. Sept. 19
America	T. K. K. Hongkong M. 7	Tu. Sept. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K. Nippon Maru	Su. Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Lennox	W. Sept. 23
America	O. & O. Asia	Sa. Sept. 26
Europe	M. M. Ernest Simons	W. Sept. 30
Tacoma	B. T. Suveric	W. Sept. 30
Hongkong	P. M. Siberia	Th. Oct. 1

- 3 Left Vancouver on the 16th inst.  
 4 Left Honolulu on the 24th inst.  
 5 Left Shanghai on the 24th inst.  
 6 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.  
 7 At San Francisco on the 21st inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES		
For	Line Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L. Desflinger	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	P. M. Siberia	Sa. Aug. 29
America	T. K. K. Tenyo Maru	Su. Aug. 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K. Yamaguchi M.	Su. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Montague	M. Aug. 31
Seattle	N. Y. K. Aki Maru	Tu. Sept. 1
Europe	N. Y. K. Awa Maru	W. Sept. 2
Tacoma	B. T. Kumeric	Sa. Sept. 5
Europe	M. M. Australien	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	P. M. China	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	P. & A. Arabia	W. Sept. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Em. of China	W. Sept. 9
America	P. M. Korea	F. Sept. 11
Hongkong	P. M. Manchuria	Sa. Sept. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. E. of Japan	M. Sept. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K. Hongkong Maru	Th. Sept. 17
Australia	N. Y. K. Nikko Maru	Th. Sept. 17
Portland	P. & A. Nicomedia	Sa. Sept. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K. Nippon Maru	Tu. Sept. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Lennox	W. Sept. 23
Hongkong	O. & O. Asia	Su. Sept. 27
Hongkong	B. T. Suveric	Th. Oct. 1
America	P. M. Siberia	F. Oct. 2

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 23d Aug.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kisuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. E. Moses, 21st Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bisley*, British steamer, 3,135, Eagleton, 21st Aug.—Kure, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 24th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yunnan*, French steamer, 4,213, Henon, 25th Aug.—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.  
*Invincible*, British steamer, 3,113, Boyd, 26th Aug.—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Australien*, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 26th Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 27th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Cathy*, Danish steamer, 2,993, Jensen, 27th Aug.—Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 27th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Idomeneus*, British steamer, 4,299, Nish, 27th Aug.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

*Mira*, Norwegian steamer, 1,697, Erickson, 21st Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 21st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Itizawa, 21st Aug.—Aomori and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Turva*, French steamer, 2,115, H. Sellier, 22nd Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Chinglu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 22nd Aug.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Yasuda Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,366, K. Homma, 22nd Aug.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 23rd Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 22nd Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 24th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 24th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ajar*, British steamer, 4,478, Bruce Husband, 25th Aug.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Bisley*, British steamer, 3,135, Eagleton, 26th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Company.

*Yanaka*, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 26th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Admiral Exelmann*, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 26th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

*Nirvana*, French yacht, 900, Evrard, 27th June.—Nagasaki.

*Kisuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 27th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Invincible*, British steamer, 3,113, Boyd, 27th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

## PASSENGERS.

Per German steamer *Derfflinger*, from Hamburg via ports: Mrs. F. Pohle, Master Hugo Pohle, Dr. Hans Kuhner, Dr. S. Donadoni, Mr. K. T. Roth, Mrs. C. W. Longuet, Mr. L. Vincent, Mrs. R. Kind, Mr. Th. Seggie, Mr. Edm. Pastor, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Chu and boy, Mr. A. L. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. V. Buri, Mr. Mordhorst, and boy, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Mr. G. Aveing, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buto, Mr. H. M. Nock, Mr. W. Trunn, Mr. von Hoyden, Mr. E. Becker, Dr. K. Quasig, Mr. Enyagan, Rev. J. Inagaki, Miss Hatfield, Miss Oshya, Mr. Shiosawa, Miss Oyo, and Master Yasuo, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports: Mr. H. L., Mr. N. Burn, Mr. Ch. Braess, & Melle Tavor, Mr. C. H. Percell, Mr. H. Isenmann, Mr. Bernard d'Hendercourt, Mr. Richard Von Unich, Mr. Clenck King Pa, Mr. Cheuk Yu Kai, Dr. J. L. Myles Brown, Mr. Y. Takemura, and Melle W. Meyer, in cabin; Mr. Goullier Jules, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports: Mr. H. Hunt, Maj Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ellis and 2 children, Lieut.-Col. D. Bruce, Mr. C. Collingwood, Mr. R. C. Hogg, Mr. Eng. Hak Hong, Mr. A. V. Hogg, Mrs. Battman, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, and infant, Mr. C. C. A. Warn, and infant, Dr. Chadwick Kew,

Mr. G. L. Ulberg, Mr. C. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. Drosemer, Mr. A. Luttick C. Foh, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mr. H. J. Hellyer, and Mr. J. Ran Ken G. Thomson in cabin; 1 European and 47 Chinese, in intermediate, and 441 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.: Mr. S. Arai, Mrs. E. P. Bateman, Miss V. Bing, Miss Bradley, Mr. M. B. Duxton, Mr. R. Burnett, Mr. C. Collingwood, Capt. T. W. Craig, Mr. W. Drosemer, Mrs. W. Drosemer, Mr. H. B. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson, and infant Mr. Eng Kog Fong, Mr. E. W. Frazer, Mr. C. Griffin, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. H. J. Hillyer, Mr. V. Hogg, Mr. R. E. Hogg, Mr. K. Iijima, Mr. H. Jabst, Dr. Koch, Mr. Koch, Dr. C. Kew, Capt. F. B. A. Laurie, Mr. A. V. Lindberg, Mrs. Low, H. E. Lady MacDonald, and Maid, Mr. G. L. Ober, Mr. J. Bankin, Mr. C. Rayner, Miss Robinson, Miss A. A. Rose, Lady T. A. C. Sykes, Companion and Secretary, Mr. W. Speidel, Dr. G. Thompson, Mrs. Wain, and infant Mr. T. Warschowsky; Mr. G. Wilenkin, Mr. K. Yamazaki, and Mr. S. Yoshimura, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Yanaka* for London and Antwerp via ports: Mr. K. G. Stacy Hatfield, Mr. P. D. Woerner, Miss V. Thomas, Mrs. Lu is and child, Dr. Hardwen, Mr. J. W. Johns, Mr. J. B. Sutter, Mr. A. B. Ravenhill and G. Thornton in cabin.



"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land."  
**BOVRIL**

(毎土曜日一回發行)  
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1908.

## MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Saturday, Sept. 12th at 3 o'clock, Miss EDNA FALLS BALLAGH to Dr. ANDREW MACFARLANE Professor, Medical College, Albany, New York.

## DEATH.

At Tokyo, Asakusa Catholic Mission, on the 15th instant, M. C. BROTELANDE, M.A., age 59 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SIGNOR Giovanni Rogadeo has been appointed third secretary of the Italian Embassy in Japan.

MR. T. KATO, new Ambassador to Great Britain, will leave Tokyo about the end of November for his post.

POLICE CONSTABLE William Taylor died in Hongkong on September 3rd after ten hours' illness, from sunstroke.

GENERAL UNTERBERGER, new governor-general of the Maritime Province, arrived at Vladivostok on Sept. 14th from St. Petersburg.

OWING to high waves from Sept. 10th to the 12th, inundations have occurred in the sea-side districts of Miyasaki and South Naka, Miyasaki

prefecture. A number of buildings have sustained damage.

A YOKOSUKA report states that the construction of a new battleship will shortly be commenced, the materials having already been collected.

BARON HAYASHI, new Ambassador to Italy, and Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Germany, will leave Tokyo on Sept. 16th and 18th respectively for their posts.

THE Emperor received Baron de Sental, new Portuguese Minister, in audience at 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 12th, when he presented his credentials to His Majesty.

At 8.40 p.m. on Sept. 10th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo, the duration being 30 seconds. The epicentre is believed to have been in the Tsukuba mountain range.

THE *Dempo* says that Son Yat-sen, a leader of the Chinese revolutionaries now in Singapore, will shortly leave for France. His visit is reported to be not without significance.

THE Tokyo Metropolitan police have confiscated the copies of a pamphlet entitled the *Kyomu-no-Reikuo*, and the *Shakwai Shinbun*, a socialistic newspaper, before they were issued for circulation.

COLONEL BARON COORVISART, an attaché of the French Embassy, who will shortly leave for home, will proceed to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 14th to bid farewell to the Emperor and Empress.

Y. OTA, formerly the manager of the Yennoshima Dock Company, has been arrested at Onomichi, near Kobe, on a charge of having misappropriated money belonging to the office while in employment there.

A QUANTITY of the new rice crop was put on the Shidzuoka market from the Fuji district on Sept. 12th. The quality was good, the complementary price being *yen* 7.20 per bale containing about 8 pecks.

THE wedding between Miss Haru Hirayama, the first daughter of Mr. N. Hirayama, a member of the House of Peers, and Mr. K. Komura, the first son of Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will take place in October.

NEWS is brought by the torpedo-boats *Hashitaka*, *Uzura* and *Sagi*, which have arrived at Saseho, that raids by pirates in the neighbourhood of Korea are still going on. The *Chihaya* and other Japanese warships are on the look out.

AN international marine law convention will be held in London commencing on Nov. 1st. The Japanese Naval Department will shortly appoint a delegate. Mr. Yamakawa, a councillor of the same office, will be appointed one of the party.

AN official telegram says that the No. 31 torpedo-boat encountered a gale in the Korean Strait on her way to Chemulpo, and the chief engineer and three bluejackets were washed away by the seas. The engineer was saved but the two bluejackets are missing.

ABOUT 7 p.m. on the night of the 11th a foreign lady, while walking up a hill near Daikan-zaka, was pounced upon by a man who snatched away the purse she was carrying, and then made his escape. The matter was at once reported to the Police, who are now tracing the thief.

THE CUNARDER *Lusitania*, in her last record-breaking run across the Atlantic, eclipsed all previous records. The average speed for the whole trip reached 25.05 knots, while during one day she maintained an average of 25.66 knots, and covered a distance of 650 knots. The time of the

voyage, as announced in a previous issue, was 4 days 15 hours. In this context it may be remarked that H. M. S. *Indomitable*, at one part of her voyage to Que'ec, steamed at the rate of 26 knots for four consecutive hours.

THE sailors on board the British sailing vessel *Harrow*, which arrived at Kobe on Aug. 26th from Portland with lumber, mutinied against the master on Sept. 13th, demanding payment of their wages. Later they were pacified by the Kobe Harbour police, who appeared on the vessel at the request of the captain.

WE are asked by the Manager of the Imperial Hotel to state, with regard to a paragraph that appeared in our issue of the 11th reporting a case of burglary at the Imperial Hotel, that the thief entered the room through the window, which had been left open by the occupant, and not by the door, as might be inferred from the language of the note in question.

MR. J. L. DEARING, of the Baptist Theological Seminary has been presented with a purse by a few members of the Union Church in recognition of his services in securing pulpit supplies prior to the arrival of the present pastor, the Rev. T. R. Good. Dr. Dearing, it will be remembered, has been appointed travelling overseer of the Baptist Missions in the Far East.

BIRTHDAYS are meant to be celebrated, but it does not fall to many to do so in the manner Mr. P. R. Johnson, the Somersetshire cricketer has done. He reached his 28th birthday on Wednesday and likewise hit up 131 runs for Somerset against Middlesex. As he had made 164 in the first innings he has performed the rare feat of scoring two centuries in the same match.

THE *Nagasaki Press* regrets to record the death of Captain Julius Andersen, which took place on the 11th at St. Bernard's Hospital, Nagasaki, after a short illness, the cause being ptomaine poisoning. The deceased was a native of Norway and only came to the Far East in February, arriving at Nagasaki on board the *Marusan Maru*, a whaler which had been built in Norway for the Marusan Whaling Company. He was 36 years of age, had been married about a year, and the widow, who is in Norway, is left with a child born after Captain Andersen's arrival in this country.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram to the *Asahi* says that General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff are in good health in their detention wards. They are paying much attention to the comments of the newspapers. Sometimes they argue on their experiences in the war. Their views seem to differ on every point. On the anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Prince of Russia, Madante Stoessel asked the Ministry to grant the "general one day free." He was satisfied with his present state, however, and refused to avail himself of the temporary release. On the other hand, Admiral Nebogatoff was much dissatisfied with his position.

As an offset to the report mentioned the other day, said the *N. C. Daily News*, of the probable return of the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pontiff, to Tibet, without being accorded the honour of an audience of their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, a Peking dispatch now states that Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-hai has recommended to the Throne that the Panshen Lama, or Buddhist Co-Pontiff, shall be asked to leave his monastery at Tashilumbo, Tibet, and pay a visit to Peking. The Dalai Lama and Panshen Lama are rivals for the temporal power in Tibet, and it is doubtless the idea of playing the one off against the other that has prompted the suggested invitation to Peking.



## KOREA.

Friday, September 11.

It becomes not uninteresting to speculate on the dimensions which will ultimately be given to the Yong Ki-tak affair by sensational writers. The man is under trial for a very miserable kind of offence, and though he may be perfectly innocent, the fact remains to be proved. He may also be guilty, and that too remains to be proved. In the meanwhile, it would be consistent with English ideas of fairness to refrain from creating a hubbub and endeavouring to enlist public sentiment in his favour. His friends—and, shall we not be justified in adding, Japan's enemies?—seem to think only of depicting him in the light of a victim of injustice and would have us believe that he is undergoing shocking treatment in jail at Seoul. To such a pitch of sentimentalism have they worked themselves that the very ordinary incident—common in all prisons the world over—the incident of convicts who have been sentenced to hard labour being “driven along like beasts of burden” is described as something utterly inhuman. The *Japan Chronicle* seems to be devoting itself to working up this matter. For that purpose it has taken the place originally occupied by *Tai Han Mai-Ii Shimpō*. The rôle may be congenial, but as a display of loss of the sense of proportion it is very unsightly.

Saturday, September 12.

Some of the provincial authorities in Korea seem bent upon strictly enforcing the Imperial Edict issued in August of last year against the wearing of topknots. The Edict proved at the time a dead letter, for although the Emperor himself and most of the high officials complied with the injunction, the people at large took not the slightest notice of it. The latest news is that the local headmen of the metropolitan province, Kyongki-do, have resolved to enforce the edict strictly. The wisdom of such a measure is very doubtful.

A statement, apparently official, has been published in Seoul with reference to the operations of the gendarmerie against the insurgents from the 1st of January to the 31st of August this year. The figures are 76 insurgents killed and 253 taken prisoner, and 843 rifles seized together with 60 swords and 10 spears. This list represents the result of 364 encounters. It relates to the proceedings of the gendarmerie alone. The record in the case of the troops would of course greatly swell the number of killed and prisoners.

Mr. Yi Yongkyu, leader of the Il Ching-hoi, arrived at Shimonoseki on the 11th instant. He is quoted as saying that the insurrection having now been virtually quelled, he has found an opportunity to visit Japan. We gather from reports published by Tokyo papers that he is not altogether satisfied with the methods of the Residency-General or with the present Cabinet, but the nature of his complaint is not clear. He further says that his party has suffered very material losses at the hands of the insurgents, and that its numbers, which totalled a million before the outbreak, have been reduced by about 100,000. The insurgents are for the most part labouring under an entirely false apprehension of the Ministry's intentions. Mr. Yi speaks in highly appreciative terms of the Eastern Colonization Company. He expects it to reclaim most of the waste lands in Korea, and thus not only to enrich the nation but also to render the Government

financially independent. He adds, however, a curious statement, namely, that the missionaries are largely responsible for the misunderstandings between Korea and Japan, that they constitute a serious obstacle to progress, and that unless they are effectually dealt with, the full restoration of public peace and good order can not be hoped for. Such assertions have been heard frequently in the past, but they have never been substantiated. Undoubtedly some of the missionaries are strongly imbued with anti-Japanese feeling, but everything goes to show that such persons constitute a very small minority and that their influence is not to be weighed for a moment against that of the great mass of their conferees who appreciate that without Japan's guidance and assistance Korea's case is hopeless. Mr. Yi adds that although Pak Yongho has returned to Seoul, his influence is no longer what it was, and no very serious notice need be taken of his doings.

Monday, September 14.

The Japanese detachment which is now operating in northern Korea near the left bank of the Yalu River reports that there is a somewhat troublesome body of insurgents in that vicinity. They are Koreans who have become naturalized Russians, and their place of habitation is Novoskoi, whence, under the leadership of Yi Ponyun, they make raids across the river into northern Korea. They have received some instruction in the art of war, and are altogether more worthy of consideration than the general bulk of the insurgents.

The news is confirmed that the local authorities of Kyonkwi-do are taking steps to strictly enforce the hitherto inoperative edict against wearing of topknots. The Provincial Inspector, who corresponds to a prefectural governor in the Japanese system, seems to be favouring this movement, and is quoted as expressing a desire to make his province an example to the rest of Korea. We trust that it will not prove an example of disorderly resistance to an apparently useless sumptuary regulation. After all, governments are entitled to suggest what sort of garments people ought to wear and in what fashion they should dress their hair, but to compel adoption of such suggestions is scarcely a legitimate interference with the rights of the subject.

It would appear after all that the object contemplated by the leader of the Il Ching-hoi, Mr. Yi Yongkyu, in visiting Japan, is to protest against the treatment which his party is receiving. The gist of his complaint seems to be that whereas the Il Ching-hoi rendered great assistance to the Japanese troops during the War, and were essentially useful in promoting the conclusion of the Convention of 1905, they receive virtually no consideration. Fully understanding that their country's hope of progress and prosperity is centered in Japan, they have not hesitated to incur unpopularity and even outrage at the hands of their own countrymen in order to foster relations with Japan, but the present Government is apparently forgetful of all this, and does not even take steps to protect the lives and properties of the Il Ching-hoi. Its members have suffered terrible losses in connexion with the insurrection, but they get neither sympathy nor indemnity, and beyond the immediate range of Japanese military operations, they cannot exist. Without their aid Japan can hardly hope to succeed, yet she gives herself little trouble to recognise that aid, and as they appreciate that Prince Ito is the power behind the Cabinet in Seoul, their

leader has come to detail their grievances to the Resident-General. Such, we gather, is the gist of Mr. Yi's observations published in more or less detail by the Tokyo journals.

Tuesday, September 15.

The trial of Mr. Yang was to be resumed in Seoul on the 15th inst. The telegraph says that great interest is excited and that the number of applicants for a place in the court has been very large.

There is some talk of establishing a fixed service of steamers between Chemulpo and Dairen. The Resident General is said to be in communication with the Naval Department on the subject.

The torpedo destroyers which have been engaged attempting to suppress piracy in the waters adjacent to Chemulpo, have returned to Saseho. They report that it is a very difficult matter to deal with these sea-robbers, who conceal themselves effectually the moment that the shadow of a man-of-war comes in sight and emerge to commit their depredations so soon as the coast is clear.

General Usagawa confirms what has often been said by previous writers about the Koreans, namely, that they set a limit to their exertions and their ambitions, and that they will not work for anything beyond that limit. The vast majority regard official appointments as the be-all and end-all of existence, and hence the productive capacity of the nation is not by any means proportionate to its numbers. The spirit of effective economy is also conspicuously absent, which may be a sufficiently pleasant state of affairs for importers of foreign goods, but certainly does not conduce to the welfare of the country. The most pressing need of the time is to educate a due appreciation of the value of labour. The General goes on to say that it does not do to condemn Korean customs off-hand because in some respects they seem to conflict with advanced ideals. Thus in the matter of tax collecting, the old method in Korea was that the tax collectors immediately converted the money into produce purchased from the tax payers, and, transporting this produce to the capital, sold it there, transmitting to the Treasury the portion due to the latter and pocketing the surplus. Such a system is far from being ideal, but nevertheless it has some advantages, notably the fact that it averts all withdrawal of money from the localities, whereas the new system produces a very sensible deficiency of currency. The people themselves greatly preferred the old system.

Wednesday, September 16.

One of our local contemporaries writes:—

A Seoul dispatch reports that “Mr. Cockburn, the British Consul-General in Seoul, is going home shortly. Mr. Arthur Sibley, the British Consul at Chemulpo, has been appointed Acting Consul-General during his absence. It is reported that the Consul-General will probably not return to Seoul.” Although not stated definitely, it is inferred in the above paragraph that Mr. Cockburn's return to England is the outcome of recent events in Seoul in connection with the Yang case. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cockburn at the end of this year retires from the Consular service.

This, we rather think, beats Sam Weller's “pair of patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power.” “Although not stated definitely, it is inferred in the above paragraph.” In truth we congratulate this drawer of inferences on his capacity for reading between the lines.

Thursday, September 17.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that the debts of the Imperial Household are found to amount to 3 million

you, and that a committee of investigation has been appointed.

It is rumoured that the Chinese authorities are building in the Chientao region barracks capable of accommodating four regiments of infantry.

Chientao this year appears to be blest with very plentiful crops. Experiments have been tried with artificial manures, but the results are not satisfactory, the cereals experimented on having run to stalk only. It is inferred that this kind of fertilizing is unnecessary, but the idea suggested to outsiders is that the fertilizers used had too much silica.

Japanese subjects in Chemulpo are reported to be taking advantage of the Trade-marks Convention recently concluded between Japan and the United States, and under its provisions are said to be applying for the registration of English and German trade-marks. A rumour having spread that the Residency-General was disposed to grant this application, a meeting of British and German residents was held on the 16th inst., and a resolution was passed advocating postponement of the operation of the American-Japanese Convention until similar arrangements can be effected with England and Germany.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Seoul says that between the 8th and 14th inst. there were 26 collisions with the insurgents, which resulted in the death of 108 of the latter and the capture of 6.

The Korean insurgents assembled under the banner of Yi Ponyun, in the Transumen region, are said to have divided into two bodies, one moving round by sea for the purpose of effecting a landing at Chiyongjin and Songjin, and the other approaching from the west *via* Onsheng. The former essay was completely checked, however, by the Japanese warship *Chiyoda*, and the latter having failed, owing to the presence of Japanese troops, was deflected further south and is now attempting to enter Korea from Chutschieh and Mushan, but it is thought that the vigilance of the Japanese gendarmes will render this attempt abortive.

A Japanese destroyer came across a pirate junk near Kanghwa Island in the Chemulpo offing a few days ago. The pirates saved their lives by abandoning the junk, in which were found 15 rifles, some 300 rounds of ammunition, and a roll containing the names of pirates in that neighbourhood.

The *Niroku Shinbun* publishes what professes to be a verbatim statement of Prince Ito's views on certain points connected with Korea. The statement opens with an appreciation of the Il Ching-hoi. The Prince is quoted as saying that this Society has its opponents as well as its supporters. The former are regarded as an association influenced solely by motives of self-seeking, and the latter are considered a genuinely patriotic body. The case is counterbalanced by that of the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Shimpoto* in Japan. Each has its traducers as well as its panegyrists. As for Prince Ito himself, however, he considers that the Il Ching-hoi, having due regard to the conditions in the Far East, placed full reliance on Japan, and are determined to join hands with her in promoting their country's welfare. They have never changed their policy. It is true that owing to their advocacy of somewhat precipitate reforms as to hair-dressing and sumptuary affairs, the Il Chinghoi have made some enemies, but to say that they are simply self-seekers would be a great injustice. It cannot be denied that their attitude has some

influence upon the success of Japanese policy in Korea, but neither must it be imagined that that policy is guided in any degree by the adherence of this party or of that. Japan's policy is based upon what she believes to be the true interest of the two neighbouring countries, and in carrying out that policy she neither repels assistance nor courts favour. As to the rumours recently circulated to the effect that the Il Ching-hoi are dissatisfied with the policy pursued towards them, Prince Ito declared emphatically that nothing of the kind had reached his ears. The Il Ching-hoi comprise a very large number of members, and among them it is not impossible that there may be some who harbour feelings of dissatisfaction. But nothing of the kind has ever been heard from their leaders, Sung Pyongchun and Yi Yongkil. Referring to the rumour that the Il Ching-hoi are opposed to the members of the present Korean Cabinet, the Prince spoke in high terms of the Premier, Mr. Yi, and said that his eminent suitability to his post had in no small degree assisted the work of reform in which the Korean Ministry as well as the Il Ching-hoi were interested. It was not credible that any large section of the Il Ching-hoi disapproved of the personnel of the present Cabinet. The Prince concluded by protesting against the supposition that Mr. Sung Pyongchun had received an important portfolio because of his association with the Il Ching hoi. It was solely owing to his gifts and capacities and to his knowledge of international affairs and Far Eastern conditions, especially those of Japan, that he had received first the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and then that of Home Affairs. So long as Prince Ito had any influence in Korea, high officials would be chosen on account of their merits, without reference to their political complexion.

#### AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Hochi Shinbun*, writing under date of the 25th of August, reports that a very marked change has come over the sentiment of the people of the United States towards Japan. The nation itself was never anti-Japanese, but a section of it certainly was so a few months ago. Probably there would have been in any circumstances a reaction from the extreme to which that antipathy was pushed at the outset, but also many solid causes have operated to produce a better mood. It is true that the Hobsons, the Hearsts and their fellow crew of thinkers continue the agitation as vehemently as ever, but the public has gradually become less and less inclined to pay attention to them, and it may now be confidently alleged that anti-Japanese feeling is disappearing in the United States. The correspondent enumerates the causes which in his opinion have tended and are tending to produce this result, but as our readers are familiar with them we need not reproduce them. It will be observed that this correspondent's dictum conflicts more or less with the impression which Dr. Takamine and Mr. Asano have carried with them from their visit to the United States. Mr. Asano's ideas are of course simply those of a passing tourist, but Dr. Takamine is an old resident of the United States, and has access to special sources of information. Corresponding importance attaches therefore to his clearly expressed opinion that Japan should make special efforts to recover America's good will.

#### MR. MURDOCH.

With reference to the note which recently appeared in some of our Tokyo contemporaries to the effect that Mr. Jas. Murdoch is engaged upon a work about *Bushido*, we learn that the statement is incorrect, though we are happy to say that the true facts are even more satisfactory than the Tokyo version. Mr. Murdoch is writing a history of Japan in four volumes. Vol. I. deals with the period from the origin down to 1542; Vol. II. with the period from 1542 to 1651; Vol. III. with that from 1651 to 1853, and Vol. IV. with Modern Japan. Our readers are aware that Vol. II. has already been published (in 1903) and that it stands *facile princeps* so far as concerns the epoch it covers. Vol. I. is all written, and about three-fourths of it are already in type. As for Vol. III., something like one-third of its extent has been covered, and, as Mr. Murdoch has now ample leisure to devote to the work, he counts on being able to finish it in 6 months. All the translations in Vol. I. have been done by the author himself, and when we say that the collecting of material involved the reading of some 50,000 pages of by no means good Japanese print, some idea may be formed of the nature of the task. It is inevitable that the work of an author who treats his subject so exhaustively as Mr. Murdoch does should extend to considerable length. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that, in spite of Mr. Murdoch's concise and lucid style, Vol. I. runs to 270,000 words, which is only 50,000 shorter than Vol. II. He talks of making Vol. III. less bulky, but considering that the period treated is the Tokugawa era, into which an immense mass of facts about social, artistic and financial details have to be compressed, we doubt whether brevity will be attainable. Great interest attaches to the book, for not only is it a most welcome surprise to find any one willing to undertake such a task, but also Mr. Murdoch's quite exceptional qualifications have been amply proved.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Kagoshima members of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the 10th inst. in the Chamber of Commerce there, and passed a resolution which, although couched in the abstract terms usually employed by Japanese politicians, is plainly intended to be a protest against what the endorsers evidently regard as a programme of excessive retrenchment on the part of the Government. The Kagoshima men appear to think that the Katsura Cabinet's financial scheme of adjustment errs on the side of over-much economy, and that it will have the effect of crippling the nation's material expansion. It was of course a foregone conclusion that Marquis Katsura's plans, however astute, would provoke hostile criticism at the hands of his political opponents. A fair question, however, presents itself as to whether productive enterprises might not be treated in a more liberal manner. On the other hand, nothing can be more imperative than abstention from all further loans for some time to come, and if that be admitted, it follows that all enterprises demanding loans for their prosecution had better be postponed. Judging from the comments made by Baron Shibusawa, who spoke as representative of the 76 bankers assembled at the Clearing House meeting on the 10th inst., the bankers entirely approve of the Government's scheme, and certainly it will be admitted that they are the best judges.

### THE MEETING OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKERS.

This important meeting took place on the evening of the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock in the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. There were 76 bankers present and 15 guests, among the latter being Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Mizumachi, Finance Commissioner to London, Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and others. The chair was occupied by Mr. Toyokawa Kyohci of the Mitsu Bishi Bank, and, after the special Committee's report had been read with regard to financial adjustment and the time for paying taxes, the chairman expressed a hope that an official statement would be made with regard to financial adjustment. Marquis Katsura had announced his intention of being present, but at the eleventh hour he found it impossible to attend owing to illness, and Baron Goto read the following speech on his behalf:

#### MARQUIS KATSURA'S SPEECH.

"It gives me great pleasure to meet you all this evening and to have an opportunity of conversing with you, gentlemen, who represent the financial organs of the entire nation.

Looking back to the time when I was last in office, I recall how you and I had to meet the unprecedented incidents of 1904 and 1905. The problems which caused most concern to the Government at that time were those of finance and economy. If it was found possible to engage in a war lasting for a year and a half, to maintain a great army in the field and to defray seventeen hundred million yen of military and naval outlays, not only without giving any shock to the national economy, but also so as to leave an available surplus of funds when peace was restored, that fact must be attributed to the spirit of union and self-sacrifice in the country's cause which pervaded all classes of the people, and I confess that I was profoundly moved to find the national economy based on such unexpectedly strong foundations, and at the same time to observe such unanimity and force of resolution in official and private circles alike.

On this second occasion I have again received His Majesty's commands to form a cabinet, and, more especially, I have been appointed to the portfolio of finance, so that I have to deal direct with problems of finance and economy. Looking at the conditions at home and abroad, I find that the *post-bellum* programme has not been completed, and that the national economy is not in a favourable state. Therefore it is essential that, if we are to look for a satisfactory development of the country's fortunes, Government and people alike must approach the problem of adjustment and reform with the same measure of firm resolve that they evinced at the time of the war.

On examination of the actual state of the finances, it is seen that the policy hitherto pursued has not been to adapt certain outgoings to certain incomings, but to supplement the latter by greater or less loans every year. The vicissitudes of the time, however, have rendered it difficult to float new loans, and there have resulted discrepancies in carrying the budgets into effect. Therefore I consider that the most urgent need of the moment is to cut off this source of malady so as to bring the revenue and the expenditure into equilibrium, and place the finances on a really firm basis.

Nor is this all. Owing to the sudden increase of their volume, not a few of the national debt-bonds have not yet passed into the hands of *bond fide* investors, and, moreover, an uneasy feeling has been engendered with regard to our finance, so that our stocks have suffered signal depreciation on the domestic and foreign markets alike, and holders of these securities have been subjected to heavy loss. Hence not only is it necessary that all contracting of new debts must be carefully avoided, but also as the time is approaching when the bonds representing the price of the nationalized railways will have to be

handed over, a suitable addition must be made to the fund for redeeming the national debts, thus ensuring the policy of redemption, strengthening public confidence in the bonds, and restoring their market value.

You, gentlemen, are perfectly acquainted with the course of the national economy and its conditions, so that I need not here speak upon that subject. In view of the necessity of replenishing the country's resources, it is out of the question that the present long-continued state of depression should be disregarded.

Taking the above facts for basis, and having determined the general principles of financial adjustment, I have been chiefly engaged since my assumption of office in investigating the actual state of affairs, and, my ideas having finally taken shape, have reached the stage of resolve. I trust that the resulting measures of adjustment will solidify the fundamental basis of finance with due regard to the great policy of the State, and that they will effect a satisfactory settlement of the national debts. These are the points to which I wish particularly to invite your attention.

What principally evoked my admiration when I came to draft a scheme of adjustment was to find that the foundation of the country's finance is, in point of fact, comparatively strong, and is by no means in the unsound condition attributed to it by some observers. Thus, on examining the state of affairs up to the present, I see that the revenues actually collected have exceeded the estimates every year, and, further, that the contemplated expenditures have not been fully incurred in the financial year to which they belong, but have been carried forward in no inconsiderable degree to the ensuing year. Hence by accurately investigating the facts connected with carrying out plans of works, and making correspondingly suitable adjustments, it has been found possible, without any special trouble, to bring the revenue and the expenditures into equilibrium, and at the same time not to make any change in the plans themselves. The various works, in so far as they are economic undertakings, or serve for purposes of national defence or for preserving public peace, belong for the most part to State essentials, and do not admit of sudden alterations or abandonments. But, when it comes to the question of the time of carrying them out, it may be found expedient rather than otherwise to make such adjustments as are adapted to economic necessities. The adjustments that we propose are guided by that idea, and are intended to subserve the dual purpose of meeting financial expediency and carrying the works themselves to full completion. We have not been idly impelled to any positive policy, neither have we fallen into any scheme of negative re-adjustments.

Of course the time has not yet come for me to lay before you the full details of our plan, but I will state the gist of the policy we have adopted.

1.—With regard to the fixed expenditures, we have adapted them to the fixed revenues. As for outlays connected with telephones and the Steel Foundry and extraordinary war expenditures, funds for which have hitherto been obtained by loans, we have made them defrayable out of the general income, and we have abandoned all floating of new loans for the present. This does not apply, however, to the Public Works Bonds of Formosa, which amount to no inconsiderable sum, and for procuring which a special method is already provided.

2.—It has hitherto been the custom to anticipate a natural expansion of the revenue, but in order to place things on a firm footing and to have a surplus for each ensuing year, we have abandoned that custom.

3.—In order to maintain confidence in the State's bonds, thus restoring their market price and protecting the interests of their holders, while at the same time producing indirectly a favourable effect upon the general economy, we have decided to apply a sum of at least 50 million yen annually for the redemption of the country's debts.

4.—As for the railways, they will be gradually placed on a basis of independent operation, and their connexion with the general accounts will be severed. By this means the abuses that have

hitherto resulted from mixing up the accounts will be remedied, and a suitable system of special finance will be elaborated. In this special system the general financial policy of abstaining from loans will be pursued for the present. Only the profits derived from the lines, together with accommodation from the working capital of the Deposits Bureau, and moneys saved by economies will be devoted to purposes of improvement and extension.

In order to carry out the above policy a change will be effected in the year period for the fixed expenditures, suitable postponement of annual outlays being made, and administrative expenses will also be curtailed to a certain degree. The result will be an alteration of the original six years' period, and its extension from the 42nd year to the 52nd (1909 to 1919). This extension, as it means an amendment of the annual outlays for carrying out the works, is of an altogether different nature from merely postponing the outlays for one year only, and paying them out in the next. Thus the postponement, being in addition to that already effected in the continuing outlays under the six years' programme, will involve altogether a sum of about 200 million yen. The details of the postponement will be determined after examination by the several Departments concerned, and will then be fixed in accordance with the proper procedure. I believe that the results of these postponements will produce very little effect on the productive enterprises of the people, but with reference to that point further accurate investigations will be made, and care will be taken not to neglect suitable steps. Our policy for adjusting the finances and the national debts having thus been determined, it gives me much satisfaction to have been able to explain it to you this evening.

I am firmly convinced that the basis of the finances having been made firm, and the policy for redeeming the national debts determined, the people will now be able to proceed with their economic enterprises in perfect confidence. And it is my hope that you, gentlemen, in your capacity of men of affairs, with with one mind and united effort do everything in your power to promote economic adjustment and recovery, so that the dawn of economic prosperity and development may soon become visible. Fortunately, the disturbance of economic conditions in Europe and America, which largely contributed to the depression in our country, has disappeared, and things have of late taken a distinct turn for the better. At home, too, the market for our silk has at length become active, and there are prospects of good crops, so that if the assistance of you, gentlemen, who constitute the central organs of economics, be wisely given, there will not, I am persuaded, be any special difficulty in bringing about economic adjustment and recovery. As improvement and development of productive enterprises promote the welfare of the people at home and abroad, and have no little influence in preserving permanent peace, I can not but hope to have your whole-hearted co-operation in pursuing these ends.

The above speech was received with many marks of applause.

Baron Shibusawa then rose and said that they had listened with profound satisfaction to the detailed and exhaustive statement of the Prime Minister, as just read by the Minister of Communications. That the effects of a great war like that of 1904-5 should make themselves felt in all directions, and should exercise considerable influence on the finances of the country, was an experience common to all nations in similar circumstances, and need not therefore excite any surprise. The bankers of the Empire, rendered deeply solicitous by observing the injury suffered by the country's credit at home and abroad, and by the consequent depreciation of the State securities, had formulated the scheme of adjustment embodied in the special Committee's report, as read by the Chairman that evening. But they learned from the statement of the



Prime Minister, as just communicated to them, that the Government's view of the situation had extended even further than their own, and that a programme had been drawn up which more than satisfied their hopes. While expressing their appreciation of the Government's thoroughness, they rejoiced to feel that a large part of their own uneasiness was dispelled. Doubtless the country's credit *vis à vis* foreign nations would now be gradually restored. One word must be added. The bankers, having in their representations to the Government laid special stress upon the necessity of increasing the Sinking Fund, had been charged by some critics with working mainly in their own interests, and had been reminded that financial adjustment demanded measures other than the mere repayment of debts. As to that, he ventured to recall the old Confucian saying that "charity begins at home" (*kotei wa sore jin wa nasu no moto*). Everything must have its order of procedure, and, after all, the discharge of the large obligations contracted on account of the War must be regarded as the basis of financial adjustment. It was a matter for profound satisfaction that the Government had founded its financial policy upon this principle, and now that a satisfactory state of affairs was about to be established in the region of finance, it would devolve upon the bankers to labour for the restoration of the economic situation, at the same time exercising their influence to check speculative tendencies.

The meeting broke up at 10 o'clock. There has not been time yet for the Japanese newspapers to comment on this important event, but the unequivocal approval of the bankers can not fail to have the effect of largely restoring public confidence.

#### FINANCIAL.

Monday, September 14.

The *Hochi Shimbun* undertakes to give a more or less detailed analysis of some of the figures relating to the Government's financial programme, but experience has shown that these non-official forecasts are generally somewhat defective. One interesting point referred to by our contemporary may, however, be noted. In August each year the settled accounts for the preceding fiscal year are made up—that is, to say, for the year ended on the 31st of the previous March. These accounts are said to show for 1907-8 what is called a "natural increment" of revenue amounting to 60 million *yen*. The settled accounts for the previous year (ended March 31st 1907) showed a corresponding increment of 47 millions. Out of the above sum of 60 millions the taxes yielded 46 millions, and among the taxes those chiefly responsible for the increase were customs dues and the *saké* tax.

The *Asahi Shimbun* writing on the same subject notes that, owing chiefly to postponements of public works during the 40th fiscal year, the expenditures fell short of the estimates by 36 million *yen*, and if to this we add the 60 millions increment of revenue, it results that a sum of 96 millions can be carried over to the accounts for the current fiscal year. The *Asahi* is very careful to demonstrate that, fine as this result appears, it really affords no matter for serious exultation, because the decrease of expenditures was due merely to postponements, and the increase of revenue was ephemeral and unreliable. The fact is that the tendency

of Japanese journalists at present is to take a pessimistic view of their country's finances. It is in some respects a wholesome tendency, but in others it merely reflects the despondent mood of the time with regard to commerce and industry.

Tuesday, September 15.

Some of the Tokyo newspapers have stated that out of the sum of 200 million *yen* which represent the total postponements effected in the continuing outlays under the present Cabinet's financial scheme, only 43 millions really belong to that scheme, the remaining 157 millions being the amount of the postponements effected by the last Cabinet in its six-year project. The same papers have stated that the postponements in the Army and Navy sections total only 3 million *yen*. All this is emphatically denied by the Finance Department. The truth is that the postponements made under the Katsura Cabinet's programme are entirely independent of those made under the Saionji Cabinet's programme, and as for the assertion that the total affected in the case of armaments expenditures is only 3 millions, the truth is that the greater part of the 200 millions stand in these very sections, though the exact figures cannot yet be stated.

The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous official financier as saying that what is called the natural increment of revenue, which was collected in the fiscal years 1906-7 and 1907-8, cannot be expected to continue in the immediately succeeding years. During the two last years the country may be said to have been in a state of post-bellum boom and the proceeds from customs dues and consumption taxes were exceptionally large. But this cannot be anticipated during the current fiscal year in view of the state of depression which exists in industrial and commercial circles. It will indeed be fortunate if the revenue actually collected comes up to the estimates, which are tolerably liberal. This same authority thinks that as Japan is generally about one year behind the Occident in receiving economic impressions, the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will not reach its worst until 1909 or 1910. At that time there will be so little demand for money that the bankers, instead of asking to have the national bonds redeemed, will be wanting to have redemption dispensed with.

That is a curious forecast. Recent experiences do not show by any means that Japan takes a year to experience the acutest effects of European and American economic conditions. Certainly that was not the case last year when the American panic was felt almost immediately in this country. Moreover, cheap and plentiful money in Japan has never since the commencement of the Meiji Era been a symptom of bad times. Quite the contrary indeed.

It is now stated that the Treasury has resolved to hand over the bonds for the nationalized railways in two installments, one in 1909 and the other in 1910.

The Japanese members of the Establishment Committee of the Eastern Colonization Company are to be publicly nominated today. They are to consist of 15 official members, 15 members of the two Houses of the Diet, and 53 representatives of the business world, making 83 in all; these with the 33 Korean members will form the whole Committee of 116. The first meeting is to take place on the 21st inst. and is expected to last five days. On the 15th inst. Marquis Katsura, in his capacity of Minister of Finance, invited the Korean members to the official residence in Nagata,

cho and expounded to them the purposes of the Association. Tokyo newspapers publish the names of the Japanese members. Among them we observe those of Count Okimachi, Viscounts Hotta and Mishima, Barons Shibusawa, Iwasaki, Mitsui, Matsuo and Takahashi, and Messrs. Soyeda, Sonoda, Ikeda, Yasuda, Toyokawa, Hayakawa, Nakano, Okura, Kondo, Takata, Murai, and other well known men. There can be no doubt that the cream of the business world is represented on this committee.

General Usagawa is quoted as saying that about 30 years must elapse before this Company attains full results, and that nobody who looks for rapid returns, as is the fashion now-a-days, ought to join it.

#### THE YALU TIMBER QUESTION.

It is now confidently stated that the Yalu Timber Convention was finally signed at Mukden on the 11th inst. The *Japan Times* has obtained information which appears to be authentic with reference to the 20 articles comprising the Convention and it publishes the gist of them as follows:—

That the company shall be opened on the 25th day of September of the 31st year of Meiji, corresponding to the 1st day of September of the Chinese calendar.

That the capital of the company amounting to 3,000,000 *yen* shall be paid in on the opening day of the company equally by the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

That the capital of the company and the income account shall be treated with the Peking silver dollar as the standard, and it shall be deposited equally with Chinese and Japanese banks.

That officials of the company shall be composed of one president, two chief managers, more than two managers, some experts and others. The presidency shall be filled by the Tao'ai of Tungpien, the chief managers shall be appointed by China and Japan, and other officials shall be appointed after consultation by the chief managers.

That commissioners shall be dispatched sometimes by China as well as Japan to inspect the work of the company.

That the company shall be bound to get the consent of both China and Japan when making any contract.

That the company shall be bound to lay aside 5 per cent of the net profit as a reserve fund.

That all the timber handled by the company shall be granted 2 per cent. reduction in duty as compared with the former tariff.

That the management of drifting timber shall be entrusted to the company.

That although the selling and buying of timber shall belong to the work of the company, the existing Chinese middlemen may engage in their work with the consent of the company.

#### THE AIR-SHIP.

We gather from *The Times'* correspondent in Berlin that the utilities of the air-ship for purposes of war have been considered in Germany with more attention than we had supposed. He writes:—

The spice of political excitement with which the movement has been favoured has begun to give rise to misgivings in various quarters. Objection is taken to the fact that Count Zeppelin's more enthusiastic admirers appear to be chiefly impressed with the military possibilities of his invention and with calculations as to whether in time of war an airship of this type could, for example, accomplish a voyage from Metz to Paris and back. But although such financial assistance as the Government is conceding to Count Zeppelin has been appropriated under the estimates for the Imperial Home Office, it has already been pointed out that the primary value of these costly and unwieldy machines will be for the purpose of reconnaissance in warfare. An enormous fabric, with the proportions of an ocean liner, but with a carrying capacity equivalent to the weight of only 12 or 20 persons, can as yet scarcely be reckoned of serious account for the practical purposes of daily life. To the eye of the layman, moreover, these structures seem to present a target of dimensions which might conceivably, in no small degree impair their utility in time of war. The problem of housing these monsters of the air on land is another of the difficulties which still have to be solved.

## MANCHURIA.

Friday, September 11.

It is officially announced that the Vice-Consulates in Tieling and Liaoyang have been raised to the rank of Consulates, and that Consular Offices were duly opened there for business on the 10th inst.

It is now definitely alleged that the exceedingly protracted negotiations with reference to the Yalu forestry question have at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the delegates will affix their signatures in a day or two. According to present expectations, the offices of the enterprise will be opened from the 25th inst., namely the 1st of the 9th month according to the Chinese calendar.

Saturday, September 12.

The special train, conveying Viceroy Hsu, arrived at Port Arthur at 10.30 on the 12th inst. His Excellency was received by a large number of Japanese officials at the station and drove to the hotel in a carriage sent by the Governor General and escorted by a troop of cavalry. In front of the hotel the Viceroy was welcomed by General Viscount Oshima. After luncheon the Viceroy visited 203 metre hill, and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet given by the Governor General. It is said to have been a very brilliant affair. A torch light procession was organised that night in honour of the illustrious visitor.

Monday, September 14.

It is stated that the Russians have intimated their desire to restore to China the coal mines in the vicinity of the Taihei River, of which a concession was granted to them by China in the year 1900. This is not to be interpreted as an act of mere benevolence. The mines have proved unremunerative and have involved their exploiters in a loss of 100,000 taels.

There is a rumour that, owing to difficulty in procuring materials, the construction of the Amur Railway will be suspended this autumn.

The Syndicate of flour manufacturers which has just been organised at Harbin was to commence operations on the 14th instant.

It appears that Viceroy Hsu's trip to Port Arthur is in the sequel of a memorial presented by him to the Throne by telegraph. His Excellency urged that he had been visited in Mukden by the Governor-General of Kwantung, General Viscount Oshima, by the President of the South Manchuria Railway, Baron Goto, and by the Vice-President, Mr. Nakamura. He considered that to return these visits was not only a matter of courtesy, but would also tend to promote the good relations between the two Empires, and therefore he proposed to make a journey to Port Arthur and Yingkow, pushing on thence to Peking. It is to be presumed that he will make a very short stay in the capital, as the leave he has applied for is only a week.

Japanese newspapers publish voluminous telegrams about the reception given to the Viceroy. The details are that at 6 a.m. on the 13th inst. he witnessed a march past of the 39th regiment of infantry, and subsequently visited the museum where the war trophies are displayed. He lunched with the staff officers of the garrison. In the afternoon he visited the forts of Erlungshan and Sunshuan, which were the scenes of such bloody encounters during the siege, and in the evening he dined at the officers' mess. There were brilliant illumina-

tions, fireworks, search-lights, bands of music, and cheering such as never has been heard before at Port Arthur. The Japanese are past masters in the art of entertaining, and they seem to have lived up to their reputation in this instance.

Tuesday, September 15.

There has been another Hunghutsz outrage on the South Manchuria Railway at almost the same place as the last episode of a similar character, namely, between Hwankiatun and Mengkiatun. The raiders numbered eight and they succeeded in shooting the two Japanese guards before the latter could accomplish anything, after which they rifled the passengers of about 8,000 yen. The *Mainichi Dempo's* information is that these miscreants came by the train from Harbin. It is evident that unless an effectual stop can be put to such outrages, travel by the South Manchuria Railway will be badly affected.

On the morning of the 14th inst. Viceroy Hsu left Port Arthur for Dairen. It is scarcely necessary to say that he had a great send-off, several thousands of persons assembling at the station to give him a parting cheer. There was of course an interchange of gifts between him and the Governor General, Viscount Oshima's present being a suit of old Japanese armour. At 10 o'clock a special train carrying the Viceroy and his suite reached Dairen and found a repetition of the decorations, fireworks and demonstrations of rejoicing which had marked the visit to Port Arthur.

Viceroy Hsu attended a meeting of the officials and citizens of Dairen in the Public Hall at that place on the 14th inst. The Mayor of the Japanese municipality delivered a short address of welcome, and the Viceroy in replying alluded to the growing prosperity of Dairen, to the steadily increasing number of Japanese merchants settling in Manchuria, and to the constant development of mutual interest. His Excellency said that he trusted that the two nations would long enjoy the blessings of peace, and that the inhabitants of Manchuria would all labour to promote a good understanding and happy relations.

In the evening the Viceroy was entertained by the officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and after the banquet there was a garden party. The town was illuminated, and fireworks and a torchlight procession contributed to the gaiety of the scene, which is described as having been very brilliant. On the following morning at 7 o'clock the Viceroy took his departure for Yingkow by train.

## MR. KATO.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, interviewed by a representative of the *Chuo Shinbun*, is quoted as saying that his domestic affairs render it impossible for him to start for London before November. When he last represented his country at the Court of St. James, the War between China and Japan took place, and for the first time the Western world seemed to awake to the fact that such a country as Japan existed in the Orient. One result was that, in the excitement of this discovery, a great desire manifested itself to pay courteous attention to the new Power. Invitations were showered upon its Representative, and Mr. Kato, recognising that one of the duties of the time was to advertise his country, responded to and reciprocated the civilities as far as possible.

Then followed the Anglo-Japanese Entente, afterwards amplified into an Alliance, and subsequently the War with Russia took place. It is but natural that as the Alliance grows older the feeling which inspired it should lose something of its warmth. That is the way of human nature. Custom begets indifference. Moreover the *ententes* between England and France and England and Russia have since been effected, on the one hand, and similar *ententes* have been concluded by Japan with the same countries, on the other. Thus it may be said that the political atmosphere in which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance grew to maturity has undergone a measure of change, and nothing is now more essential than to restore it to its old condition. Japan's accession to a place among the comity of great Powers necessarily exposes her to some envy and jealousy. She has been of late feeling the effects of these latter sentiments, and even among her English friends some have conceived grounds of offence, as, for example, in connexion with the Fakumen Railway question. As Japan develops her material resources and grows in competitive competence, points of friction will certainly disclose themselves in her relations with foreign Powers. Diplomacy therefore has its work cut out, and it must be the earnest endeavour of Japan's Representatives to smooth over these points of friction and, above all, to preserve an Alliance which makes so materially for the peace of the East.

## THE EXHIBITION.

Our readers doubtless remember that at a meeting of the ward officials of Tokyo, held a few days ago, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a domestic exhibition should be opened in Tokyo in the year 1912 and a committee was appointed to give effect to this resolution. The Committee met on the 15th inst. and decided that an exhibition should be held, which decision being simply a replica of that adopted by the original meeting seems somewhat superfluous. A working committee of 7 members was then elected under the chairmanship of Mr. Koizuka Riu. It is stated that several of the leading business men are in favour of this project, and that the idea is to devote about 3 million yen to the exhibition.

Meanwhile the Municipal Council has decided that the levying of *buai-zai* shall be suspended temporarily, and as this tax was imposed solely on account of the Exhibition, the City Assembly will doubtless endorse the Council's decision.

We may mention here that the Minister for Home Affairs has issued a formal order accepting the resignation of Mr. Ozaki Yukio from the office of Mayor and requiring that an election shall be held to choose his successor. The method in this matter is that the City Assembly votes for 3 candidates whose names are submitted to the Minister of State for Home Affairs and by him a final selection is made. The order is now in the hands of the Governor of Tokyo, and will doubtless be transmitted to the Municipality without delay. But in the meanwhile the Aldermen and the members of the Assembly have not yet made up their minds about the new Mayor, and it is said that if the election were held now, Mr. Ozaki would be defeated by a majority of two. The expectation is therefore that four or five days will elapse before any steps are taken.

## PRESS METHODS.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston has thrown a lighted match into a powder magazine. Writing in the *National Review* under the heading "Fair Play for Japan," he says:—

"It may not be out of place here to refer to the somewhat singular position that Japan occupies on account of the unrestricted liberty accorded to foreigners. This is specially noticeable as regards newspapers published in foreign languages, some of which are controlled and edited by notoriously anti-Japanese influences. Their organs continually impugn Japanese character, administration and authority. The Government is ridiculed, the administration is pronounced incompetent, the public finances are alleged to be on the verge of bankruptcy, a slight deficit between revenue and expenditure is cited as showing the pending inability of the nation to meet current obligations, an excess of imports over exports foreshadows a financial crisis, veiled hints are given that foreigners need not look for justice in legal tribunals, and the authorities are accused of encouraging the spoliation of foreigners. Nothing whatever is left undone to weaken respect for authority at home, and to destroy public confidence abroad. Japanese are referred to as 'Japs' and 'natives'—phrases which are as objectionable to them as 'Cockney' if applied to an educated Englishman. Many Japanese regard this propaganda with suppressed indignation, although some profess absolute indifference. The outside world reads the papers published in English in Japan, and is encouraged by an anti-Japanese clique to misjudge the character of the Japanese, as well as the financial, political, and commercial outlook of the nation.

"What, I may ask, would happen in Berlin if a French journalist established a newspaper there, and accorded similar treatment to the Kaiser's Government; or in Paris if a German had the indecency to follow suit; or in Russia if a Japanese newspaper were established in St. Petersburg to 'crab' all things Russian; or if an Austrian undertook such a mission in Genoa or Milan. Even in London, patience under such aggravating circumstances might reach the breaking-point. The liberty allowed to foreigners in any country may unconsciously broaden into licence, when it becomes intolerable and leads to deep and legitimate resentment. It seems to be forgotten by these anti-Japanese foreigners, that the Japanese are sensitive in their national pride as the people of the West."

We can foresee with tolerable accuracy the explosion that will follow these comments by Mr. Preston. Experience teaches, for similar comments in our columns have never failed to evoke a pretty smart discharge of fireworks. The *Seoul Press*, in reproducing the criticism of the Canadian Trade commissioner, wonders what he would have said had he been here in the days prior to treaty revision, when the foreign local press subjected itself to no kind of restraint, and used any and every handy stick to beat the Japanese. Yes, indeed, "a marked change has come over the attitude and tone of these papers during the past ten years." They are now veritable sucking doves. But in some of the old leaven works still and on behalf of the great majority the best plea that can be set up is that their hostility is sufficiently veiled to be generally decent. Hostility it is, however: unequivocal hostility. An observer like Mr. Preston, whose purview is not obscured by comparative memories, must of necessity be struck by the fact that of frank friendship for Japan there is almost none visible in the columns of the local foreign press, and must ask with some curiosity whether this tone reflects its surroundings.

Our prediction about Mr. Preston has been fully verified by facts. The old familiar charge is put forward that he has not been long enough in Japan to form any sound judgment about the tone of the foreign local press. Naturally he will answer—and we agree with him—that not much time is needed to arrive at a conclusion on that point. A year's perusal of some of the newspapers published in the English language in Yoko-

hamia and Kobe—and we believe that Mr. Preston has had more than a year—is amply sufficient to arrive at a clear estimate of their spirit, and therefore to discredit the Canadian Commissioner on the ground of lack of experience is very defective logic. It will entertain him to be told with delightful naïveté that "he hopes perhaps to truckle to the Japanese by abusing the foreign press." In that one utterance he will see quite sufficient proof of the justice of his indictment, for unless the foreign press were habitually hostile to the Japanese, the possibility of truckling to the latter by abusing the former is not perceptible. We do not imagine, for the rest, that Mr. Preston will be much moved by the graceful epithets delivered at his address. He will not greatly mind being accused of "slap-dash readiness to form conclusions;" or being called "another eccentricity loosed on us;" or being dubbed "a freak who injures his country's reputation and its commercial cause by snap judgments." Probably he will point to these rejoinders as illustrations of his thesis. With regard to the question—posed apparently in all seriousness—whether Mr. Preston "can point to any foreign paper published in this country which has held the Japanese Government up to ridicule," he will reply very easily that only a few weeks have passed since a Yokohama English newspaper deliberately charged the Japanese Authorities with having trumped up a false charge against a Korean in Seoul, with having compelled the police to effect his arrest, and with having induced a law court to remand him for trial, not at all because he had been guilty of any crime, or was honestly suspected of having been guilty, but simply because the Japanese Government had a vindictive desire to persecute him in consequence of certain evidence given by him in a court of law, though the same Japanese Government had officially promised to hold him immune from any troublesome results of that evidence. It may be retorted that such accusations cannot be described as "holding the Japanese up to ridicule." That is true; the description is altogether inadequate. But, after all, could there be any more ostrich-like performance on the part of a section of the local foreign press than this attempt to hide its guilty head under the sands of special pleading? There is no room whatever for discussion. Everybody knows that Mr. Preston is right when he speaks of foreign local organs "controlled and edited by notoriously anti-Japanese influences." None knows it better than do the editors themselves of those organs.

## THE EASTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The 33 Korean members of the Establishment Committee of the above Company assembled at the Finance Department, on the 15th inst., and in answer to an exposé of the objects of the Company by Mr. Katsuda, their representative, Mr. Han, made an address expressing the conviction of himself and his fellow members that the formation of this Company is essential to the material welfare of Korea and that its success is to be most earnestly desired. At the same time he did not conceal the fact that certain Koreans entertained mistaken views about the enterprise and were disposed to oppose its consummation. He and his colleagues promised that they should spare no effort to correct this false impression and to make known the really beneficial

objects of the project. The Committee then repaired to the official residence of the Prime Minister, where Marquis Katsura made a brief speech dwelling on the importance of the undertaking in the interests of Korean development, thanking the members for taking such a long journey, and informing them that their Japanese colleagues would soon be in a position to combine with them in organising the company, and that he, Marquis Katsura, hoped to have the benefit of their advice from time to time.

It has been decided that the office of the Company shall be established for the time being in the official residence of the Minister of Finance and that it shall be under the charge of Mr. Den, Secretary of the Finance Department.

The 83 Japanese members of the Establishment Committee of the Eastern Development Company have now been gazetted. The Chairman of Committee is Count Okimachi. The Committee is to meet on the 21st inst., the 33 Korean members being of course present, and it is expected that the Company's statutes and all essential rules and regulations will be at once adopted, as they are understood to have been already drafted. The Committee will of course have to decide among other things the time of placing the shares on the market, but the present forecast is that this will be done at the beginning of October. Of course only one-fourth of the face-value of the shares (50 yen) will be called up at first, and thus the sum which the subscribers will have to find immediately is 2,500,000 yen. October will be chosen because, in the first place, the Japanese money market is generally easy in that month, and in the second the Treasury will be redeeming 25 million yen worth of national bonds. The Development Company has a subsidy of 300,000 yen for 8 years, so that subscribers for its shares are assured of fine interest on their money from the outset. In fact, the subsidy represents 12 per cent on the first installment of the capital. There is, however, one difficulty, namely, the payment of share capital by the Korean members of the Company. The charter says that one-third of the shares must be held by Korean subjects, which means that the Koreans will have to put up more than 800,000 yen towards the first installment. This is considered to be quite beyond their strength, and there is talk of their subscription taking the form of land. But whether such a substitution is sanctioned by law remains to be determined, and at any rate two inconveniences are connected with it, namely, that if this privilege be granted to Korean members, it can not be withheld from Japanese, some of whom would be glad enough to thus get rid of lands held by them in Korea; and in the second place, the wisdom of fixing so large a sum of the Company's capital at the outset is doubtful. We should think that the way out of this dilemma would be to limit the payment by the Korean members to the bargain money, 250 yen per share, and to get a bank to lend the rest.

According to the *Official Gazette*, three British Consuls have been appointed namely: Mr. R. G. E. Forster, as consul in Tainan; Mr. H. E. Parlett as vice-consul in Hokkaido including the jurisdictions of Aomori, Iwate, and Akita prefectures; and Mr. J. T. Wawn, as vice-consul in Dairen. The Japanese Foreign Office issued exequaturs to them on Sept. 8th.



## CHINA.

Saturday, September 12.

At last year's autumn manoeuvres the Japanese military instructors who are in the service of the Chinese Government were very much *en evidence*. In fact they may be said to have figured as directing the movements of the troops. This year, however, orders have been issued that the Japanese military instructors shall not take any active part in the manoeuvres, but shall be limited to the role of spectators. This change is attributed by some critics to the rights-recovery spirit now permeating the Chinese nation, but surely that is an extravagant view. Nothing can be more natural than that the Chinese should desire to dispense with visible foreign aid on such an occasion.

Viceroy Twan has memorialized the Throne in the sense that very severe measures should be adopted against vernacular newspapers published in Shanghai. His Excellency recommends that any journals failing to comply with the laws of the land shall be deprived of all privileges, including the reduced rates of postage and telegraph, and shall not be carried by steamers or railways. Copies transmitted by foreign posts shall be confiscated at the place of mailing. This proposal has received the approval of the Throne. The *Asahi Shimbun*, in publishing this news, describes the action of the Chinese authorities as barbarous. We confess that we do not share our respected contemporary's view. Our impression is that a little of this treatment, to which it gives the epithet *banko*, might be applied to the third pages of Japanese newspapers with considerable advantage. Hardly a day passes without the publication of something outrageous in this section of the Tokyo press.

The *Nippon's* version of this affair suggests that the measure is directed mainly against newspapers which, though printed in the Chinese language, are nominally or really owned by foreigners, and thus enjoy a measure of immunity from the provisions of the press law.

Tuesday, September 15.

It appears that Mr. Tang Shaoh is to make his trip to the West *via* Japan. Telegrams from Peking say that he is instructed to investigate the financial conditions in Japan as well as those in the United States and the leading European countries, which duty will supplement the principal object of his journey, namely, to return China's thanks to the United States Government in connexion with the Boxer indemnity. It is expected that Mr. Tang will leave Peking early next month and that he will remain in Japan until the 4th of November. He will be accompanied by a staff of about 20 secretaries versed in the languages of all the countries he intends to visit.

The Canton correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* says that owing to the frequent representations made by Mr. Consul Segawa, the Chinese local authorities have recognised the mutually injurious effects of the boycott. Viceroy Chang has accordingly ordered the Governor of Kwangchow to issue an instruction to the Self-Government Associations and to the various newspapers in the sense that the boycott should be discontinued. What practical effect will be produced by this step remains to be seen, but at any rate it is an important move in the right direction.

Hankow telegraphs to the *Mainichi Shimbun* that the preparation of the special Japanese settlement at that place has made great progress, and that about 100 Japanese

subjects, hitherto resident in the settlements of other nationalities, have moved to the new site.

It is stated that the Viceroy of Chili, who is exerting himself actively for the resurrection of the Chinese navy, holds the view that China ought to rely in this matter on Japanese expert assistance, as she is doing in the organisation and training of her army.

Wednesday, September 16.

There has been a breach of the embankment of the interminably mischievous Yellow River, and the Viceroy of Chili has sent 300 soldiers to assist the work of repair.

The Chinese merchants of Poochow are sending a deputation to Peking to protest against the recent increment of the salt tax.

The Dalai Lama is to enter Peking in the beginning of October, and it is stated that one of the Imperial Princes will be sent as far as Paoting to meet him.

Thursday, September 17.

It is reported from Peking that his Excellency Ma Yukun, Viceroy of Pehchihli, has died, and that the Viceroy of Kansu has been temporarily appointed to succeed him. Mr. Ma is well remembered as Commander of the Chinese forces posted on the west of Manchuria during the war with Russia to preserve Chinese neutrality. He was Commander-in-chief in Chekiang in October, 1899, and he held the same post in Chihli in 1900 during a part of the Boxer troubles. In 1902 he was appointed Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent.

Peking telegraphs that the special correspondent of the *New York Herald* is going the round of Chinese statesmen and Chinese newspapers, endeavouring to discredit Japan and to create a feeling of hostility to her. This is scarcely credible. That the *New York Herald* should engage in a crusade for the purpose of bringing about a Chinese-American alliance, and that it should incidentally represent Japan as the Power whose aggressions necessitate such an alliance is not altogether illegitimate, but that it should use its correspondents for the deliberate purpose of sowing seeds of discord between two neighbouring countries is something not easily believed.

It is stated that the Chinese Government is pressing for the removal of the explosives magazines of the various Powers to a position outside the city. This measure of precaution is attributed to the recent accident in the German barracks.

## THE PRESS ON THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

The *Jiji Shimpō* undertakes to read the bankers a lesson in their own province. It has scarcely anything good to say about the financial programme announced on the evening of the 10th inst., and it therefore ridicules the bankers, who welcome that programme with such unequivocal expressions of satisfaction. That by abstaining from further loans and by abandoning the impractical course of including in each year's estimates what is called the natural increase of taxation revenue, a step has been taken in the right direction. But it is not in any sense a radical step. The Premier himself admits that the volume of Japanese bonds hitherto issued exceeds the demand of *bona fide* investors, and that the point of saturation having thus been passed, confidence has necessarily been impaired and appreciation has resulted. But Marquis Katsura is much mistaken if he supposes that this situation can be corrected merely by re-

fraining from further loans and by appropriating a paltry sum of 50 million *yen* annually for the sinking fund. The comparative futility of such procedure becomes apparent at once when we observe that from 4 to 5 hundred million *yen* worth of stocks have to be added to the existing large total in the near future in connexion with the nationalization of the railways. What the *Jiji Shimpō* regards as the fundamental measure of financial adjustment is the regulation of taxation. It thinks that the nation is oppressed and tormented by the continuance of the hastily devised system of increased taxation, dictated by the exigencies of the War. Until that problem is resolutely taken in hand and satisfactorily solved, it is futile to talk of financial adjustment. We do not profess to understand the *Jiji Shimpō's* line of argument. It seems to insist on the one hand that nothing is more essential than to create a substantial margin of taxation, which can be effected only by reducing the present taxes, and on the other it appears to regard as futile the reductions of expenditures contemplated by the Cabinet.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, which is the recognised organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, takes an unexpected line. It says that, according to well informed persons, 150 million *yen* out of the 200 millions affected by the programme of postponements stands in the Army and Navy columns. But does the state of the world at present justify this deliberation in the matter of armaments? The Cabinet is shouldering a tremendous responsibility, and the *Chuo* obviously thinks that the country's safety will be imperilled by such a course. The bankers may be satisfied, but the bankers do not represent the nation. If Marquis Katsura really desires to have universal co-operation in carrying out his programme he must take into consideration the views of all parties.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, now regarded as an organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, plants itself comfortably on the fence, though it obviously leans in an anti-Katsura direction. It refuses to pronounce any definite opinion until it sees the details of the programme, but it hints very plainly that productive enterprises, really essential to the country's material expansion, have been sacrificed as companions to the postponements of non-productive expenditures. Should that prove to be the case—and the *Yomiuri* is evidently persuaded that it will so prove—then the Cabinet will stand convicted of failure to discriminate between jewels and pebbles. There can be no doubt that the Government has won the approval of men of affairs, and in that respect it has placed itself in a more convenient situation than that occupied by the last Ministry. But whether the Cabinet has been actuated merely by a desire to curry favour with business circles, or whether it has been influenced by genuine motives of financial reform, remains to be seen. The *Yomiuri* concludes by striking a more certain note; it declares itself an advocate of a positive policy in finance, whereas the Katsura Cabinet's policy is essentially negative.

The *Asahi Shimbun* speaks in an impartial and statesmanlike tone. It approves of the programme just announced, and it notes that the Premier spoke of administrative reform, though he qualified his statement by the words "to a certain extent." Nothing very great is perhaps to be expected in the face of such a reservation, but still that something will be done may fairly be assumed. What the *Asahi* emphatically welcomes is the

Government's announced determination not to include in the yearly revenue what is called the natural expansion of income. That such expansion will take place is practically certain, and therefore its proceeds may ultimately be employed for the purpose of reducing the taxes, which will doubtless be the second stage of the Cabinet's programme. Altogether the *Asahi Shimbun* is satisfied with the prospect.

#### THE YANG CASE.

The third hearing of the Yang case took place on the 15th instant in Seoul. Mr. Bethell was examined. He stated that originally the Debt Redemption Fund of sixty thousand yen was lodged with Messrs. Collbran Bostwick and Company, but subsequently one half was withdrawn and deposited at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Thereafter twenty-five thousand of the latter sum was invested in mining shares, and subsequently the remaining five thousand, together with the money remaining in the hands of Messrs. Collbran, Bostwick and Company was lent to M. Martin, a French citizen. Mr. Bethell maintained that this was a proper disposition of the money. He went on to defend Mr. Yang, whom he described simply as an irresponsible employee so far as these particular matters were concerned. The Court was then about to proceed with the examination of M. Martin, when Mr. Marnham, editor of the *Dai Han Mai Il Shimpō*, who had obtained permission to appear as *amicus curiæ* for Mr. Yang, fell to the ground in a fit and the Court was adjourned. In the afternoon proceedings were resumed, and M. Martin, being examined, gave evidence similar to Mr. Bethell and alleged that the lending of the money to him was an ordinary transaction of business. The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Chemulpho did not appear, as he was travelling in the country, and Mr. Collbran also did not put in an appearance, his contention being that he ought to be examined through his consul. Those two failures to appear are unfortunate as they will probably create the impression that there is no desire to promote the ends of justice. The Court adjourned without fixing a day for resuming the case, and the Japanese papers, from which we take these particulars, say that the matter is becoming more involved than ever.

#### MR. SHENG.

His Excellency Mr. Sheng Ihwai arrived in Tokyo at 11 a.m. on the 10th. He was received by a large number of Japanese officials and men of affairs, but his own companions and retinue quite outshone the nature of his reception. He was accompanied by about 200 persons, and the Japanese newspapers comment in terms of unfeigned admiration on the resurrection of the noble spectacle of the genuine daimyo's procession, and on the magnificent length of his Excellency's nails. It is stated that the Chinese Minister of Commerce desired to engage the whole of the Hotel Metropole for the purposes of his party, but the proprietors were not able to place more than one half at his disposal. It appears that he has brought his own cooks with him, and further expressions of admiration are excited in connexion with the dimensions of some of the culinary utensils carried in his Excellency's train. His Excellency intends to place himself under the care of

Drs. Kitasato and Aoyama. He is in his 64th year, and he has obtained two months' leave of absence to recruit his health. It is to be sincerely hoped that his visit to Japan will have the desired effect, for Mr. Sheng ranks as one of his country's best servants.

Dr. Kitasato has diagnosed Mr. Sheng Ihwai's malady to be disease of the lungs, which, though likely to yield ultimately to treatment, will require more than two months' care. His Excellency is in a very debilitated condition and the doctors recommend that he should spend some months at Kamakura.

#### MARQUIS INOUE.

Sunday, September 13.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst. Marquis Inouye's symptoms underwent a change greatly for the worse. The nurses had occasion to shift his position and this slight movement seriously affected the heart's action. Temporary relief was obtained by camphor injections, but the patient fell into a lethargic condition and his case inspires the gravest alarm.

Monday, September 14.

Marquis Inouye's condition showed some improvement on the 13th and the change for the better continued on the 14th. His temperature was normal on the latter day and his pulse had gained perceptibly in strength and regularity. There was great drowsiness, but the sleep seemed natural.

Tuesday, September 15.

The accounts of Marquis Inouye's condition continue to be reassuring. He has recovered his appetite and his condition altogether inspires hope. When Marquis Matsukata went to visit him, the patient was able to converse with his old friend. The state of the heart, however, is not yet altogether satisfactory and it can not therefore be said that danger is past.

Wednesday, September 16.

Marquis Inouye's condition continues to improve, and the doctors are now beginning to be sanguine.

Thursday, September 17.

Marquis Inouye's condition continues to inspire hope. He passed the greater part of yesterday sleeping quietly.

#### THE PORTFOLIO OF FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Dempo* confidently announces that Marquis Katsura has decided to hand over the portfolio of Finance to Baron Sakatani, and that the Baron has signified his willingness to accept it. There was at one time much talk of Viscount Sone, but his duties in Korea held him there. Then Baron Goto and Baron Hirata seemed the most likely candidates, but they have been allotted to different chairs. As for the House of Peers, it is represented in the Ministry by Viscount Okabe. Thus unless Marquis Katsura continues himself to hold the portfolio, there can be no more appropriate holder than Baron Sakatani, who has served in the Finance Department throughout the whole of his official career, and whose ability is universally recognised.

On the heels of the above very confident statement the *Hochi Shimbun* follows with an equally assured assertion that the portfolio of Finance is to be given to Viscount Sone. The *Hochi* explains that the difficult problem of dealing with the postponements in

the Army and Navy programme having been solved by Marquis Katsura, there is no further occasion for the Premier to remain in charge of the Finance Department. Accordingly Marquis Katsura after consultation with Prince Ito, has decided to appoint Viscount Sone. As for the office of Vice-Resident General, it will be left vacant for the present.

#### THE WEATHER.

Friday, September 11.

The Riukiu centre of depression, which is moving with extreme slowness, namely, at a rate not exceeding 5 miles an hour, reached the neighbourhood of Oshima (Satsuma) on the 10th inst., and its presence was felt in the southern part of Kyushu. It is not a deep centre of depression, but it may at any moment develop larger proportions, and at any rate its propinquity at this particular time is unfortunate. Yesterday (11th inst.) was the second critical period—the 220th day.

The latest news (Friday evening) is that the Riukiu depression is now moving N. N. E. and has reached Haruka Bay in Shikoku. A minor depression has made its appearance in the vicinity of the Bonin Islands.

Saturday, September 12.

The centre of depression which had come up from the Riukiu Islands and reached the vicinity of Shikoku, seems to have thence taken an easterly trend so as to pass out towards Hachijo-jima, without invading the main island. This was at 6 a.m. on the 12th, and doubtless the proximity of the storm is responsible for the heavy weather prevailing in Tokyo and Yokohama on the 12th and 13th. Meanwhile there is another centre of depression on the west of the Ogasawara Islands which is advancing in a north-easterly direction and seems likely to reach Japan. Yet a third has developed in the Yellow Sea, but its course is *via* the north-east coast of Korea and thence to Siberia. Finally there is a fourth of these phenomena in the Sea of Japan. It is moving in a north easterly direction and consequently menaces Hokkaido. On the morning of the 13th, the forecast of the Meteorological authorities was that there would be at least a temporary recovery of the weather on that day and they were right.

Monday, September 14.

The two centres of depression which were lingering in the neighbourhood, one, of the Ogasawara Islands, and the other, of the Hachijo-jima group, have both taken their way into the Pacific Ocean, and have consequently ceased to menace Japan. As for the third of these phenomena, namely, the one in the Sea of Japan, it has held its course to the northeast, and on the 14th inst. it struck Hokkaido. Thus for the moment these mischievous conditions have disappeared.

Thursday, September 17.

The meteorological reports are somewhat confusing, but the gist of them is that no specially bad weather threatens Japan for the moment.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that Honmoku Buoy on the east extreme of Ara-su off Honmoku (Treaty Point), outside of Yokohama Harbour, will shortly be changed into a light buoy and renamed Ara-su Lighted Buoy.

Further notice will be given when the change has been effected.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 11.

There is a good deal of talk about the probable action of the Diet next session towards shipping subsidies. It appears to be thought more than probable that the House of Representatives will insist on the introduction of some system for checking the growth of this source of expenditure. It is unfortunate that the question should come up at a time of commercial depression like the present, but of course the depression itself is one of the chief causes of the agitation.

Mr. Kondo Rempei has been interviewed again with respect to the increase of railway rates in America, and has pointed out that unless some adjustment, not now visible, can be effected, the trans-Pacific carrying business of companies like the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will inevitably be diverted to the Suez route.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* alleges that the settled accounts for the 40th fiscal year, namely, that ended March 31st 1908, show a natural increment of revenue to the extent of over 60 millions of *yen*, and an increment of revenue in the extraordinary section amounting to over 13 millions. Some part of the former large figure is doubtless due to the operation of laws, but in the main it must be regarded as the outcome of a natural development of the sources of taxation.

The officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are quoted as saying that Japan's adherence to the Behring Sea Convention is opposed by her deep-sea fishermen mainly because they apprehend that it would involve the withdrawal of the State aid which they now enjoy. But this is said to be an error of calculation. There are now 35 Japanese vessels engaged in deep-sea fishing, and the aid they receive from the Treasury does not exceed 600 *yen* each. The loss of such a petty sum could not possibly produce any sensible effect on an industry which has shown during recent years palpable signs of robust development.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous official with reference to the continual outcry for the abolition of the transit tax and the taxes on salt and textile fabrics. The tax on salt is considered specially obnoxious because salt is an essential item in the food of even the lowest classes. But, as a matter of fact, the lowest classes are least affected by the appreciation of commodities, for their wages being elastic, respond to this appreciation. Thus a little examination of their condition shows that they are living very comfortably, and are quite able to spend money on pleasures and even luxuries. As a matter of fact, the salt tax amounts to only 50 or 60 *sen* annually for each household of five persons, and such a paltry impost can hardly be considered embarrassing. This is the view attributed to officialdom by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Several Tokyo newspapers call attention to the very rapid growth of local taxes in the City Tokyo. They give figures in support of this assertion and certainly the figures are striking. They are as follow:—

	<i>yen</i> per head.
National taxes .....	1.369 7.498
Prefectural taxes .....	0.533 0.697
City taxes .....	0.778 1.199
Ward taxes .....	0.066 0.518
Totals .....	2.746 9.512

This shows that each unit of the population

is now paying 9.51 *yen*, and if his other burdens be added, the result is that he has to pay a yearly sum of over 11.50 *yen*. Comparing the total amounts collected in the form of taxation, it appears that the national taxes have grown in the period above tabulated from 1,951,525 *yen* to 15,233,673 *yen*, an increase of eight times; while the ward taxes have grown from 94,243 *yen* to 1,112,296 *yen*, or 12 times.

Saturday, September 12.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has reached its 17th leading article of assault upon the Tokyo Railway Company and this is not the last. Our respected contemporary must have profound faith in the inexhaustible character of its readers' patience, and the writer of this interminable series of articles, which are not yet ended by any means, must be inspired by a sentiment of extraordinary resolution. He has fully persuaded himself that amongst all the corrupt companies of the day, the Tokyo Railway Company is the most corrupt, and he roundly denounces the idea of allowing an increase of fares without due conditions.

The *Nippon*, which has always been an opponent of the Tokyo Railway, writes now in the sense that although an increase of fares may be necessary, it should not be allowed while the present directors are in office. Its contention is that these directors are responsible for having compiled accounts which led the Tokyo Municipality to bid for the Railway, and that after such an escapade, the directors should be put out of office before any question of increased fares is considered. There is some reason in our contemporary's argument, but its final import is to represent the whole of the Tokyo Municipality as tarred with the brush of corruption. It was from the Municipality that the offer to buy the lines came in 1907 as well as in 1906, and when a neighbour comes and seeks to buy one's property, that one should endeavour to obtain the best price possible is a common business proposition. If there is really reason to suspect so much corruption and mismanagement on the part of the present directorate, why not appoint a committee of prominent business men to scrutinize the Company's affairs. Nothing is more noticeable than the fact that these assailants of the Railway Company have not in one single instance produced concrete and conclusive evidence of the truth of even one of their charges, and have always been careful to couch those charges in the most general terms.

The Korean members of the Establishment Committee of the Eastern Development Society arrived in Tokyo on the 12th inst. and will have a clear period of 8 days for sight-seeing, as the first meeting of the Committee is not to take place until the 21st. It is expected that the shares will be placed upon the market at the end of October or beginning of November. The names of the Japanese members of Committee will probably be announced on the 15th inst.

At their general meeting in Osaka on the 8th inst. the cotton spinners considered and virtually adopted a project introduced by Mr. Taniguchi Fusazo for encouraging the export of cotton yarns. We gather from the *Shogyō Shimpō* that the project is as follows:—By stopping night work, which is equivalent to reducing the number of spindles by 27 per cent., the total production of cotton in Japan will be

800,000 bales. On each bale it is proposed to put up a sum of 2 *yen*, thus obtaining a total of 1,600,000 *yen*. This money will be devoted to cheapening exported yarns by 5 *yen* a bale and thus enabling them to compete with Indian yarns in the Chinese market. The assistance of the Government will be sought to avert the danger of re-importations. This appears like taking money out of one pocket in order to put it into the other, but probably the programme is to raise the price for the domestic consumer. For the purpose of carrying out this project the spinners propose to form an export trust with all the companies as members. A final decision on these points will be taken at a general meeting on the 22nd or 23rd inst.

The foreign trade for the first 10 days of this month showed exports totalling 8,948,000 *yen* and imports totalling 9,879,000 *yen*, the excess of imports thus being 930,000 *yen*. This means that the aggregate imports from the beginning of the year have amounted to 331,115,000 *yen*, being a decrease of 20,464,000 *yen* as compared with the corresponding period of last year; while exports have totalled 246,516,000 *yen* being a decrease of 42,766,000 *yen*. The total excess of imports for the year thus far is 84,599,000 *yen*.

Sunday, September 13.

It is stated that the Government has decided to pay over something like 250 million *yen* worth of bonds during the course of next year on account of the nationalization of the railways. The figures are given as follow:—

Hokkaido Tankō Tetsudō.....	30,997,100
Kōbu .....	14,599,550
Nippon .....	142,523,532
Sanyō .....	76,639,200
Nishinari .....	1,847,900
Sanyetsu .....	?

The forecast is that this operation, if effected at an opportune time, will not impair the market price of the State's securities, but should there be any signs of such a result, the 50 millions set apart for the Sinking Fund will be utilized to check the depreciation.

There is a movement on foot to effect a coöperative arrangement between the various steamship companies engaged in the carrying trade on the Pacific Ocean in consequence of the action taken by the American railroads. At present, however, things do not look very favourable for effective combination. Tokyo journals have a good deal to say on this subject but we question the correctness of their information.

Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, is quoted as denying that there is any intention at present of lowering the Bank's rate of discount.

Monday, September 14.

Tokyo papers publish another item of intelligence about the English and Japanese Hydro-Electric Power Company. They say that its unsubscribed shares have now been reduced to 90,000, and that on the return of Mr. Kisli from London steps will be taken to invite public subscriptions for this residue.

The *Asahi* says that, whereas the Japanese steamers carrying goods to Europe obtained ample cargoes until quite recently, they have now begun to feel the effects of the bad times very severely, and their cargoes have fallen off by about one third.

Japanese emigration to Peru promises good results. Tokyo journals note that very



favourable terms are given to the immigrants, one condition being that if they are incapacitated by sickness their employers have to supply them with food, and another that after four years' full service they will be entitled to have their passage money paid home to Japan.

Mr. Kawaguchi, an expert of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is quoted as saying that, if the weather takes up during the next two or three days, the recent cold snap will not be found to have produced any serious effect upon the rice crop.

Tuesday, September 15.

Mr. Murakami, the head of the Insurance Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is said to take the view that the action of the marine insurance companies in raising their rates and declining to take risks on old ships is more or less unavoidable. One effect of the War was that many more or less antiquated vessels came into the hands of Japanese owners, some having been purchased by private speculators, and others being prizes of war which were sold by the Government to the people. Not only are many of these ships scarcely seaworthy, but also competent sailors to man them have not been available in numbers proportionate to the increase of tonnage. It results that the yearly average of wrecks has risen to 25,000 tons, and as the winter season is now approaching, the insurance companies are not to be blamed if they protect themselves by increased rates and reasonable restrictions.

It is stated that although the release of the *Miye Maru* has been duly declared by the Vladivostok Tribunal, the schooner has suffered so severely at the hands of the Russian soldiers that she is unable to make the home voyage and is therefore lying idle at Petropavlovsk.

Mr. Takano Takanori, member of the House of Representatives and formerly a judge on the Formosa Bench, has been duly remanded for trial on a charge of fraud, after investigation by a preliminary tribunal. His offence, briefly stated, is that, having formed a company to exploit oil wells in Echigo, he purchased an oil field for 16,000 yen, 6,000 of which was paid in the form of a promissory note drawn on the Banzo Bank, of which he himself was the Manager. This document he subsequently recovered from its holder on the plea that it would not look well to discount a note signed by himself at a bank of which he was President. Thereafter the owner of the note failed altogether to obtain his money.

Wednesday, September 16.

Quite a sensation has been caused in connexion with the production of kerosene in Japan, and the shares of the Takarada Company have suddenly leaped up. It appears that since the 4th inst. two of this Company's wells have been discharging large quantities of oil at regular intervals of time, one well giving 200 *koku* per diem and the other 150 *koku*. The oil is exceptionally pure, fully 80 per cent. being fine, whereas hitherto the best percentage in Japan has been 60. This means an addition of some 85,000 yen monthly to the income of the Company. A very interesting point connected with the event is that this sudden increase of productiveness has resulted from sinking the wells to the third stratum, a depth of over 300 feet, and it seems to be thus established that if this stratum be tapped, Japa-

nese wells will yield a practically unlimited supply. At present the import of oil into Japan amounts to 16 or 17 million yen, and Echigo's production has represented about 8 millions, but there is now talk of being able to dispense altogether with foreign oil in the course of two or three years.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will hold its semi-annual meeting on the 20th inst. The results of the half year's working have not been satisfactory. The Company's 10,000-ton ships plying on the Pacific have not as a rule obtained six or seven hundred tons of cargo, and had it not been for considerable shipments of kerosene oil the outcome would have been still worse. The *Tenyo Maru* has begun her career most successfully, but as her first trip was not made until June, she scarcely affects the accounts at all. The Company is nevertheless able to place 10,000 yen to its reserves and to pay a dividend at the rate of five per cent on its ordinary shares, after paying 12 per cent on its preference shares. That is not such a bad showing, yet the Company's shares (50 yen paid up) are now quoted at 25 yen in the open market.

Thursday, September 17.

The *Nippon* quotes Mr. Kondo Rempei as saying with all reserve that if the Government withdraws its subsidies from the European, Seattle and San Francisco services, those lines will have to be abandoned, and the Japanese flag will no longer be seen in waters where it now floats in the sequel of long years of effort. Some people have said that, were these services abandoned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, they would be taken up by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. But the Osaka Shosen Kaisha can not afford to run steamers at a loss, any more than other companies can. It would be simply a surrender of the lines to foreign flags, or at any rate to such of them as receive the support of their governments.

This question of shipping subsidies is sure to come up in the next Diet, and the world will watch with much interest Japan's method of dealing with it. We venture to predict now that the camp of such foreign publicists as advocate the withdrawal of the subsidies will consist for the most part of men whose good will towards this country has been proved on many occasions to be a vanishing quantity.

The much talked-of project of building a harbour at Yokkaichi is said to have suffered a setback owing to the change of the Miye Prefect, which took place when the present Cabinet assumed office. The scheme would require an outlay of 2,600,000 yen, and five years would be needed for the work, but the new Prefect seems indisposed to submit the project to the local Assembly.

The tendency to form trusts seems to be growing. It began with the sugar companies, went on with the spinings, and is now said to have extended to three of the flour companies, namely, the To-Wa, the Teikoku and the Nisshin. It will be observed that the Nippon Company is not included, and it is not to be understood that the project has yet matured.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that it has now been definitely decided to sell the Government's timber yards, and that the preliminary investigations are in progress. These yards were established originally for the purpose of furnishing models to the people, but they now stand in the position of com-

peting injuriously with private enterprises of a similar nature.

At a meeting of the Nihon Eiyeki Kyokai (Japan Trade Association) held on the 16th inst., Baron Motono made a short but interesting speech. He said that he had carried back with him from Russia a most pleasant impression as to the great change which has come in the attitude of the Russian people towards Japan; a change evidenced by the conclusion of the new Commercial Treaty. The Treaty, however, was merely a matter of words. To make it a reality was a task devolving upon the members of this association. It had often been remarked to him in Europe that although Japan has gained a high place in the comity of nations on account of her civilization and her military prowess, it is strange that transactions can not be conducted with her merchants on a basis of credit. He would have liked to contradict this, but he could not honestly do so, and he hoped earnestly that the members of the Trade Association would furnish models in this matter.

The election of the Mayor of Tokyo is fixed for the 22nd inst., but whether the successful candidate will be Mr. Ozaki or Baron Senge remains to be seen.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a paragraph which, being confirmed by the *Japan Times*, may probably be taken as authentic, and if so, is of great importance. Its gist is that Count Komura recognises the importance of arriving at a speedy settlement with regard to the various questions outstanding between China and Japan. His Excellency therefore proposes that these questions be taken up *en bloc* and disposed of with all possible expedition. The Chinese Government, our contemporary goes on to say, entertains a similar view and has proposed that special commissioners be appointed. But Count Komura does not think this necessary. He is prepared, so far as concerns Japan, to leave matters in the hands of the new Representative, Mr. Iijun. With regard to questions which present special difficulties—we presume that Chientao is here alluded to and perhaps the Fakumen Railway—Count Komura's idea is that they should be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.

There can be no doubt that the above policy would meet with the hearty approval of all nations and would greatly conduce to the interest of Japan.

#### SHOOTING COMPETITION AT OMORI.

On Sept. 13th, a shooting competition between Tokyo and Yokohama teams was held at Omori. The first event in the programme was the shooting of flying birds and the second the championship competition. The programme was successfully carried out, in which Messrs. T. Kojima, T. Nishimura, T. Okochi, K. Otsuka, and K. Ijūin of the Tokyo party and Messrs. S. Yano, Drummond, Eytan, and K. Shiino of Yokohama were the best shots on the occasion. Tokyo had 233 points while the Yokohama team had 214.

It may be mentioned that in April, 1900, in the first competition held between the two parties the Yokohama team was successful and obtained the champion flag. The second meeting was held on May 5th, 1903, when Yokohama was again successful. In October of the same year, when a further meeting was held at Tsurumi, the competition ended in favour of the Tokyo team. The present meeting was the fourth.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, September 12.

The Premier's declaration of financial policy was expected to have a good effect on the market, but Friday's prices were nearly all on the downward grade. Rumours of approaching centres of depression and of a small excess of imports during the first 10 days of the month seemed to have much more effect than a solid adjustment of the national finances. The bears also circulated a report that the Premier absented himself from the Bankers' meeting, not because of illness but because he wished to avoid inconvenient questions. Such things would be insignificant if any confidence whatever existed, but they are potent in the existing state of nervousness. There was a slight tendency towards improvement in the afternoon session, but on the whole things look as though the downward grade is to be continued.

Monday, September 14.

The weather on the 12th instant gave a heavy blow to the Stock Exchange. People conceived the idea that the much talked-of rice harvest would be a failure after all, and the day was one of general gloom with prices falling all round. The shares of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha suffered a veritable debacle, dropping as much as 380 points. This was due to the discouraging outlook of the Trans-Pacific line, and to a discovery made by the bears that the Toyo's scrip ruled disproportionately high. The only shares that escaped with comparatively little damage were those of the Stock Exchange. The weather is expected to clear soon, but some days must pass before the market recovers from the effects of the past week.

Tuesday, September 15.

The 14th instant was an active day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The weather having cleared, the temperature having risen and there being no further occasion for uneasiness about the rice crop, all shares appreciated in a more or less marked degree, those of the two great shipping companies alone excepted. There is much pessimism at present about the outlook of the maritime transport business, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's shares recovered only 0.05 of the 380 points lost on the 12th inst. Failing some special material for bear operations the market should at any rate be free from renewed collapses.

Wednesday, September 16.

There was a tendency to general appreciation on the 15th instant, but profit-taking sales exercised a depressing effect, and prices were little more than maintained. The shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were the object of bear operations. Rumours were set on foot that the great Company's subsidies will be reduced in the next Budget, and that its dividends will have to be lowered. Thus the shares were forced down more than one point.

Thursday, September 17.

Apprehensions about the weather again affected the market injuriously on Wednesday. News was received that a centre of depression had developed on the south of Kyushu, and that its depth was 752 mill. There seems to be no probability of escape this time, and as no one can test what effect may be produced on the rice-crop, buyers naturally held their hand. Until this question of the crop is definitely disposed of, the market is likely to remain depressed.

Friday, September 18.

The return of fine weather and a marked fall in the quotation for rice—proving that a fine harvest may now be regarded as assured—affected the Stock Market favourably on Thursday, and nearly all shares rose. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha re-acted from its recent collapse, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha followed suit on a lower scale. We append the quotations for November delivery:

	Sept. 16th.	Sept. 17th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	86.90	87.25	+ .35
Tokyo Railway .....	55.75	56.25	+ .50
Kei-Hin Railway .....	64.90	65.60	+ .70
Yusen Kaisha .....	76.60	77.50	+ .90
Toyo Kisen .....	26.35	26.80	+ .45
Tokyo Gas .....	81.45	81.45	—
Tokyo Dento .....	69.55	69.65	+ .10
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	81.10	81.80	+ .70
Tokyo Spinning .....	31.70	32.50	+ .80
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	84.00	84.70	+ .70
Ibeer .....	77.40	77.30	— .10
Sugar .....	71.80	72.30	+ .50
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	115.70	117.30	+ 1.60

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Yokohama-Hachioji Railway, which was opened to traffic yesterday, ought, one imagines, to have been built long ago. It opens up the silk districts of Koshu and Shinshu, which are perhaps the most important in Japan. Goods from these regions for Yokohama, which is the main port of shipment, have hitherto had to be carried round by the Shinjuku suburb of Tokyo, and thus had to make a journey of 27 miles, whereas now they will be carried by a direct railway, and thus the distance will be reduced to 14 miles. An extension of this new line is also projected from Hachioji to Omama, and thus the silk-producing districts of Koshu, Shinshu, Yashu, and Joshu will all be brought into direct communication with Yokohama, instead of having to travel round, some by the lines northward of Tokyo, and others by its western suburb. The Hachioji road may justly be called a line of silk.

In 1898 the Government of the day, which happened to be a Katsura Cabinet, submitted to the Diet a scheme which obtained the latter's approval for establishing a number of forestry stations throughout the Empire. This measure was said to be necessitated by the indiscriminate felling of timber which had taken place in the past. Something like 40 of these stations were established, and they seem to have been managed successfully at first if we may judge by their returns of revenues and expenditures. Subsequently, however, they became a source of loss to the Treasury and the question is now under consideration whether it would not be wiser to transfer them to private hands. Nothing seems to have yet been decided, but the opportunity is seized by certain Tokyo journals to represent this as an official job intended to put money into the pockets of certain prominent business men, and thus to win their political support. All State enterprises afford food for rumours of that sort, which is one of the reasons against official incursions into the realm of commerce and industry.

It appears that eleven men altogether have been arrested in connexion with the forgery of rouble notes in Nagasaki. Five of them are Russians, five Japanese and one Chinese. There are rumours that some Russian officers on the active list are connected with the fraud. The gang entrusted the duty of preparing the plate to Mr. Watanabe, a well known engraver of Soya, but it

does not appear that he has been arrested, though the printers in Nagasaki are now lying in prison. The imitation is said to be so perfect that the notes can scarcely be distinguished from genuine paper. The part taken by the Chinese, who is under arrest, was to put the notes into circulation at Chefoo, and he seems to have been very successful. A thousand notes of 10 roubles denomination were seized at the printer's establishment in Nagasaki, but it is thought that about 100,000 roubles' worth have been successfully put into circulation at Harbin.

At a meeting of the Tokyo City Assembly held on the 12th inst., two questions were debated. One created some commotion. It was in effect a vote of censure upon the Aldermen's Council for lodging a part of the Municipal funds in a bank which did not satisfy the qualifications prescribed formerly by the Council itself, namely, that the Bank must have been three years in existence. Attempts were made to amend this resolution or to delete it, but they failed and it ultimately passed the Assembly. The second question related to the Mayor. It was decided that Mr. Ozaki's resignation should be accepted, and that an election should be held to fill the office thus vacated. It remains to be seen whether Baron Senge will present himself as a candidate.

It is stated, on what authority we can not discern, that in addition to the new Railway Bureau which will have to be created under the system of independent railway finance, the Government will ask the Diet next session to endorse the organisation of a colonial department. The latter would have charge of all matters relating to Manchuria, Formosa, Korea and Saghalien. Its Minister would be independent of Cabinet changes so as to avoid all breaks in the continuity of the department's policy. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which publishes this rumour, indicates Baron Goto as the first holder of the new portfolio.

Our benign contemporary the *Japan Advertiser*, referring in its issue of the 10th inst. to a recently deceased gentleman, says "He never married, but was sincerely esteemed..." The implied suggestion that it is hard for the unmarried man to enter into the kingdom of esteem is a little severe on local bachelors. How the men in wedlock must rejoice at this paternal patting on the back! Surely our contemporary may justly be suspected of some ulterior design, such as encouraging the local birth-rate (possibly in the interest of the school to come) or winning benedictions to its subscription-lists. Yet perhaps, after all, it was a case of unconscious humour.

On the 11th inst. there were launched by English builders two warships which are said to be the most powerful in the world; so powerful indeed that they mark an epoch in naval construction. One is the British ship *St. Vincent*, and the other a vessel built to the order of the Brazilian Government. No doubt a good deal of conjecture will be excited by this excursion of the Brazilian Government, but for our own part we fail to see why a Power, whatever its international status, should not have the best ships procurable if it has any at all.

San Francisco telegraphs that the number of Japanese who entered the United States during the year ended June 30th, 1908, was 9,600, which is only one-third of the total recorded in the preceding year. These

figures are said to have caused much satisfaction in Washington, as they show that Japan is heartily coöperating with the American Government to accomplish the end that the latter has in view, namely, the restriction of undesirable immigration without recourse to vexatious legislation.

Mr. Kato Takaaki proceeded to the Palace on the 12th inst., and was duly nominated by the Emperor to take charge of the Embassy in London. Nothing is yet stated as to the probable date of his Excellency's departure.

An official of the Formosa Government is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as making some interesting remarks upon the opium question, with special reference to the Conference which is to be held in Shanghai at the beginning of next year by representatives of the United States, Japan, China and Great Britain. He thinks that the Conference will have to decide between the immediate and the gradual processes, and he affirms that Japan's experience is entirely in favour of the latter. She gave a great deal of thought to the question and investigated it very closely at the time of taking over Formosa, and the conclusion she reached was that precipitate measures in such a case are certain to produce evils scarcely less than those which it is desired to eradicate. She therefore adopted the gradual method, and it may be said to have been eminently successful in Formosa, for whereas there were 160,000 habitual smokers in the Island at the outset, there are now only 120,000, and the number is steadily diminishing. It may be confidently predicted therefore that the Japanese delegate to the Conference will advocate the gradual process, in spite of the fact that the Chinese Government seems bent upon heroic measures.

The Japanese military authorities are said to be busily discussing a problem which has already received much thought in Europe, namely, the possibility of utilising motor cars as part of an army's equipment. The system which seems likely to find favour in Europe is analogous to that pursued by several States with regard to military marine transports. That is to say, the private owners of certain motor cars would receive a subsidy on condition that the cars were kept in good order, and were always available when required for campaigning purposes. It is thought doubtful whether motors could be of much service in Japan for purposes of war, the country being so hilly, but on the other hand if Japan has to fight any battles, their scene is not likely to be on these islands.

It may be mentioned here that the Japanese artillery have achieved a feat which is said to have been attempted several times previously without success, namely the crossing of the Ashigara Pass at Hakone with 36 guns.

Our amiable and benign contemporary the *Japan Advertiser* appears to have developed of late a quite remarkable turn of epidemic tenderness. This is possibly a little characteristic of its new régime, and apparently outweighs the sense of gratitude one might venture to hope for when "in lighter vein" we pointed out "a small mistake" which recently appeared in its unique columns. If it was "a palpable typographical error," the awful indignation of our contemporary is as palpably out of place. Possibly this fact has suggested itself to its heated imagination, for it leaves the point to wax discursive on questions of 'taste.' The

matter over which the "small mistake" was made is neither here nor there. The question of 'taste' is neither here nor there. The error was linguistic: we dealt with it as such, and to our humble mind it did not appear to be altogether devoid of humour. We have frequently observed that it is the fashion among individuals of a certain type when palpably hit to take refuge in tall talk on the subject of taste. Who is to pose as the judge of that very wide question? The *Japan Advertiser*? Its poet?

However, we observe elsewhere in its latest issue that our tender contemporary "is going to be better" in future. Accepting that as evidence of true contrition, veiled only for the moment by the tingslings of super-sensitiveness, we patiently await that happy time.

We regret very much to have to state that Mrs. Okuma, wife of Count Okuma's adopted son, is dangerously ill. She was attacked some time ago by typhoid fever, which is complicated by lung trouble. Her state was slightly better yesterday (Wednesday), but much uneasiness is still felt.

"China has been seriously antagonized by Japan's unfriendly attitude which had its culmination in the *Tatsu Maru* affair. The independent foreign press warned the country of the inevitable effects of its high-handed policy. It was the same to some extent with the Kanto (Chientao), the Fushun Colliery, the Faku-men Railway, the Manchurian discrimination, etc."

The above is quoted from the *Japan Gazette*. It will be observed that according to that journal Japan was wrong in the *Tatsu Maru* affair; in the Chientao affair; in the Fushun-Colliery affair, in the Faku-men-Railway affair; in the Manchurian-discrimination affair; and, lest the list should not be sufficiently comprehensive, our contemporary adds "in etc." In short, Japan has been wrong in every international question with which she has been concerned during the past three years. The amusing point is that the passage we have quoted finds an innocent place in an article vehemently directed to proving that the *Japan Gazette* is Japan's very good friend, and that all who deny the fact are conscience-less romancers. Is it not true that if some folks be given rope enough they are apt to do themselves a mischief?

We learn from the Rev. H. S. Jefferys that, in order to help the submerged tenth to understand and be in a position to welcome the United States blue-jackets, so many of whom will soon visit these shores, two night-schools have been started where free instruction is given to steady students. One is at No. 59, Nichome, Mannen-cho, Shiba, on Wednesdays, and the other at No. 12, Suga-cho, Yotsuya, on Fridays.

Japanese newspapers state that the British Consul-General in Seoul has been recalled. That is a mistake. Mr. Cockburn applied last year for leave to return to England, and he sometime ago received permission to return so soon as his duties permitted.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Flight of An Arrow, and other stories*, by the Author of "Lui Shing." KELLY and WALSH, LTD., Yokohama, Hongkong, etc.

SOME of these stories will be fully understood only by those who have read the author's previous book "Lui Shing," for Lui Shing has fair prominence in the present publication. There is variety of interest and quite an assortment of scene. The first sketch is of what may be called

seamy life in Hongkong—chiefly about a woman who plays the piano in a grogshop; the second deals with India, London being included by means of correspondence; other sketches bring in Japan,—Yokohama, Nikko, etc.—dreams and the payment of Karmic debts and so forth. The contents of the volume will be found interesting, for there is plenty of incident and the stories are well told.

*The International* (August, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London) is a comprehensive, carefully and thoughtfully prepared review of the world's progress during the month before its publication. The articles in the present issue include one by the editor, Dr. Rodolphe Broda, on "The Technical Age" in which he comes to the conclusion that England, slowly though it may be and after some long period of time is bound to recede into the second rank among industrial nations; that in France, with her high wages and stationary population that tendency is already in operation and her future must lie in devotion to spheres of activity—art and intellect—which demand not large numbers of workmen but individual talent; that Germany's rapidly increasing population, rich coal and iron deposits, extensive overseas markets, which are constantly being enlarged owing to the political strength of the Empire, all of which afford extremely favourable chances for the indefinite expansion of German industry give her the prospect of taking England's place; while the United States, compared as a whole with the individual States of Europe (which is necessary in view of the political division of the latter) will naturally have every chance in their favour of reaching the top among the industrial world Powers. Mr. J. H. Ledebor has a short but convincing article on the present and future of aerial navigation, and the progress of polar exploration is dealt with by Dr. R. Hennig; Mr. Carl S. Vrooman writes of railroad regulation in America; the editor has a note on the Brussels Sugar Conference; and there are other papers and articles of no less importance.

#### A PICTURE IN JAPAN.

NI-KO.

Around the overhanging eaves  
Of village roofs, on April days,  
The bloom of peach and cherry weaves  
A mist of white, a coral haze.  
You hear along the narrow street  
The splash of churning water-mills,  
The click of wooden-sandalled feet,  
The rush of overflowing rills.  
Above the street the sunlight fades  
To dusk, where spectral silence broods  
In avenues and dim arcades  
And stairways of sepulchral woods.  
And up the paths a pilgrim throng  
Moves silently in winding files,  
While tremors of a ghostly gong  
Go echoing down the forest aisles.  
By mystic lamp and sacred fount,  
And demons grasping golden rods,  
A thousand granite steps they mount  
To shrines of their vermillion gods.

S. R. LYSAGHT,  
in the *Spectator*.

#### TRADE-MARK PROTEST.

Mr. Sukune, Chief Examiner of the Patent Bureau, has given a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Yokohama. It appears, according to the *Official Gazette*, that the firm applied to the bureau to register a trade-mark showing a dragon and the Sun. The authorities rejected the application on the ground that the trade-mark resembled that of No. 5786, already registered. The applicants contended that the designs of the marks are quite different, and asked the Chief Examiner to re-examine their mark. The protest was dismissed in accordance with the 4th clause of Art 2 of the Trade-mark Law.



## FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

THE question of the parliamentary enfranchisement of women raises—hardly less for this than for generations yet unborn—the most far-reaching and momentous issues, political and racial. Whether or not, as far as Britain is concerned, it ever enters the realm of things accomplished, it is rapidly assuming bulk as one of the questions of the hour. Hitherto, indeed, it has been little more than a means of affording to the casual on-looker a large measure of good-humoured amusement. The tactics adopted by the militant section of those who advocate the immediate realization of this vast project have even tended to bring it to the level of disparagement. The spectacle of misguided females, no matter to what class of society they belong, indulging frantically in actions heretofore regarded as peculiarly within the domain of the hooligan—window-breaking, bell-ringing and the like—is apt to inspire not merely pity, but a less tender sentiment held to be akin thereto.

However, this quite ineffectual procedure of noise and violence may at length be said to be discredited, and to have given place, in part at any rate, to methods more legitimate, more reputable, and better calculated to court the serious consideration of mankind. The promoters of 'Votes for Women' may fairly claim to have won over to their way of thinking a large and influential section of British public opinion.

No question of vital importance was ever decided by one party only. Opposition has always risen, and that opposition, if neither conciliated nor defeated, triumphs in the end, and the question enters the limbo of the dead past.

In true accordance with this characteristic of the political world there has come into being an organization uncompromisingly opposed to the Female Suffrage movement. Designating itself "the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League," this organization is fast gathering into its ranks what many will consider the wiser women of Britain. The new League has shown its wisdom in more ways than one. That it may not be decried as mere man-made opposition, all actual direction of its operations is given into the hands of women, under the presidency of LADY JERSEY. The watchword—one might almost say, war-cry—of this Anti-Suffrage League strikes the right note of challenge when it says "the women's suffrage movement can be defeated—it must be defeated, and by women themselves." An opening manifesto issued by the League breathes prudent counsel from first to last. The skilful marshalling of its arguments is believed to be the work of that distinguished woman, Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, one of the leading spirits of the new movement. While refraining from reproducing the document in full, we may remark that it is based upon three fundamental facts and consequences.

To begin with, there is the obvious and unanswerable fact that women are not men.

Both in the social as in the physical world their functions are distinct, and from natural causes must ever remain so. "The misguided and anarchical members of the sex who are agitating for this 'reform,' can not and will not recognize" this underlying truth. To put political power into the hands of what we would fain continue to regard as the gentler sex is to be confronted with the possibility of a direct conflict between the two sexes in any matter of prime political importance—a possibility the consequences of which no one can measure, for the British house, in very truth, would be divided against itself.

Then follows the argument of domestic dislocation and mischief to the race. Who will deny that the true sphere of woman is the home? Who will deny that the chief duty and glory of womanhood lies in the maintenance of the national life? What is to happen to the home, and what to the nation, when women, in lieu of these prime and elemental duties, are wrangling in the political arena? For England, faced as she is with the solemn, ruin-boding fact of a falling birth-rate, such a policy spells suicidal madness.

Finally, there is the argument of physical disability. On physical force, in the last resort, rests the government of the nations of the world, whether by that force be meant naval and military power, finance, or the great mining, constructive and shipping industries, which involve vast interests. All these unite to make social and political world-force. To man, by irrevocable dispensation of Nature, belongs the attribute of physical power, and it is therefore upon man that the government of the world must, in fine, devolve.

On the other hand, it may be argued, the question is no new one. The experiment has been made in various parts of the world. What are the teachings of history? Has experience no light to shed upon the problem?

It is in the answer to this query that the opponents of the Female Suffrage movement find the most cogent of their appeals to reason. The case of the United States of America is quoted. There women have enjoyed this precious boon of the franchise for more than a generation. There the advocates of female suffrage have had a fair chance, the movement a generous trial. The result is that, after a probationary space of forty years, the movement is practically dead. Like a child with a new toy, *la belle Américaine* has wearied of the coveted privilege, has discarded what her British sister is now fighting tooth and nail to win. Who shall say she is wrong?

After all, life is in the main a conflict. From the straining of the athlete to the struggle for daily bread, from the ruling of nations to the final arbitrament of arms, all is strife. Is it not well that man can turn from this strenuous phase of existence to the still waters of domestic peace and

feminine tenderness? Is it well for the world that woman, who is born for what is 'gentle, tranquil and true,' should enter the field of conflict, and strive on even terms with men? Is this the true sphere of womanhood? Would it really make for the good of the world, for the betterment of mankind, for domestic happiness, for the highest interests of the family and the nation? The answer of calm reflection, of sturdy common sense, of experience, of foresight is bound to be a thousand times—No.

## COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN JAPAN.

THE impression conveyed by a leading article in the *Fiji Shimpo* is that quite a number of coöperative enterprises planned by Japanese and foreigners have failed. We have not heard of them. Not more than one or two have actually proved abortive. One, with which all are familiar, owed its failure to a special cause which could scarcely have been foreseen, and another was wrecked by altogether abnormal happenings. Apart from the mere question of numbers, however, we fully endorse our Tokyo contemporary's criticism that foreigners are apt to fall into the hands of unscrupulous Japanese. Such incidents have undoubtedly happened, though they have not, perhaps, been accompanied by very disastrous results. The trouble of becoming associated with Japanese of an inferior class is not so much what may ensue in the matter of actual chicanery as that the enterprise is at once "turned down" by respectable Japanese, and all hope of smooth and successful relations may then be abandoned. Reputation is just as important in this country as in the West: more important indeed, for the number of those recognised as solid men of affairs in Japan is comparatively small, and all outsiders are looked at askance. On the other hand, a moderate measure of common care is alone necessary to avoid the pitfall of evil association, and if relations are established with the right kind of people, there is ample ground for confidence. It does not follow, however, that the actual coöperative working of an enterprise is smooth. There the language question presents a great obstacle. Accounts, minutes of proceedings and so on may be translated with ease, but when it comes to holding a directors' meeting, for example, where some of the members know no Japanese, a considerable exercise of patience and tact is needed. That, however, is not peculiar to Japan: it would be true anywhere. The only difference is that foreigners are inclined to essay feats in Japan which they would scarcely try elsewhere. One can hardly imagine a business combination between Frenchmen and Englishmen where some of the managers were ignorant of the others' language. There is one other difficulty, and we should be pleased to have the *Fiji Shimpo's* opinion about it. It is that foreign capitalists are not likely to be greatly tempted by a country where the methods and morals

of business enterprises are subject to such unrestricted and irresponsible journalistic attack as is the case in Japan. Take, for example, the campaign now conducted by the *Fiji Shimpō* itself against the Tokyo Railway Company. We have read every one of the 19 articles which form the indictment thus far, and the impression they have produced on us is one of vindictive persecution. Or take the onslaught recently perpetrated by the *Asahi Shimbun* upon the Hydro-Electric Power Company. Such assaults are not committed on serious commercial and industrial undertakings by leading journals in Western countries. The *Asahi's* article suggested that British and American engineering experts are quite incompetent, and that British capitalists, whatever be their standing, are ready to invest in rash and immature schemes; and the *Fiji's* interminable series of onslaughts must be read as implying either that a terribly low standard of morality exists in Tokyo business circles, and that Tokyo men of affairs are singularly indifferent to their own interests, or that its columns have been opened to a writer more sensational than scrupulous. Whatever be the true explanation, we would seriously ask our two great contemporaries whether the conditions indicated by their writing are calculated to attract foreign investors to Japan. Are European or American capitalists likely to be tempted by a country where the privacy of business is liable to invasion by irresponsible scribblers, and where the credit of a mercantile or manufacturing company is exposed to indiscriminate assaults by important newspapers? We say nothing of the minor representatives of the Fourth Estate in Japan. Their excursions into the region of slander, shameless as they are, must be condoned so long as their great confreres set a bad example. Can any one point to a single leading English journal during the past twenty years which has allowed itself to deal fast and loose with commercial and manufacturing reputations, and to misrepresent the condition of business concerns after the fashion not uncommon in Japan? These are questions which seem to deserve a little thought when coöperative enterprises come upon the tapis.

#### ARMAMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY.

WHILE the attention of the World, and particularly of the Far Eastern World, has been drawn to the display of naval force made by the Battleship Fleet starting from port to port in the Southern Pacific, it is as well to be reminded that the greatest concentration of naval power which has yet been seen remains unabated in the North Sea. On the low shores of that shallow basin about the sea-frontiers of the three chief naval powers, whose combined fleets comprise between them some 150 battleships. But a few years ago, the Mediterranean was regarded as the naval theatre of the European Concert, and British statesmen were at some pains to maintain in those waters

their principal fleet, besides two naval bases of the first-class. Now the scene is changed. The naval centre of gravity has shifted to the North.

If one were to ask our amiable German contemporary the *Japan Herald* the reason of this remarkable change in the naval situation, one would doubtless be met by childlike and intocent protestations of ignorance. Nothing to do with Germany, of course. It has been the fashion of late among German apologists and semi-official organs to cry "Peace! peace!" while the battleship programme is increased and increased again, and the War-Lord of Europe himself takes the gilt off the gingerbread of his pacific utterances by declaring his fixed resolve "to maintain and develop the forces and interests of his country without fear or favour." The following is our innocent contemporary's contribution to the German game of dust-throwing (the italics are ours):

"The building of an additional warship by either one of these Powers (Germany and Great Britain) has evoked a feeling of jealousy among a section of the other nation. . . . Germany, with a comparatively small naval force and a growing mercantile marine, may claim that an increased navy is necessary if she is to maintain her commercial position among great Powers. . . . That she even pretends to become a great Naval Power we do not believe, while the talk of outrivalling Great Britain in this direction is too absurd to need serious consideration."

"An additional warship"! Note the insinuating innocence of our contemporary, and this while the German revised programme provides for the laying down, for a number of years to come, of from four to five or six Dreadnoughts yearly. "A comparatively small naval force"! What unsurpassed humility! Alas! in an evil moment, a little earlier in the same article, our humble contemporary quoted certain authoritative figures as to comparative naval strength, so that its humility can be answered out of its own mouth. Here are the figures:—

(THE DIKE PARLIAMENTARY RETURN,  
MARCH 31ST 1908.)

Great Britain, battleships built and building .....	67
Germany .....	43
France .....	38
United States .....	30
Italy and Japan, each .....	19
Russia .....	15

Our contemporary cannot refrain from a sentiment of smug satisfaction as it notes that "Germany takes second place in the list." So much for the "comparatively small naval force." It is comparatively small only when put beside that of one certain Power: side by side with all the rest it is comparatively big.

In the race for naval supremacy, then, Germany has outstripped all Powers but one. Not satisfied with this, our German apologist suggests that Germany's growing mercantile marine needs protection. Against whom? Who is meditating a descent upon that flourishing concern? Germany stands con-

fessed the second naval power. She and her mercantile marine are therefore safe from attack from all quarters save one. Wherefore the need for the increased navy which she may claim as necessary for the maintenance of her commercial position? Here comes the innuendo of our guileless contemporary, after the turn of dust-throwing. He would have you believe, gentle reader, that there is a Power which is ever threatening, imminently threatening. Gory Great Britain, he would have you understand, covets that growing mercantile marine, the few debt-bound dependencies that hang millstone-like about the neck of Pan-German hegemony. England, in short, (such is the idea he would have you assimilate) waits only an opportunity to spring at the throat of the Fatherland.

But much dust throwing hath made him blind. The ordinary man would ask—though of course it would not occur to our inoffensive contemporary—if Great Britain was really possessed with these bloodthirsty intentions, why did she not carry them out years ago, when there was no such thing as a German High-Seas Fleet, or an 'Admiral of the North Sea'? Why not make short work of it now, while the two navies are still divided by a considerable interval of strength?

How absurd it would all seem, even to our childlike contemporary, if he could but get that self-introduced beam of British hostility out of his eye! The growth of German maritime ambition and the consequent rise of German naval power have been the cardinal facts to be taken into consideration, not alone by British, but by European, naval policy for the last decade. This mad idea of rivalry with Britain has come from the same source, and the fruits of it are the enormous expenditure on naval armaments, which our good contemporary professes to deplore.

For England, by reason of her insular position, her dependence on open sea-communication for the import of raw materials and even for the food of her people, a navy of indisputable supremacy is necessary to her very existence. For Germany, a continental Power defended by the finest of modern armies, such a navy would be a luxury, a needless gratification of ambition. Any thinking man will admit that a British Navy, maintained at the only safe level of the Germany-and-another-Power standard, is the surest guarantee of the World's peace.

For these fundamental causes, for many years past, and in all quarters save German Anglo-phobe circles, the British navy has come to be recognized as essentially an instrument of defence, a preserver of the peace. British naval policy for the past half-century has been simply one of reply. When other Powers have displayed extraordinary naval activity, the British Admiralty have felt bound to lay down just so many ships as would prevent the endangerment of the immense interests entrusted to their keeping. That policy will still be adhered to, regardless of the cost, as recent telegrams from London have indicated.

## THE SECRET CAUSES OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

## A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE KUROPATKIN MANUSCRIPT.

The exact causes of the great Russo-Japanese War have never been made plain. Apparently the two nations were brought into the conflict by the aggressions of Russia; but what lay back of these aggressions has never yet been shown. Now, four years after the time, the secret history of the events leading up to the war is revealed by the first publication, in the September number of *McClure's Magazine*, of the Memoirs of General Kuropatkin, Russia's Minister of War and Commander-in-chief, which were suppressed by the Russian Government. The revelations of this document show a war more barbaric and mediaeval in its origin than could have been imagined. It was not, primarily, a war of national antagonism; it was a war of personal greed. A million men were killed, wounded or disabled; hundreds of millions of money were lost to protect the speculation of highly placed personages in a timber company in Korea.

That the Yalu timber concessions had a considerable part in the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan has been known; but the influences working through this company have not been seen. In 1898 a Russian promoter named Briner secured timber rights of fabulous value from the Korean Government; in 1902 these came into the hands of Alexander Mikhailovich Bezobrazoff, a speculator and promoter with high connection in St. Petersburg. From that time on, Bezobrazoff—holding a minor office of a State councillor—became a great and mysterious power back of the Throne of Russia. Imperial ministers were openly charged with being afraid of him. The reason for this was that this promoter was backed by the investments of the funds of the Czar of Russia and the whole royal family. It was this promoter whose acts dragged Russia against her will into war with Japan.

Russia had made two great mistakes, Kuropatkin shows: The first, of building a railroad across the foreign territory of Manchuria; the second, in holding and building Port Arthur and Dalny. In the spring of 1902, Russia agreed to China to evacuate the territory of Manchuria within a year. Bezobrazoff fought this evacuation with all his power. "Mukden had already been abandoned," says Kuropatkin, "when suddenly everything stopped." The reason of this sudden change in policy is not far to seek. Manchuria was not evacuated because of the influence of Bezobrazoff and Company.

"One incredible scheme of Bezobrazoff followed another," says Kuropatkin; "and in the summer of 1903, there was submitted to me (as Minister of War) a project of his which provided for the immediate concentration in Southern Manchuria of 70,000 men. Among the requests he made were to send into the Korean territory 600 soldiers in civilian dress; to organize for use in the same territory a force of 3,000 Khankhuzes (mounted Manchurian bandits)."

In the spring of 1903, three Russian ministers met in a special council to see what could be done to check the enterprises of this timber company, now become a national danger. Witte, Minister of Finance, Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kuropatkin, then Minister of War, protested unanimously to the Czar that Bezobrazoff's company must stop its aggressions; or there would be danger of war with Japan.

"It pleased his Imperial Majesty to say," writes Kuropatkin, "after he had listened to these expressions of opinion, that 'war was extremely undesirable.' The Company formed for the purpose of exploiting the timber on the River Yalu must be a strictly commercial organization, must admit foreigners who desired to purchase it, and must exclude all ranks of the army."

Kuropatkin was then sent by the Czar to Japan to learn the state of public opinion there.

Bezobrazoff and Co. kept on its aggressive practice through the summer of 1903—in spite of the public ruling of the Czar. Its chief promoter bore down ministerial opposition so far that

Witte reported in May that he "was not in disagreement with him, so far as the essence of the matter was concerned." But Kuropatkin did not make any concession of this kind. He returned from Japan and reported to the Emperor in July—6 months before hostilities began:—"If we do not put an end to the uncertain state of affairs in Manchuria and to the adventurous activity of Bezobrazoff in Korea we must expect a rupture with Japan."

Meanwhile Bezobrazoff and his timber company were able to keep the armed forces of Russia, to which Japan violently objected, in Korea. The members of the timber company—many of them Russian army officers—were fire-eaters. "Acting State Councillor Bolesheff," says Kuropatkin, in a report to the Czar on June 24, "has a disposition quite as warlike as that of Bezobrazoff. If Admiral Alexeieff had not succeeded in intercepting a dispatch from Bolesheff with regard to 'catching all the Japanese,' 'punishing them publicly, and 'taking action with volleys' there would have been a bloody episode upon the Yalu before this time."

The opposition of Kuropatkin and the other ministers was not sufficient. Suddenly, during the summer of 1903, Admiral Alexeieff, who had been used by Bezobrazoff to his own advantage, was made Viceroy of the Far East by the Czar. Kuropatkin resigned as Minister of War, and was given a long leave of absence by the Czar. Witte was put out of the Ministry of Finance by being promoted. The whole government of the Far East was turned over to the sympathizers with Bezobrazoff. This organization headed straight for war. Japan protested angrily against their policy, Viceroy Alexeieff replied stiffly. "References were made," says Kuropatkin, "that offended Japanese pride, and the whole correspondence became strained and difficult as the result of the Admiral's unfamiliarity with diplomatic procedure and his lack of competent staff assistants." On February 6th, 1904, matters ended with the beginning of the war.

The secret history of the development of the extraordinary circumstances leading up to this war is given in detail by Kuropatkin. His own reports are reproduced, and the comments of the Czar, and the position of both himself and the other ministers is shown not only in regard to the relations with Japan but with the general foreign relations of the nation. The sight of the three great ministers of the Government working blindly against the private and illegitimate influences of a commercial promoter makes a striking picture. Kuropatkin does not, of course, treat of the Czar's personal relations with the timber company. He could not be expected to do this. But he shows very frankly the lengths to which the timber company moved.

The relation of the Czar to the enterprise is added in a supplementary article by George Kennan, giving new light on this subject, including a series of five remarkable telegrams implicating the Czar with the Bezobrazoff interests. The two contributions together give a view of the beginning of the great war such as has never been possible before, and present facts as novel as they are striking.

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.]—The suppressed memoirs of General Kuropatkin are in four bulky volumes and contain, in the aggregate, about 600,000 words. The first three volumes are devoted, mainly, to a detailed review of the three great battles of the Russo-Japanese war—Liao-yang, the Sha-ho, and Mukden—from the standpoint of modern military science. The fourth volume, which is entitled "Summing up of the War," covers a very wide field, dealing partly with Russia's national problems, her military history, and her policy in Asia, and partly with the causes of the late war, the rise of Japan as a military power, and the reasons for the overwhelming defeat of Russia's armies on the Far East.

I have chosen, as the subject for this article, General Kuropatkin's narrative of the events which preceded the rupture with Japan, in February, 1904, and which may be regarded, historically, as the causes of the war that ensued. It contains many new facts, and throws a flood of light upon Russian governmental methods, upon Russia's Asiatic policy, and upon the character of the monarch who now sits on the Russian throne.

Kuropatkin begins this part of his work with a review of Russia's policy and territorial acquisitions in the Far East, which may be briefly summarized

as follows: The question of obtaining an outlet on the Pacific Ocean was theoretically considered in Russia long ago; and the conclusion reached was that, in view of the sparseness of Russia's population east of Lake Baikal, and the insignificance of her commerce, foreign and domestic, in that part of the world, the task of getting access to the Pacific, which might involve a serious struggle, ought not to be imposed upon the existing generation. An outlet was not needed at that time, and it is not needed yet. The Russian War Department, moreover, has always regarded with apprehension, and as far as possible combatted, the opinion that "Russia is the most western of Asiatic states, not the most eastern of European," and that all her future lies beyond the Urals.

Prior to the Japanese-Chinese war, nobody questioned that the trans-Siberian railway should follow a route inside of Russian territory; but the weakness shown by China in 1894-5 suggested a new project, namely, to carry the road through Manchuria and thus shorten it by five hundred versts. General Dukhovski, governor-general of the Pri-Amur, commander of the forces in that territory, opposed this project, and pointed out that a line crossing the boundaries of China would not connect the Pri-Amur with European Russia securely, and would benefit the Chinese rather than the Russian population. His opinion was not approved, and this railroad which had for Russia such immense importance, was carried through a foreign country. This change of route, which proved to be so unfortunate, was the first striking proof of the fact that Russia, in the Far East, had begun a policy of energetic action. The occupation of Port Arthur, the foundation of Dalny, the construction of the southern branch of the railway, the formation of a commercial fleet on the Pacific, and the timber enterprise of State Councillor Bezobrazoff on the Yalu River in northern Korea, were all links of one and the same chain, which was to unite permanently the destinies of Russia and the destinies of the Far East—and thus bring gain to Russia.

"There is a prevalent opinion," says Kuropatkin, "that if we had confined ourselves to the construction of the main trans-Siberian road, even though we built a part of it through northern Manchuria, there would have been no war; that the war was caused by our occupation of Port Arthur and Mukden, and, more particularly, by the Bezobrazoff timber enterprise in Korea. There is also an opinion, held by others, that the building of the main line through northern Manchuria should be regarded not merely as the first of our active enterprises in the Far East, but as the basis and foundation of them all, because if we had carried the road along the Amur, through our own territory, we should never have thought of occupying the southern part of Manchuria and the province of Kwang-tung."

After reviewing the Boxer uprising, the occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops for the protection of the railway, and the treaty agreement with China to evacuate southern Manchuria by April 8, 1903, and northern Manchuria within six months thereafter, General Kuropatkin, who was at that time Minister of War, begins his narrative of later events as follows:—

Prior to the conclusion of the treaty with China, in April, 1902, there was a difference of opinion between the commander of Kwang-tung (Admiral Alexeieff) and myself, as to the expediency of evacuating Manchuria, and the importance to us of the southern part of that country. I believed that occupation of southern Manchuria would bring us no profit, but, on the contrary, would involve us in trouble with Japan on one side, through our nearness to Korea, and with China on the other, through our possession of Mukden. I therefore regarded the speedy evacuation of southern Manchuria and Mukden as a matter of extreme necessity. Admiral Alexeieff, on the other hand, as the commander of Kwang-tung, had reason to contend that occupation of southern Manchuria was important because it insured the safety of railroad communication between Kwang-tung and Russia.

This difference of opinion, however, ended with the ratification of the Russo-Chinese treaty of March 26, 1902 (April 8, N.S.). By the terms of that convention, our troops—with the exception of those guarding the railway—were to be removed, within specified periods, from all parts of Manchuria, southern as well as northern. This settlement of the question was a great relief to



the War Department, because it held out the hope of a "return to the West" in our military affairs. In the first period of six months, we were to evacuate the western part of southern Manchuria, from Shanhai-kuan to the river Liao; and this we punctually did. In the second period of six months, we were to remove our troops from the rest of the province of Mukden, including the cities of Mukden and Yinkow (Newchwang).

The War Department regarded the agreement to evacuate the province of Mukden with approval, and made energetic preparations to carry it into effect. Barracks for the soldiers to be withdrawn were hastily erected between Blagovestchensk and Vladivostok, in the Pri-Amur country; plans of transportation were drawn up and approved; the movement of troops had begun; and Mukden had actually been evacuated; when, suddenly, everything was stopped by order of Admiral Alexieff, the commander of Kwang-tung, whose reasons for taking such action have not, to this day, been sufficiently cleared up.\* It is definitely known, however, that the change in policy which stopped the withdrawal of troops from southern Manchuria corresponded in time with the first visit to the Far East of State Councillor Bezobrazoff, retired. Mukden, which we had already evacuated, was reoccupied, as was also the city of Yinkow (Newchwang). The Yalu timber enterprise assumed more importance than ever, and in order to give support to it, and to our other undertakings in northern Korea, Admiral Alexieff, commander of Kwangtung, sent a force of cavalry with field guns to Feng-wang-cheng.† Thus, instead of completing the evacuation of southern Manchuria, we moved into parts of it that we had never before occupied. At the same time, we allowed operations in connection with the Korean timber enterprise to go on, despite the fact that the promoters of this enterprise, contrary to instructions from St. Petersburg, were striving to give it a political and military character.

There is good reason to affirm that the unexpected change of policy that put a stop to the evacuation of the province of Mukden was an event of immense importance. So long as we held to our intention of withdrawing all our troops from Manchuria (except the railway guard and a small force at Kharbin), and so long as we refrained from invading Korea with our enterprises, there was little danger of a break with Japan; but we were brought alarmingly nearer to a rupture with that Power when, contrary to our agreement with China, we left our troops in southern Manchuria, and when, in the promotion of our timber enterprise, we entered northern Korea. The uncertainty, moreover, with regard to our intentions, alarmed not only China and Japan, but even England, America, and other Powers.

#### WITTE CREATES THE PORT OF DALNY.

In the early part of 1903, our situation in the Far East became very much involved. The interests of the Pri-Amur were thrown completely into the background, and General Dukhovski, the military commander and governor-general of that territory, was

\* Documents throwing light upon the action of Admiral Alexieff will be found at the end of General Kuropatkin's historical narrative, although they are not a part thereof. These documents will also explain the important part that State Councillor Bezobrazoff played in the Far East, and indicate the source of his extraordinary power.

† A town on the road from Mukden and Liaoyang to the mouth of the Yalu River in northern Korea.

wholly ignored in the consideration and decision of the most important questions of Far Eastern policy. Meanwhile in Manchuria — on Chinese territory — enterprises involving many millions of roubles were undertaken and carried on by virtue of authority that was wholly special. The Minister of Finance (M. Witte) was building and managing there a railroad about two thousand versts in length; he had the direction of a whole army corps of railway guards; he was trying to increase the economic importance of the railway by running in connection with it a fleet of sea-going steamers; he had on the Manchurian rivers a flotilla of smaller vessels, some of which carried guns and gunners; and in military matters he was so independent of the War Department that, without consulting the latter, he even selected and purchased abroad the artillery for the railway guard. Vladivostok, as a terminus, no longer seemed to satisfy the requirements of an international transit line, so, regardless of the fact that the province of Kwang-tung was subject to the authority of the provincial commander, M. Witte, without consulting either the latter or the Minister of War, located and created therein the spacious port of Dalny. The enormous sums of money spent there only lessened the importance and weakened the strength of Port Arthur, because it was necessary either to fortify Dalny, or prepare to have it seized by an enemy and used as a base of operations against us—a thing that afterward happened. Finally, the Minister of Finance managed the affairs of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and had at Peking, Seoul, and other points, his own agents (in Peking, Pokotiloff).

#### INCREDIBLE SCHEMES OF PROMOTER BEZOBRAZOFF.

It thus appears that in 1903 M. Witte controlled or directed in the Far East not only railroads, but corps of troops, a fleet of commercial steamers, armed river boats, the port of Dalny, and the Russo-Chinese Bank. At the same time, Bezobrazoff and his company were developing their enterprises in Manchuria and Korea, and promoting, by every possible means, their timber speculation on the Yalu. One incredible scheme of Bezobrazoff followed another; and in the summer of 1903 there was submitted to me for examination a project of his which provided for the immediate concentration in southern Manchuria of an army of 70,000 men. His aim was to utilize the timber company as a means of creating a sort of "screen," or barrier against a possible attack upon us by the Japanese, and in 1902-1903 his activity, and that of his adherents, assumed a very alarming form. Among the requests that he made of Admiral Alexieff were, to send into Korean territory six hundred soldiers in civilian dress; to organize for service in the same locality a force of three thousand Khunkhuzes\*; to give the agents of the timber company the support of four companies of chasseurs (six hundred mounted riflemen) to be stationed at Shakhedze, on the Yalu; and to occupy Feng-wang-cheng with a body of troops capable of acting independently. Admiral Alexieff denied some of these requests, but, unfortunately, he consented to station one company of chasseurs (one hundred and fifty mounted riflemen) at Shakhedze, and to send a regiment of Cossack cavalry, with field guns, to Feng-wang-cheng. These measures were particularly serious and injurious to

\* Mounted Manchurian bandits.

us, for the reason that they were taken at the very time when we were under obligations to evacuate the province of Mukden altogether.

The Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and War (Witte, Lamsdorff and Kuropatkin) all recognised the danger that would threaten us if we continued to defer fulfilment of our promise to evacuate Manchuria, and, more especially, if we failed to put an end to Bezobrazoff's activity in Korea. These three Ministers, therefore, procured the appointment of a special council, which assembled in St. Petersburg on the 5th of April, 1903 (April 18, n. s.), and took into consideration certain propositions which Bezobrazoff had made to its members separately in writing. These propositions had for their object the strengthening of Russia's strategic position in the basin of the Yalu. All three of the Ministers above designated expressed themselves firmly and definitely in opposition to Bezobrazoff's proposals, and all agreed that if his enterprise on the Yalu were to be sustained, it must be upon a strictly commercial basis. The Minister of Finance showed conclusively that, for the next five or ten years, Russia's task in the Far East must be to tranquilize the country and bring to completion the work already undertaken there. He said, furthermore, that although the views of the different departments of the Government were not always precisely the same, there had never been—so far as the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Finance were concerned—any conflict of action. The Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out, particularly, the danger involved in Bezobrazoff's proposal to stop the withdrawal of troops from Manchuria.

#### THE TSAR TAKES ACTION.

It pleased His Imperial Majesty to say, after he had listened to these expressions of opinion, that war with Japan was extremely undesirable, and that we must endeavour to restore in Manchuria a state of tranquillity. The company formed for the purpose of exploiting the timber on the river Yalu must admit foreigners who desired to participate, and must exclude all ranks of the army. I was then ordered to proceed to the Far East, for the purpose of acquainting myself, on the ground, with our needs, and ascertaining what the state of mind was in Japan. In the latter country, where I met with the most cordial and kind-hearted reception, I became convinced that the Government desired to avoid a rupture with Russia, but that it would be necessary for us to act sary for us to act in a perfectly definite way in Manchuria, and to refrain from interference in the affairs of Korea. If we should go on with the adventure of Bezobrazoff & Co., we should be threatened with conflict. These conclusions I telegraphed to St. Petersburg. After my departure from that city, however, the danger of a rupture with Japan, on account of Korea, had increased considerably—especially when, on the 7th of May, 1903 (May, 20, n. s.), the Minister of Finance announced that "after having had an explanation from State Councillor Bezobrazoff, he (the Minister) was not in disagreement with him, so far as the essence of the matter was concerned."

In the council that was held at Port Arthur, when I arrived there, Admiral Alexieff, Lessar,\* Pavloff,† and I cordially agreed that the Yalu enterprise should have a purely commercial character, and I said, furthermore, that, in my opinion, it ought to be abandoned

\* The Russian minister in China.

† The Russian minister in Korea.

altogether. I brought about the recall of several army officers who were taking part in it, and suggested to Lieutenant Colonel Madritoff, who was managing the military and political side of it, that he either resign his commission or give up employment which, in my judgment, was not suitable for an officer wearing the uniform of the General Staff. He chose the former alternative.

In view of the repeated assurances given me by Alexieff that he was wholly opposed to Bezobrazoff's schemes; that he was holding them back with all his strength; and that he was a convinced advocate of a peaceful Russo-Japanese agreement, I left Port Arthur for St. Petersburg, in July, 1903 (o. s.), fully believing that the avoidance of a rupture with Japan was a matter entirely within our control. The results of my visit to the Far East were embodied in a special report to the Emperor, submitted July 24th, 1903 (August 6, n. s.), in which, with absolute frankness, I expressed the opinion that if we did not put an end to the uncertain state of affairs in Manchuria, and to the adventurous activity of Bezobrazoff in Korea, we must expect a rupture with Japan. Copies of this report were sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance, and met with their approval.

#### KUROPATKIN'S PROTEST CRITICISED.

By some means unknown to me, this report was given publicity; and on the 11th of June, 1905 (June 24, n. s.), the newspaper *Rassvet* printed an article, by one Roslavleff, entitled "Which is the Greater?" the object of which was to prove that I must be included among the persons responsible for the rupture with Japan, because, through fear of Bezobrazoff, I signed the minutes of the Port Arthur council which put the Yalu enterprise under the protection of Russian troops and thus stopped the evacuation of Manchuria.\* This article has been reprinted by many Russian and foreign journals, and there has never been any refutation of the misstatements that it contains with regard to my alleged action in signing certain fantastic minutes. M. Roslavleff quotes from my report to the Emperor the following sentences and paragraphs:

"Our actions in the basin of the Yalu and our behavior in Manchuria have excited in Japan a feeling of hostility to us, which, upon our taking any incautious step, may lead to war. . . . State Secretary Bezobrazoff's plan of operations, if carried out, will inevitably lead to a violation of the agreement that we made with China on the 26th of March, 1902 (April 8, n. s.), and will also cause, inevitably, complications with Japan. . . . The activity of State Secretary Bezobrazoff, toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this, has practically brought about already a violation of the treaty with China and a breach with Japan. . . . At the request of Bezobrazoff, Admiral Alexieff sent a force of chasseurs to Shakhedze (on the Yalu) and kept a body of troops in Feng-wang-cheng. These measures put a stop to the evacuation of the province of Mukden. . . . Among other participants in the Yalu enterprise who have given trouble to Admiral Alexieff is Actual State Councillor Balasheff, who has a disposition quite as warlike as that of Bezobrazoff. If Admiral Alexieff had not succeeded in intercepting a dispatch from Balasheff to Captain Bodisco, with regard to 'catching

all the Japanese,' 'punishing them publicly,' and 'taking action with volleys,' there would have been a bloody episode on the Yalu before this time.\* Unfortunately, it is liable to happen any day, even now. . . . During my stay in Japan, I had an opportunity to see with what nervous apprehension the people regarded our activity on the Yalu, how they exaggerated our intentions, and how they were preparing to defend, with arms, their Korean interests. Our active operations there have convinced them that Russia is now about to proceed to the second part of her Far Eastern programme—that, having swallowed Manchuria, she is getting ready to gulp down Korea. The excitement in Japan is such that if Admiral Alexieff had not shown wise caution—if he had allowed all the proposals of Bezobrazoff to go through—we should probably be at war with Japan now. There is no reason whatever to suppose that a few officers and soldiers, cutting timber on the Yalu, will be of any use in a war with Japan. Their value is trifling in comparison with the danger that the timber enterprise creates by keeping up the excitement among the Japanese people. . . . Suffice it to say that, in the opinion of Admiral Alexieff, and of our ministers in Peking, Seoul, and Tokio, the timber enterprise may be the cause of war; and in this opinion I fully concur."

After quoting the above sentences and paragraphs from my report, M. Roslavleff says: "Thus warmly, eloquently, and shrewdly did Kuropatkin condemn the Yalu adventure, and thus clearly did he see, on the political horizon, the ruinous consequences that it would have for Russia. But why did not this bold and clear-sighted accuser protest against the decision of the Port Arthur council? Why, after making a few caustic remarks about Bezobrazoff, did he sign the minutes of the council which put the Yalu adventure under the protection of Russian troops, and thus stopped the evacuation of Manchuria? Why? Simply because, at that time, everybody was afraid of Bezobrazoff."

Such accusations, which have had wide publicity, require an explanation.

The council held at Port Arthur, in June, 1903, was called for the purpose of finding, if possible, some means of settling the Manchurian question without lowering the dignity of Russia. There were present at this council, in addition to Admiral Alexieff and myself, Actual State Councillor Lessar, Russian Minister in China; Chamberlain Pavloff, Russian Minister in Seoul; Major General Vogak; State Councillor Bezobrazoff; and M. Plançon, an officer of the diplomatic service. We were all acquainted with the will of the Emperor that our enterprises in the Far East should not lead to war, and we had to devise means of carrying the Imperial will into effect. With regard to such means there were differences of opinion; but upon fundamental questions there was complete agreement. Among such fundamental questions were:

#### 1. The Manchurian question.

On the 20th of June (July 3, n. s.) the council expressed its judgment with regard to this question as follows: "In view of

\* In June, 1903, there was a good deal of friction between the employees of the Bezobrazoff company and those of a Japanese-Chinese syndicate which had obtained from the Korean Government, in March, a timber concession in this same region. Two Chinese were shot by the Russians, and the rafts of the syndicate were seized. Balasheff's dispatch probably referred to this or some similar incident, and the Captain Bodisco to whom it was addressed was probably an officer in the service of the Bezobrazoff company on the Yalu.—G. K.

the extraordinary difficulties and enormous administrative expenses that the annexation of Manchuria would involve, all the members of the council agree that it is, in principle, undesirable; and this conclusion applies not only to Manchuria as a whole, but also to its northern part."

#### 2. The Korean question.

On the 19th of June (July 2, n. s.) the council decided that the occupation of the whole of Korea, or even of the northern part, would be unprofitable to Russia, and therefore undesirable. Our activity in the basin of the Yalu, moreover, might give Japan reason to fear a seizure by us of the northern part of the peninsula. On the 24th of June (July 7, n. s.) the council invited Actual State Councillor Balasheff and Lieutenant-Colonel Madritoff, of the General Staff, to appear before it, and explain the status of the Yalu enterprise. From their testimony it appeared that the business was legally organized, the company holding permits from the Chinese authorities to cut timber on the northern side of the Yalu, and a concession from the Korean Government covering the southern side. Although the enterprise lost, to some extent, its provocative character, after the conclusions of the St. Petersburg council of April 5, 1903 (April 18, n. s.) became known in the province of Kwang-tung, its operations could not yet be regarded as purely commercial. Its affairs were managed by Lieutenant-Colonel Madritoff, of the General Staff, although that officer was not officially in service.

After consideration of all the facts presented, the members of the council came to the conclusion that "although the Russian Timber Company really appears to be a commercial organization, its employment of officers of the active military service to do work that has military importance undoubtedly gives to it a politico-military aspect." The council, therefore, acknowledged the necessity of "taking measures, at once, to give the enterprise an exclusively commercial character, to exclude from it officers of the regular army, and to commit the management of the timber business to persons not employed in the service of the Empire." On the 24th of June (July 7, n. s.) these conclusions were signed by all the members of the council, including State Councillor Bezobrazoff.

It is evident, from the facts above set forth that the statement in which M. Roslavleff charges the members of the council with signing minutes of proceedings that gave the Bezobrazoff adventure a place among useful imperial enterprises is fiction. Upon what it was based we do not know. The duty of immediately carrying into effect the conclusions of the council rested upon Admiral Alexieff, by virtue of the authority given to him. The thing that he had to do, first of all, and that he was fully empowered to do, was to recall our force from Feng-wang-cheng and the company of chasseurs from the Yalu. Why this was not done I do not know. Personally, I did not allow Lieutenant Colonel Madritoff to continue his connection with the timber company as an officer of the General Staff, and I may add that he and other officers who associated themselves with the enterprise did so without consulting me.

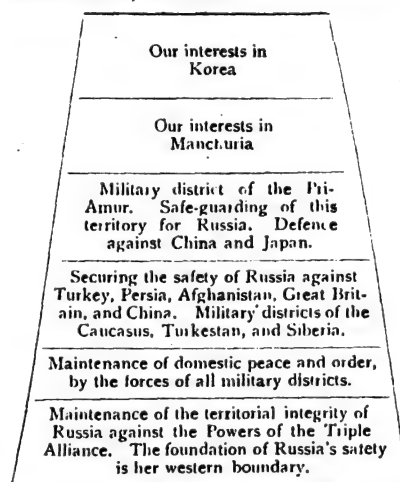
But no matter how effective might be the measures taken by Admiral Alexieff to give the Yalu enterprise a purely commercial character, I still feared that this undertaking, which had obtained world-wide notoriety, would continue to have important political significance. In my report of July

24, 1903 (August 6, n. s.), which was presented to the Emperor upon my return from Japan, I therefore expressed the opinion that an end should be put to the operations of the timber company, and that the whole enterprise should be sold to foreigners.

#### MUST WE BREAK THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE?

The thought that our interests in Korea, which were of trifling importance, might bring us into conflict with Japan, caused me incessant anxiety during my stay in the latter country. On the 13th of June, 1903 (June 26, n. s.), when I was passing through the Inland Sea, on my way to Nagasaki, I wrote in my diary:

"If I were asked to express an opinion, from a military point of view, with regard to the comparative importance of Russian interests in different parts of the Empire, and upon different frontiers, I should put my judgment into the form of a pyramidal diagram, placing the least important of our interests at the top and the most important at the bottom, as follows.



"This diagram shows clearly where the principal energies of the Ministry of War should hereafter be concentrated, and what direction, in future, should be given to Russia's main powers and resources. The interests that lie at the foundation of our position as a nation are: (1) the defence of the territorial integrity of the Empire against the Powers of the Triple Alliance; and (2) employment of the forces of all our military districts for the preservation of internal peace and order. These are our principal tasks, and in comparison with them all the others have secondary importance. The diagram shows, furthermore, that our interests in the Pri-Amur region must be regarded as more important than our interests in Manchuria, and that the latter must take precedence of our interests in Korea. I am afraid, however, that, for a time at least, our national activity will be based on affairs in the Far East, and, if so, the pyramid will have to be turned bottom side up and made to stand on its narrow Korean top. But such a structure on such a foundation will fall. Columbus solved the problem of making an egg stand on its end by breaking the egg. Must we, in order to make our pyramid stand on its narrow Korean end, break the Russian Empire?"

Upon my return from Japan, I showed the above diagram to M. Witte, who agreed that it was correct.

#### KUROPAKIN ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

The establishment of the Viceroyalty in the Far East was for me a complete surprise. On the 2nd of August, 1903 (August 15,

n. s.) I asked the Emperor to relieve me from duty as Minister of War, and after the great manoeuvres I was granted an indefinite leave of absence, of which I availed myself with the expectation that my place would be filled by the appointment of some other person.

In September, 1903 (o. s.) the state of affairs in the Far East began to be alarming, and Admiral Alexeieff was definitely ordered to take all necessary measures to avoid war. The Emperor expressed his will to this effect with firmness, and did not limit or restrict in any way the concessions that should be made in order to avert a rupture with Japan. All that had to be done was to find a method of making such concessions that should be as little injurious as possible to Russian interests. During my stay in Japan, I became satisfied that the Japanese Government was disposed to consider Japanese and Korean affairs calmly, with a view to arriving at an agreement upon the basis of mutual concessions.

In view of the alarming situation in the Far East, I cut short my leave of absence, and, in reporting to the Emperor for duty, I gave this threatening state of affairs as my reason for returning. The Emperor, on the 10th of October, 1903 (October 23, n. s.), made the following marginal note upon my letter: "The alarm in the Far East is apparently beginning to subside." In October I recommended that the garrison of Vladivostok be strengthened, but permission to reinforce it was not given. Meanwhile there was really no reestablishment of tranquility in the Far East, and our relations with Japan and China were becoming more and more involved.

On the 15th of October, 1903 (October 28, n. s.) I presented to the Emperor a special report on the Manchuria question, in which I showed that, in order to avoid complications with China and a rupture with Japan, we must put an end to our military occupation of southern Manchuria, and confine our activity and our administrative supervision to the northern part of that territory. My report was, in part, as follows:—

#### THE GREAT ADVISABILITY OF EVACUATION.

"If we do not touch the boundary of Korea, and do not place garrisons between that boundary and the railway, we shall really convince the Japanese that we have no intention of first taking Manchuria and then seizing Korea. In all probability, they will then confine themselves to the peaceful promotion of their interests in the peninsula, and will neither take possession of it with troops, nor greatly increase the strength of their army at home. This will relieve us of the necessity of strengthening our forces in the Far East, and of supporting the heavy burden of an armed peace—even should there be no war. If, on the other hand, we annex southern-Manchuria, all the questions that now trouble the two nations and threaten to bring about an armed conflict will assume a still more critical aspect. Our temporary occupation of certain points between the railway and Korea will become permanent; our attention will be more and more attracted to the Korean frontier; and our attitude will confirm the suspicion of the Japanese that Russian intends to seize the peninsula.

"That our occupation of southern Manchuria will lead to Japanese occupation of southern Korea there can be no doubt. Beyond that, all is dark. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that, if Japan takes this step, she will be compelled to increase rapidly her military strength, and we, in turn, shall respond by enlarging

our Far Eastern force. Thus two nations whose interests are so different that they would seem destined to live in peace will begin a contest in which each will try to surpass the other in military resources and power. And we Russians shall do this at the expense of our fighting readiness in the West; at the sacrifice of the interest of our native population; and for the sake of portions of Korea which, so far as Russia is concerned, have no serious importance. If, moreover, other Powers take part in this rivalry, the struggle for military supremacy is liable to change, at any moment, into a deadly conflict, which may not only retard, for a long time, the peaceful development of our Far Eastern possessions, but check the growth and progress of the whole Empire.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, taking into consideration the fact that the High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, have reserved to themselves, by Article XIX of that Convention, the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude an Arbitration Convention between the two countries, and for the purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosammii, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded, the following Articles:—

Article I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention for the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

Article II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an Exchange of Notes.

Article III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Article IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In Witness Whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Miji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.



## PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for August of this year, there is an interesting article by Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S., LL.D., Principal of the University of Birmingham, on the subject of Psychical Research. Appearing in such a widely read magazine, and being written by so well-known a man, the article will no doubt cause considerable comment. The following are a few extracts.

"Puzzling and weird occurrences have been vouched for among all nations and in every age. It is possible to relegate a good many asserted occurrences to the domain of superstition, but it is not possible to eliminate all. Nor is it likely that in the present stage of natural knowledge we are acquainted with all the workings of the human spirit and have reduced them to such commonplace that everything capable of happening in the mental and psychical region is of a nature readily and familiarly to be understood by all. Yet there are many who seem practically to live in this improbability, and although they are constrained from time to time to accept novel and surprising discoveries in biology, in chemistry, and in physical science generally, they seem tacitly to assume that these are the only parts of the universe in which discovery is possible, all the rest being already too well known.

"It is always a pity to unsettle minds thus fortified against the intrusion of unwelcome facts, for their strong faith is probably a salutary safeguard against that unbalanced and comparatively dangerous condition called 'open-mindedness,' which is ready to learn and investigate anything not manifestly self-contradictory and absurd. Without people of the solid, assured, self-satisfied order, the practical work of the world would not so efficiently be done."

Dr. Lodge then goes on to give the reasons for the formation of the Psychical Research Society, and deals with the cautious and critical methods employed in the investigation of phenomena and also with the impatience shown by believers in psychic phenomena at the caution shown by the methods of the society. Owing to the exacting demands for proof "It has been called a society for the suppression of facts, for the wholesale imputation of imposture, for the discouragement of the sensitive, and for repudiation of every kind of revelation which was said to be pressing itself upon humanity from the regions of light and knowledge." And yet in spite of the rigorous tests employed the Society has accepted as proven and established things which may be somewhat surprising to one who is unacquainted with the twenty five odd volumes of the Society's reports.

"The first fact established by the Society's labour" continues Dr. Lodge "was the reality of telepathy—that is to say, of the apparently direct action of one mind on another by means unknown to Science. That a thought or image or impression or emotion in the mind of one person can arouse a similar impression in the mind of another person sufficiently sympathetic and sufficiently at leisure to attend and record the impression is now proved. But the mechanism whereby it is done, or even if there is anything that can be likened to physical mechanism at all, is still unknown. The appearance is as if it were a direct action of mind on mind, or of brain on brain, irrespective of the usual nerves and muscles and organs of sense."

Dr. Lodge does not deal with what are called "physical phenomena in this article though he says "There is, in truth, a vast amount of evidence for physical phenomena of this technically supernormal kind; but they have not yet made good their claim to clear and positive acceptance in the way that telepathy has done."

"I propose rather to indicate the class of facts most immediately interesting to Society, and likely in my judgment to be the next to be accepted with moderate unanimity among its members—that is to say, with all the unanimity that we desire or expect. The phenomenon I refer to is that exhibited in several forms and known under various names, of which the simplest perhaps is *automatic writing*—that is writing executed independently

of the full knowledge and consciousness of the operation—the hand acting in obedience either to some unconscious portion of the operator's mind, or else responding to some other psychical influence more or less distinct from both his normal and hypernormal personality. Sometimes it takes the form not of writing but of unconscious speech; and occasionally the person whose hand or voice is being used is himself completely entranced and unconscious for one or two hours together. There is evidently a great deal to be learned about this phenomenon, and many surmises are legitimate respecting it, but it is useless and merely ignorant to deny its occurrence. It is often quite clear that parts of the writings or speech so obtained do not represent the normal knowledge of the automatist; but whence the information is derived is uncertain, and probably in different cases the source is different. The simplest assumption, and one that covers perhaps a majority of the facts, is that the writers' unconscious intelligence or subliminal self—his dream or genius stratum—is at work."

These are significant words: "subliminal self" and "genius stratum." For to get at this stratum has constituted the real mystic quest in all ages. Whether it be the strata of consciousness known as "Samadhi," or the Nirvana Stage of Ancient Buddhism; the mystic union of the Neo Platonists; or the attainment of Bushin 佛心 by the Japanese Zen ascetics (probably not accomplished by any Zen priest now living)—there can be no doubt that the object in all cases has been to reach the state of consciousness that comes from the greater self within. Putting aside all weird and out-of-the-way phenomena, whether proved or unproved, as of relatively small importance, and taking into consideration the action of this "subliminal self" which as Lodge says "covers the majority of the facts," what limitless vistas for investigation this alone suggests. If "the proper study of mankind is man" it is surely no less the inner than the outer man. This indeed is in the true sense of the word: *psychology*; and in this line of investigation we shall find a few surprises as the years go by, and perhaps get a little better acquainted with ourselves, and other selves.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case in which Messrs Albert Haim and Co. claim yen 792.83 with interest at the rate of 6 cent per annum from May 2nd 1908 to the execution of judgment, from M. Shitata, Bente-dori, began on Sept. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Ideura, and defendant by Mr. Kato.

Plaintiff's Counsel started that on July 26th last year, Messrs Haim and Co. made a contract with the Japanese for selling shirtings to him, and at the end of December, the same year, five cases containing 210 pieces of shirting valued at yen 3,205.44 in all, arrived at Yokohama from France, being consigned to the plaintiff firm. On Jan. 16th, this year, Plaintiffs delivered the material to Defendant on the condition that payment for the goods should be made not later than Feb. 13th, and that if Defendant should fail to accomplish payment, Plaintiffs would take back the goods from the former and sell them by auction. As the Japanese did not pay at the specified time, Plaintiffs sold the shirtings by auction on Feb. 27th and obtained a net sum of yen 2,412.60. Subsequently, they informed the Defendant of the result of the auction and at the same time asked him to pay yen 792.83 the difference of the sum specified in the contract.

Defendant's Counsel held that his client never made a contract such as alleged by Plaintiffs' Counsel. However, business was transacted between the parties with shirtings. Counsel was desirous to ascertain the exact nature of the goods in question.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced a letter which was regarded as the contract. He said that "design C.C." therein mentioned, was the quality of the shirting, the sample of which had been given to

the Japanese, and he made the contract on the quality. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine two Japanese named Yamane and Mitoya as witnesses.

Defendant's Counsel contended that as a satisfactory explanation was not given by Plaintiffs' Counsel as to the exact quality of the goods there was no necessity to summon witnesses.

In reply to the Judge, Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the contract was made between the parties at the office of the Ohio Co., of which firm, Defendant was proprietor. Yamazaki, an employee of the Japanese, signed the contract on behalf of Defendant.

Defendant's Counsel said that Yamagata was not authorized to sign the document.

At this stage, the case was adjourned till Sept. 25th at the request of Plaintiff's Counsel.

## FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

A case filed by Messrs. Vidal Baus and Co., No. 246, Yamashita-cho, against L'Union Fire Insurance Co., claiming yen 9,546.79, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from Sept. 21st last year till the execution of judgment, came up on Sept. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Inouye and defendants by Mr. Nakamura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that plaintiffs have insured with Defendants merchandise stored in the warehouse at No. 141-c, Yamashita-cho. The policies were made out on the following dates, namely on July 22th, 1907 of yen 4,000 for one year; on Sept. 10th, of yen 5,000 for three months; on May 10th, of yen 4,000 for one year; and May 24th, of yen 2,000, for one year. Plaintiffs paid premiums accordingly, and on Sept. 20th, fire broke out in the warehouse, severely damaging the goods. Subsequently they intimated the event to Defendants and asked for payment of the amounts insured. After negotiation between the parties, the debris was transferred by Defendants to Plaintiffs, leaving a balance of yen 9,546.79 due to the latter. The fire insurance company, however, left the balance unpaid, though Plaintiffs asked repeatedly for payment.

Defendant's Counsel contended that there was no insurance contract between the insurance company and Messrs. Vidal Baus and Co. Plaintiffs issued the policies to Messrs. N. Marti and P. Arenas. The firm of Messrs. Vidal Baus and Co. was established on Jan. 15th 1907 and was registered on June 12th in the Yokohama Local Court. Consequently the policies, excepting the one issued on Sept. 20th, could not be regarded as a contract with Messrs Vidal Baus and Co. As to the policies issued before the day when the Spanish firm was registered, Counsel stated that Messrs Marti and Arenas instigated a third person to set fire to the warehouse for a certain purpose. Therefore the insurance firm has no obligation to pay for the damage thus wilfully caused.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that Messrs. Marti and Arenas made the insurance contract on behalf of Messrs Vidal Baus and Co. The Spanish firm was established a long time ago, and Messrs. Marti and Arenas are the Yokohama representatives of that firm. The Spanish gentlemen did not participate in the incendiarism. Otaki Hanumasa and his son, employees of the Spanish firm, committed the deed with a view to obtaining money for the goods stored in the warehouse, and insured them with the same French insurance company. Messrs. Marti and Arenas, who were examined at the criminal section in the District Court, on suspicion of having taken part in the crime, were acquitted on the ground that there was no evidence. Even supposing that the Spanish gentlemen actually instigated the Japanese employees to create the fire, the insurance firm could not escape from their obligations to pay the sums insured for Messrs. Vidal Baus and Co., who are registered as a juridical person. The juridical firm was different from the individuals, Messrs. Marti and Arenas, though they were on the staff of the association. Counsel produced some documents and gave a brief explanation, after which the proceedings were adjourned till Sept. 25th.

## A NEW CHRONO-PHONOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

## A PUBLIC SPIRITED ENTERPRISE.

Yokohama residents in general, as well as those who own allegiance to *La Republique Française*, have good reason to view with pride the enterprise and public spirit of the genial local Agent of the Messageries Maritimes. Most people are deeply interested in the most recent developments of the artistic representation of scenes from life rendered possible by the combination of the moving picture machine, or cinematograph, with the sound reproducing phonograph. At considerable expense—the apparatus alone requiring an outlay of yen 3,000—a complete installation of the chrono-phonograph has been procured, with admirable relays of films. Some of these, being coloured, give a greatly enhanced and beautiful effect.

An idea of the elaboration required in the mechanism capable of reproducing these vivid and life-like scenes may be gathered from the fact that the longer of the scenes require films 200 to 300 yards in length, each separate picture averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c.m., and these pictures are flashed before the lens and the powerful electric arc-light at the rate of 1,200 per minute. Thus, in any of the longer scenes, the spectators are in reality looking at a series of from six to seven thousand pictures.

We may add that the phonographic portion of the apparatus is remarkably perfect. What is reproduced by many of the so-called "talking machines" at present in vogue is in reality but a caricature of the human voice. The machine now secured raises this part of the performance as nearly as possible to the level of perfection. The rendering of songs and in particular of four-part choruses was little short of the results achieved by living voices. It may be added that a most important feature, the synchronization of the two machines, left nothing to be desired. There is an excellent mechanical device to check any aberration in this respect.

M. Chaix, one of those most interested in this matter, favoured a few friends on Tuesday night with a private view of the pictures and apparatus, which will later be placed at the disposal of the Far Eastern Public Hall Association, to be reproduced at the re-opening of the enlarged—one might almost say new—Public Hall, where residents may look forward to entertainments far in advance of anything hitherto seen here.

## HONGO-ZA THEATRE.

The new performance at the Hongo za Theatre which commenced on Sept. 13th is now in full swing. The troupe is that of Mde. Sada Yacco. The programme consists of two dramas, viz. Mr. Kikutei Taguchi's "Japanese Love," a romantic story in six acts, and Mr. Taro Masuda's "Sada San in London," a farcical comedy in three acts which was recently published in the *Jiji*. The main feature of the first part of the programme is that a young man gets saved by a fisherman in Adzuki-jima when drifting on to the shore after a shipping accident. Chiyono, only daughter of the proprietor of a shipping firm, visits the island, where she meets and becomes acquainted with the young man. When she returns home she obtains the consent of her parents to marry him, though some try to prevent it. The performance ends with a wedding ceremony in Tokyo. The acting of Mde. Sada Yacco (Chiyono), who has been trained on stages in Paris and other foreign countries, won the admiration of the audience. Mr. Yamamoto (the young man Uyeke), and Mr. Tsuzaka (Seibei, the father of Chiyono) were also applauded for their parts. The second part of the programme was also very well acted. The original title of "Sada San in London" is the "Travelling of a deaf and dumb man" which really means that though only able to understand his own language he is touring in foreign countries. The essential idea of this performance resembles that of the *akagetto* of the late Suyehiro Shigeyasu, editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, who composed it after a visit to America and Europe.

## YACHTING.

The yachting on Saturday was something of a novelty and it is a pity that the weather was not better. Instead of racing in classes, all the boats of the Club, great and small, were handicapped together and when one thinks of that fact, it is impossible to withhold praise from the Racing Committee as well for their undertaking the most arduous task of handicapping as for the success which attended their efforts.

The conditions were as follow:

## ALL COMERS RACE

Course:—Lightship, Mandarin Bluff and Tachibana. Start between two flag-boats off the Bund, through the Harbour Entrance, round the Honmoku Lightship (S.), round the buoy off Mandarin Bluff (S.), round the Tachibana Buoy (S.), again round the Honmoku Lightship (S.), round the buoy off Mandarin Bluff (S.), through the Harbour Entrance, and finish across the starting line. The above is the course but should the wind on Saturday give too much reaching and running, the course will be reversed, and a notice to that effect will be posted on the Club notice board not later than 1.30 p.m. Distance, 9.85 miles. Time limit, 6 p.m.

## START.

Larks ..... 1.45 p.m.  
22 Raters ..... 2.00 p.m.  
Over 22 Rating ..... 2.15 p.m.

## 6 PRIZES PROVIDED 20 BOATS START.

1st Prize ..... Hon. Secretary's Cup.  
2nd .. ..... Treasurer's Cup.  
3rd .. ..... Fenella Cup.  
4th, 5th and Prizes ..... Club Cups.

Conditions:—Handicap as arranged.

There was no change in the course. The breeze was northerly, moderate to fresh, with squalls and heavy rain during the afternoon, and many of the yachts were lost to view for a great part of the time. Four Larks got away first at 1.45 but No. 3 had an accident and therefore came back. The small boats behaved splendidly and as will be seen they all got a prize, Nos. 10 and 2 taking first and second. The 22-raters all started under a reef. *Peke* was still at her moorings when the warning gun was fired, and *Edna* fouled the buoy at the start. *Mary* and *Nanika* were the only big boats with *Asagao*, and went round the course under gaff and jibtopsails, the former, of course, walking away after passing out of the harbour. *Asagao* was disqualified.

As provided in the circular six prizes would have been given had 20 started. Only a dozen went away, however, and in these circumstances only three prizes were awarded. The prizes, which consist of silver champagne goblets, are to have the winners' names engraved, as follows:—

1st prize ..... Lark No. 10  
2nd .. ..... Lark No. 2  
3rd .. ..... Winsome

## Times:

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	Scratch.	h.m.s.
Mary .....	4.00.40	—	4.00.40
Winsome .....	4.08.41	24	3.44.41
Elsa .....	4.14.07	24	3.50.07
Albatross .....	4.16.12	25	2.1.17
No. 10 Lark .....	4.25.30	43	3.41.30
Nanika .....	4.28.30	12	3.16.30
Lark No. 11 .....	4.28.41	39	3.49.41
Lark No. 2 .....	4.33.00	49	3.41.00
Chocho .....	4.38.20	39	3.59.20

It may be added that Lark No. 2 is recorded in the scorer's book as disqualified, as also are *Elsa* and *Asagao*.

It should be noted with regard to Saturday's yachting that four prizes, not three, are given, Lark No. 11 being thus included in the list. We also learn that *Elsa* and Lark No. 2 are not disqualified, but that *Edna* and No. 3 are.

## Y. C. AND A. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final of the men's doubles tennis handicap was played off at the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. despite the pouring rain.

After a fast and well fought game, Messrs. G. C. Wheeler and I. M. Mollison beat Messrs. N. Buckle and A. S. A. Bishop. The winners conceded their opponents a handicap of 30 and 1/6. The score was:—6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

## THE YOKOHAMA RAILWAY.

The trial of the Yokohama Railway—between Kanagawa and Hachioji—took place on the afternoon of Sept. 15th, in beautiful weather. The railway was promoted in 1902 with a capital of yen 2,500,000 by Mr. M. Asada, formerly a member of the House of Peers, and a number of the prominent business men of Yokohama and Tokyo. In the following year, the purchase of land and the construction of the permanent way was commenced. Later the capital was increased to yen 3,500,000 with a view to extending the line from Kanagawa Station to the reclaimed land where the trading warehouses are erected. The construction was expected to have been completed in 1907, but was delayed on account of the destructive inundation experienced last year. The railway now connects Yokohama and Hachioji, the seat of a prosperous silk industry.

On the occasion of the trial trip yesterday, a number of government officials, traders and journalists of Yokohama and Tokyo were present by invitation. The train with the guests started from the new Higashi Kanagawa station, at 1 p.m. and ran very slowly, enabling the guests to admire the beautiful scenery along the route. Low hills of tuff with narrow intervening plains are the characteristic features of the newly-opened district, while the imposing mass of the Oyama range, seen from a direction the reverse of the usual one, gives relief to the background. The seven intermediate stations along the route of 27 miles are Kozukuye, Nakayama, Nagatsuda, Haramachida, Fuchinobe, Hashimoto, Aihara, of which the fourth is the principal one. On arrival at Hachioji the guests were met by an enthusiastic crowd at the station.

The terminus joins the Kofu Railway and the Chuo Line. Hachioji has a population of 25,800 and is well known for its manufacture of the silk piece goods, *Ichiraku*, *futsu*, *do-ri*, *hucha*, *ukiori*, *meisen*, etc. The annual transactions have amounted to yen 5,000,000 on an average. The place was originally called Yokoyama. In 1597, when the people living at places surrounding the Hachioji Castle were removed thither, Yokoyama was renamed Hachioji. During the Tokugawa Dynasty, a garrison was always stationed there. The Hachioji Castle just referred to was built in 1578 by Hojo Ujiteru who was occupying the district as the Lord.

The railway will be opened to public traffic from the 23rd inst.

## THE RANGE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The great cruiser *Indomitable* is fitted with what is believed to be the most perfect wireless installation on any vessel in the world. Whereas the wireless apparatus on board the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* has a radius of from 300 to 400 miles, a message flashed from the crack British cruiser over 1,600 miles of water was safely received at Scilly—a record for ship to shore transmission. The King and the Princess of Wales were in constant communication with the Prince during his historic voyage by means of this system. In the recent naval manoeuvres, the Admiralty from its wireless station at Whitehall was in close touch with the various units of both fleets as well as with the principal naval stations on the coast.

Mr. Marconi considers that these achievements, wonderful as they are, do not mark the limit of the possibilities of his system. At Coltano in Italy a station is in course of construction which will be more powerful than the two main Atlantic termini of Clifden (Galway) and Glace Bay (Newfoundland). The transmitting radius of this station is destined to be 6,000 miles. Mr. Marconi believes that it will soon be possible for a ship to be communicated with in any part of the hemisphere, and that in the future it should not be impossible to send and receive a message in any part of the world.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, an ordinary meeting of the prefectural governors in Tokyo will be held about Oct. 20th.

## YOKOHAMA.

Mr. S. Aizawa, civil engineer of the Kanagawa prefectural government, has been appointed to Kagawa prefecture; and Mr. S. Niino, civil engineer of the last mentioned prefecture, has been ordered to fill the vacancy in Yokohama.

The dead body of an infant was found in the sea near Aomi bridge, Kanagawa, on the morning of Sept. 11th.

The baseball team of the Keio Gijuku arrived at Yokohama on the evening of Sept. 10th by the *Manchuria* from Honolulu. On the following morning they landed at the West Hatoba where a large number of Tokyo and Yokohama students welcomed them. Several beautiful day-rockets were sent up in the grounds of the Customs, to celebrate their successes at Honolulu. The players at once left for Tokyo.

In consequence of the Customs scandal, V. Sato, formerly an official of the Customs, now an employee of the Yokohama branch of the Yonei-Shokai, Tokyo, and a man named K. Kunieda were arrested on Sept. 10th. The police searched the houses of three men in Yokohama on the same day, and seized several letters.

The expenditure to be incurred in Yokohama in connexion with the reception of the American Fleet is estimated as follows: By the City Office, yen 15,000; by the re-union of the bankers and other business men, yen 20,000; and by the local government, yen 27,000, which will be defrayed by the Naval Department.

A case of meningitis appeared in Yokosuka on Sept. 9th, the patient being a young woman.

A gentle shock of earthquake was felt at 8.42 p.m. on Sept. 10th in Yokohama. The duration was 48 seconds and the direction from west to east.

During ten days ended Sept. 10th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: Exports yen 4,599,292, and imports, yen 4,114,743, the excess in imports being yen 485,549.

A project has been promoted by the municipality to establish a butchery with a fund of yen 237,000. Of that sum, yen 70,000 will be spent for purchasing land; yen 165,000 for erecting the building; and yen 2,000 to provide the necessary machinery and implements. By means of the business, the municipality hope to raise about yen 25,000 per year. It is said that the City Office will purchase the private slaughter houses at Hiranuma and Okagawa.

Dr. Kuhne has been appointed German Vice-Consul in Yokohama. The German Ambassador, according to the *Official Gazette*, has informed the Foreign Office that he arrived at his post on Aug. 23rd.

The trial of the Yokohama Railway—between Kanagawa and Hachioji—will take place at 1 p.m. on Sept. 15th. A number of local government officials, leading traders of Yokohama and representatives of Yokohama and Tokyo journals will be present.

A case of hydrophobia was reported on Sept. 12th at Kanagawa. A mad dog attacked three children injuring them slightly. The Kanagawa police killed the dog and took the case to the office of a veterinary surgeon for examination.

The wife of a workman, living in West Tobemachi, was found to have hung herself on Sept. 11th in a shed at Hodogaya. She is said to have been suffering from brain complaint for some weeks past.

Several officials of the City Office and local government will entertain, at the tea-house *Nagoya* in Kanagawa, on the evening of Sept. 14th, Mr. T. Nosse, Consul-general in Ottawa, now in Tokyo on leave. Mr. Nosse was formerly superintendent of the Settlement (now Kaga-cho) Police Office.

About 8 p.m. on Sept. 12th, an old man was

run over by a car while crossing the line at Tamamachi, in Kanagawa, sustaining severe injuries.

Two Chinamen were arrested on Sept. 11th by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of theft. It appears that one of them stole a silver watch on Aug. 24th from the house of a Chinese living at No. 136, Yamashita-cho, and later sold it to a merchant through an accomplice, who is also under arrest. On Saturday, the culprits were removed to the District Court.

On Sept. 11th, a dead rat, infected with plague, was found in Hiranuma. According to the latest returns issued by the Yokohama Sanitary Office, patients attacked with epidemic diseases were: Typhoid fever, 35; dysentery, 27; diphtheria, 2; and scarlet fever 1. The number of patients is almost twice those noted during the corresponding period of last year.

Two large wood blocks were found on the evening of Sept. 11th laid on the railway near Ofuna. A passenger train for Shimbashi struck them and very narrowly escaped being derailed. The police are endeavouring to trace the perpetrators of the crime.

The body of a non-commissioned officer of the Yokosuka Naval Station was found on Sept. 12th floating in the harbour.

On Sept. 13th the wife of a cadet attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea near Horinouchi, Yokosuka. The cause is said to have been pecuniary difficulties.

Baron Suifu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, has appointed a committee, consisting of local government civil engineers and business men, in order to inspect the commercial and industrial conditions in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. They will leave about the end of September for home.

The Naval Department has issued a notification that a number of destroyers will carry out target practice on Sept. 19th and 20th off Haneda, and the authorities warn steamers and boats to keep clear of the danger zone.

Dr. Davies, No. 91, B'uff, has been punished with a fine of yen 1 by the Bluff Police on a charge of having infringed the notification with regard to dogs.

A young woman attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea near Tado, Yokosuka, on the evening of Sept. 13th, but was saved by a passer-by.

The authorities of the Yokohama Tobacco Monopoly Office have searched the houses of three Chinamen and one Japanese, who were suspected of smuggling, and seized six boxes containing 100 cigars each. All the offenders are resident in Yamashita-cho.

Rabies is still prevalent in Yokohama. A puppy belonging to a woman living in Suyeyoshi-cho attacked several persons on Sept. 14th. The Isezaki-cho police at once killed it.

The councillors of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held an extraordinary meeting on Sept. 16th. They considered supplementary expenditure and other proposals, most of which were passed.

A fatal accident occurred on Sept. 13th on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian liner *Nikko Maru*, now at the yard of the Yokohama Dock Company. The chain of a winch broke while it was employed to remove a part of the engine, the weight of which is about two tons. The object while being raised fell on three coolies who were working beneath, one of whom was crushed to death and two severely injured.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt about 2.18 p.m. on Sept. 16th in Yokohama. The duration was less than one minute.

Two coolies were arrested on Sept. 14th by the Kotobuki-cho police on a charge of theft. One of them stole a roll of woollen cloth on the

British steamer *Idomeneus* on Aug. 27th, and pawned a portion of the cloth at a shop in Ishikawa-machi.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Sept. 13th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	4	9	2	1
Died .....	—	2	3	—	1
Other Districts—					
New cases.....	—	7	100	1	—
Died .....	—	6	16	1	—

Rinderpest is still prevalent in Yokohama. On Sept. 16th, twelve cows belonging to a dairy in West Tobemachi, and eight of another dairy in South Ota-machi, being infected with the disease, were slaughtered.

An employee of the Yokohama Coal Traders' Guild has been arrested on a charge of having misappropriated yen 2,500 belonging to the office. On Sept. 16th, he was removed to the District Court.

A British gentleman living on the Bluff and a Japanese in Negishi were punished by the Bluff police on Sept. 16th with a fine of yen 1.30 each on a charge of infringing the regulations with regard to dogs.

A horse wagon ran down two children in Nakamura-machi on Sept. 16th, injuring them severely. The betto was at once arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police.

An autumn festival in honour of the officers and men who died in the various wars will be held on Sept. 23rd at the Daijin-gu Temple, on Noge Hill.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Hongkong Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 16th from San Francisco, is reported to have experienced a rough voyage. On the night of Sept. 13th about 700 miles from Yokohama, she encountered a gale, in which the seas swept over her decks, rendering it impossible to make any headway. The wireless telegraphic apparatus was damaged. On the following afternoon the gale ceased, enabling her to proceed on her course. Fortunately no damage was sustained to the hull, and the crew and passengers were all safe.

## KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

The following is the result of the drawing for a batch of 20 Australian Griffin Mares, which arrived here by the S. S. "Tsingan" and S. S. "Aldenhurst," consigned by G. G. Kiss of Sydney to the Keihin Keiba Club:—

No.	Messrs.	No.	Messrs.
1.	S. Watanabe	11.	K. Tanaka
2.	T. Uriu	12.	K. Hashimoto
3.	B. Sasaki	13.	T. Hirozawa
4.	H. Yamamoto	14.	R. Wakao
5.	S. Arai	15.	Dead
6.	S. Tsukuda	16.	Dead
7.	G. Matsuura	17.	G. Takai
8.	M. Mori	18.	H. Taga
9.	Dead	19.	S. Z. Tokuda
10.	Y. Kyodo	20.	C. Nakai

## MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE BETWEEN JAPAN AND SIAM.

On and after the 1st October next, a direct exchange of Money Orders will be established between Japan and Siam. The amount of Orders on Siam is to be expressed in yen and sen and will be converted into Siamese currency at the current exchange rate on the day of their arrival at the post office of destination. The maximum amount of each Order and the rate of fee are as follows:—

Maximum amount.....	400 yen
Fee .....	10 sen per 20 yen

A HANKOW paper notes that German firms have again been successful in securing the bulk of contracts for the Canton Hankow railway, two local British firms having managed to secure only a very small contract each.



## AN AMERICAN ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

American women are virulently attacked by Professor Herrick, of Chicago University, in a novel he has published called "Together." He describes the women of the wealthier classes as "over fed, over-dressed, sensualized. . . their prime function of child-bearing lost. . . They are free as never women were before. The principal characteristic of American women," continues the professor, "is greed: the wives of Americans will sell themselves, body and soul, for money;" and he makes one of his characters speak of egotism as the pestilence of the day which has corrupted the women in whom should be the nation's greatest conservative element.

The uncompromising character of this attack has called forth indignant retorts from the libelled ladies. It is a fact of history that any reformer of evils does or, as some would say, must, err on the side of excess of zeal. His attack must be extraordinary, startling, to attract the necessary degree of attention, and the consequent remedy of a frowning public opinion. This is probably the case with the Chicago professor, but one may take it that he has some ground for his accusations. America, we have often been remind, is the land of liberty, as it is pre-eminently the land of the dollar. It is quite possible to conceive of an excess of liberty as being even more injurious than an insufficiency of that sometimes too highly estimated boon. The border-line between liberty and licence is easily over-stepped. Add to this equivocal state of affairs a condition of society where prevails an undue glorification of wealth and setting up of the golden calf, and the way of moral deterioration is made plain. Why do people not read the lessons of history? Has it not a score of times recorded the effects of luxurious living on the vital strength of nations, in the enervation of national life and the decay Empires? Nobody is surprised to see evil consequences in the case of an average young man who unexpectedly receives, at one and the same time, a fortune and an unwonted degree of freedom. Seven moral natures out of ten would suffer deterioration in such circumstances, and it is little wonder that the finer instincts of womanhood should succumb to them. Here doubtless lies the secret of the particular evils which Professor Herrick denounces, and the evils of American public life in general to which the attention of the world has in several instances already been called.

## ROPE-BRIDGES.

Of these airy and nerve-trying structures, familiar to travellers in the Himalayan and East Asian regions, there are several varieties. The usual form, seen to advantage over the wild gorges of the Upper Indus, consist of a big rope, or ropes, for the feet, with guide ropes on either side serving the purpose of a hand-rail, and sometimes even a rough network leading up to them. While these bridges sway and swing alarmingly enough, they are comparatively safe, given the soundness of the several ropes. More sensational, if one may be allowed the word, are the single-rope bridges with which the inhabitants of the most primitive districts content themselves. Mr R. F. Johnston, F.R.G.S., who has recently accomplished a journey from Northern China via the frontiers of Tibet to Burmah, gives the following description of one, across the Yalung tributary of the Upper Yangtse:—

The first view of this primitive substitute for a bridge certainly does not inspire one with confidence. There is one rope for crossing from the left to the right bank, and another—some 30 yards off—for the reverse proceeding. The banks on either side are high and steep, and each rope-end is firmly bound round an immovable rock or boulder. . . . The native of the district, when about to cross the river, places a semi-circular piece of tough wood, with two grooves for the fingers, on the bamboo rope, clutches it with both hands and lets himself go. He is not tied to the movable cylinder or to the rope, and he has nothing to sit on. He simply holds on with his hands, his legs hanging in the air. He descends with terrific speed to the point where the rope sags, or hangs lowest; and having safely arrived there, he is only a few yards from the op-

posite bank, and quickly hauls himself along the remaining distance. In this manner the crossing is only a matter of a few exhilarating seconds. With us, however," continues Mr. Johnston, "the operation was a longer one. Unfortunately, the proper rope for leaving the bank was old, and had been condemned as unsafe: our party, therefore, were obliged to use the rope that was only intended for crossing in the opposite direction. . . . Instead of a rapid rush through the air across almost the whole width of the river, the weight of our bodies took us only about two thirds of the total distance, and from that point we had to proceed by throwing our legs over the rope and pulling ourselves upwards inch by inch, hand over hand. The work was exceedingly laborious. . . . In view of the fact that we were all novices at rope-climbing, each of us submitted before starting, to having a leather thong tied under the arms and made fast to the sliding cylinder, so that if loss of nerve or other cause had made us let go we should not have fallen into the river, but hung limply on the rope till rescued. I found the experience interesting and somewhat exciting. The whole village turned out to see us cross the river, and I must confess that when I was being trussed up with the leather thong my feelings were perhaps only comparable to those of a condemned criminal who is being pinioned before execution. A fall into the river would mean almost certain death. The water seethes and bubbles in innumerable whirlpools forty feet below the rope, and is nearly as cold as ice, for it largely consists of frozen snow."

## DAILY MARKET REVIEW.

The review of the Tokyo Stock Market sent us by Mr. H. Maxwell, Share and Stock Broker, is to the following effect.

Tokyo, September 11.

The market baffles the attempts of the shrewdest operators to take it by the horns. In the morning, the official announcement (by Baron Goto) of the financial policy of the Government made before the Bankers' Club last night, had rather a contrary effect. It was already discounted and the market went on without any attention to the plans set forth.

All stocks went down this morning, and all stocks went up this afternoon, in just the way they have been doing for some days past without arriving at any definite end. It is difficult to say when any change for the better, or worse, will take place.

Tokyo, September 12.

Rich as is the Stock Exchange's vocabulary to denote one's feelings, many a new epithet was heard in describing the course of the market, this morning. Of course, all this came from the bulls, who erred in their judgment. Even the elated bears seemed to share the view of the bulls that the cold weather is at the bottom of the trouble; and if one can have any confidence in the weather prophet he will then have enough confidence to conduct fresh operations. As it is, the professionals are standing aside with folded arms, and carefully abstain from committing themselves either way.

Tokyo, September 14.

The market's greeting to the return of favourable weather was very cordial this morning, and a strong feeling of confidence pervaded all operations. The principal stocks showed an advance beginning with 70 *sen* and running as high as *yen* 1.70, the Spinnings heading the list. The afternoon witnessed a continuation of the approval, but in a more conservative manner, the leaders advancing from 25 to 50 *sen*.

For the day the rise shows up as follows: Tanko, 1.05; Fuji Spinning, 1.90; Kanegafuchi Spinning, 1.85; Sugars, 1.25; and Stock Exchanges 1.70. On the "jiki" market the new Stock Exchanges went up 70 *sen*.

Tokyo, September 15.

The market appeared ready to pay further homage to the weather and prices improved all around, with the exception of N.Y.K. But in the afternoon quite an irregular tone developed, the N.Y.K. again being chosen for assault. The dire difficulty in which the Shipping Companies are said to be is magnified, and political reasons are being advanced for the opinion. The Hodan Petroleum alone is going up in spite of the ups and downs of other stocks, September delivery being quoted at *yen* 125.—an increase of 10 points since the beginning of the month.

Spinnings have improved a few points over

Saturday's parity, though this afternoon, owing to some profit taking sales, the Kanegafuchi suffered a slight decline. Dai Nippon Sugars also declined a bit.

Tokyo, September 16.

The market is so sensitive in one respect and the reverse in others. Everybody expected with the return of the fine weather that stocks would gain in their value. So far, however, the market belied itself, inasmuch as the improvement noticed in some stocks was soon replaced by a decline in others. In the afternoon the Silver rate was known to have gone up—and the Spinnings responded to this with a little fall. Stock Exchanges also kicked against the news, dropping *yen* 1.40.

On the whole, the transactions were of a very limited character, and it is difficult to tell when the market will assume a more normal and healthy tone.

Tokyo, September 17.

Over night, it was expected that the little depression working its way in Central Japan (this was nothing more than a bear scare) would visit this part of the country, and the timid operators, who believed they were the recipients of the earlier information of the unwelcome visitor, began to sell out yesterday afternoon, and the forecast was very gloomy on the street after the market was over. This morning the fine weather gave the lie direct to the story, with the result that a very strong tone developed. Spinnings were, however, stumbling blocks, a somewhat weaker tone manifesting itself, only to be removed by the stiffened quotations for the Stock Exchange shares. In the afternoon, the market started very firm, demolishing the various scarecrows set up by the bears. The listed stocks, without a single exception, shot up from 25 *sen* to 1.25.

On the whole, the market appears to have put on a new life. We believe that Spinnings deserve to be watched carefully.

## HONGKONG PROMOTERS OF JAPANESE BOYCOTT ANGRY.

According to the vernacular press in Canton and Hongkong, says the *China Mail*, several instances have come to light of Chinese firms in this Colony breaking the agreement made early in the year to boycott Japanese goods. It appears that these firms have been induced, among other things, to purchase ginseng, the sum of the import amounting to nearly twenty piculs. What other articles may have been purchased does not appear. This led one of the Guild to issue a strong protest, which was published in Canton and in Hongkong. It is interesting to note that, among other reasons assigned why native shopkeepers should be true to their pledge, is the fact that Foreign nations will laugh at the Chinese, if they yield, thus acknowledging that they have no more "cohesion than a plate of shifting sand." "Foreigners will laugh at and ridicule us, saying that whilst we have mouths and throats of tigers, we have only tails like serpents. As a consequence they will think that we are very changeable, and will regard us as menials and slaves, and proceed to treat us as such." We have referred to this matter not so much because of the intrinsic importance of the action, but to give our readers some idea of the feelings at present animating the minds of the better class Chinese. They seem to shrink from any situation where they feel that they have justly laid themselves open to the ridicule of foreigners. This is really a step in advance, for though the Chinese are very thin-skinned in regard to the attitude displayed towards them by their own people, and their own class, in the past they have professed to be indifferent to, and to ignore, what foreigners may think about them. They are now approaching a different attitude, and this changed feeling cannot but act beneficially. Meanwhile we would point out to the leaders of the boycott that their action is clearly a restraint of trade. China has already had to pay dearly for indulgence in that line of policy. It was restraint of trade which first brought her into armed conflict with western nations and if the present boycott continues much longer Japan will have reason to take vigorous action to remove it.

## THE HAKODATE RACE CLUB.

A *pari mutuel* record is reported to have been made at the autumn meeting of the Hakodate Horse Race Club. On the final day, Sept. 13th, the *pari mutuel* paid yen 4,041 for Hatsuharu. At this race, the sale of chances was as follows:—

Mikadzuki .....	263
Hirafu .....	140
Migoto .....	68
Haukaze .....	12
Takara .....	1
Hatsuharu .....	1

It may be remembered that this Spring at the Meguro, yen 1,321, and at the Kokura, yen 1,821 were paid. The last mentioned amount was hitherto the highest noted in Japan.

A correspondent writes:—

"There must be some mistake in the figures given in your report of the Hakodate Race Club dividend of yen 4,041 on Hatsuharu. Your figures give a total of 485 tickets at yen 10=yen 4,850, less commission of 10 per cent.=yen 435, leaving nett yen 4,365, which should have been due to the backer of the one ticket on Hatsuharu." It is quite possible, of course, that there is a mistake, but 10 per cent may not have been levied by the Hakodate Club.

## BASEBALL.

A Baseball match between the Waseda College and the Washington College will be played on Sept. 19th and 20th commencing at 2 p.m. in the grounds of the former institution. Later, a match between the Keio Gijuku and the Americans will take place, the date of which is not yet fixed.

The American players were entertained by Mr. K. Otani on the evening of Sept. 14th at his house in Yokohama. By the 6.30 p.m. train they returned to Tokyo and were present at the Hongo-za by invitation of Madame Sadayacco Kawakami.

## H. M. S. "INDOMITABLE."

Much interest has been aroused by the recent remarkable performance of the world's most wonderful vessel, says a London contemporary. There was never any doubt in the mind of the expert that she was the most powerful and swiftest warship afloat. Exception might be taken to the expression "most powerful," for the three monster British cruisers carry only 8 12-inch guns to the *Dreadnought's* ten. It may be claimed however that her great speed and manœuvring power give her compensating advantages. The average rate of speed attained by her in her "royal" run across the Atlantic, was 25.13 knots; but that was a rough calculation, made on what is called a "land to land" basis, that is, the timing began at the last point of land on the Canadian side, and ended when the Fastnet came into view. The official calculation, however, based on the journey from Bell Isle to Land's End—works out a little less favourably, namely, an average of 24.8 knots per hour, owing to the reduced speed necessitated by the fog in the vicinity of Belle Isle. Speed was also reduced on nearing Land's End.

"ICE MAST HIGH."

To add to the difficulties of the fog, icebergs were encountered shortly after passing Cape Norman. Some "as big as the Rock of Gibraltar" floated majestically across the very path of the cruiser. It required little imagination to conjure up the inspiring picture of this giant warship, the embodiment of strength, speed, and destruction, gliding its way through archipelagoes of icebergs, beside the dazzling whiteness of which the sombre outlines of the vessel stood out in marked relief. But those on board were hardly in the mood for admiring the beauty of icebergs, and no one was sorry when two days after the start, the last of them was left behind. After that it was a case of "letting her go," until the amazing speed of 26.4 knots per hour was reached.

THE PRINCE AS STOKER.

All this meant hard and persistent work below

decks. Of the 780 men, all told, on board, not one escaped, or wanted to escape, his share of the hot, toilsome, and dirty work. To exhibit a clean face was almost a mark of reproach where there was so much stoking to be done. The Prince of Wales went down one afternoon into the stoke-hold in a spick and span white uniform, but when he emerged half an hour later the evidence of his contact with the coal was only too evident. He had put in thirty minutes of stoker's work, first pulling out the coal and then feeding the furnace. It was not the first time the Heir Apparent had done this, for there is not a duty on shipboard with which he has not made himself acquainted during his long and happy connection with the Navy. As with the Prince, so with his staff—all underwent a spell in the stoke-hold, and it is understood, each quitted himself well. Before leaving the subject of coal, it may be mentioned that the cruiser left Quebec with 3,000 tons, and the supply is not exhausted.

## SEA-GOING QUALITIES.

Nothing but the highest praise can be said of the general sea-going qualities of the vessel. On the outward passage she battled for days against a head sea, and was as firm as a rock. When steaming on the return journey at twenty-five knots an hour or more, it was difficult to realise the pace, so steady was the going. It was a marvellous experience for those accustomed to the sea. In these days of ironclads, the absence of beauty in warships is a cry often heard, but naval men grow eloquent over the graceful lines of the *Indomitable*.

## FRENCH VIEWS ON ENGLAND.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* has collected some interesting opinions of distinguished Frenchmen on English people, weather and customs, which we reproduce below.

Voltaire:

Too few sauces and too many religions.

Rousseau: Damp and cloudy; vegetables have little taste and meat none.

Taine:

Very talkative and more than obliging. English women wear their clothes as gracefully as a coat-rack wears the coats hung on it.

Chateaubriand:

When I see the boldness and pertness of young girls in my own country I regret the shyness and modesty of English maidens.

Bourget:

The English Sunday—so ridiculed and calumniated, and so delightful.

Prosper Merimee:

The time they take over dinner in England is positively inhuman.

Max O'Rell:

England is the paradise of children.

Madame de Staël:

Civilisation is more advanced in England than in any Continental country.

Commenting on these excerpts Miss Barnicoat, the writer of the article, says that "most French writers consider us a nation deficient in subtlety, crammed with facts and lacking in ideas. 'Individuellement bêtes et en masse un peuple admirable,' was Mérimée's way of putting it. Whatever money, common sense, and patience could do, he added, the English did; but they knew no more about art than his cat. Taine had somewhat the same idea in his mind, when he said that the inside of an Englishman's head could be fairly accurately compared with one of Murray's guide-books—many faces, few ideas, quantities of useful and exact information, statistics, figures, historical details, with moral maxims as a sort of preface; but *en vue d'ensemble*, no literary charm.

Drawing a parallel between English women and French women, the French writers as a whole strike a balance in favour of their own countrywomen. They generally agree that Englishwomen are much less of coquettes, much more natural than Frenchwomen; but—they have less womanly charm. Their faces often struck Taine as simply babyish; wax dolls with glass eyes perfectly devoid of expression. Some, however, he admitted to be angelically beautiful, but others were extremely ugly, almost grotesque—a point of view very common among French writers. In society it was chiefly their extreme freshness and blooming complexions that struck him; but he confessed to being far more at ease with English than with French women. With the former, he had no vague fear

that all the time he was being criticised, laughed at, and generally turned inside out by some trenchant feminine wit; he felt he had a right to bewail he was "just ordinary." The commonest English type, as depicted by Taine, is a much less flattering portrait than that of the most perfect type, yet who can say it is a caricature? "Four times out of five," he says, "the typical Englishwoman's characteristics are capacity to endure much, and often signs of already having endured much. The typical Englishman shows chiefly capacity for action, for sustained effort, for concentrated attention; he has drawn features, with nothing gentle or reflective about them, a set jaw, and impassive countenance."

The English Sunday often comes in for a good deal of adverse criticism, but it is eminently just withal. A wet London Sunday Taine found "horrible," he had no idea what it could be like. He evidently agreed with Etandhat as to Sabbatarianism spoiling one day out of seven and destroying one-seventh of human happiness. Merimee writes to his "Inconnue" that he had fled to Hampton Court on "le Lord's day" to avoid temptation to suicide. Bourget is the first Frenchman bold enough to put in a plea for a day "so ridiculed and calumniated, yet so delightful."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A MISSIONARY INCIDENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."] SIR,—May I once more trespass on your valuable space?

Since the publication of my letter dealing with *A Missionary Incident*, I have reason to know that many of my missionary friends have been hurt by some of the expressions therein used, and that my championship of a certain missionary lady has been the cause of considerable unpleasantness for her.

Now these results of a hasty but sincere partisanship are deplorable and quite unforeseen by myself.

As an outsider—an interested outsider—I was disgusted with the conduct of certain persons in condemning that of which they knew nothing, and in taking up a position that was distinctly uncharitable and calculated to give pain of a peculiarly acute description to another.

My object in writing my former letter was to place facts before all those who were likely to hear a perverted and unkind version of them, and at the same time to show the authors of these "inaccuracies" and anyone else who might be interested, how their behaviour appeared to someone placed outside their professional circle.

I may have been ill-advised in so doing, but I think you and all your non-missionary readers discerned these my objects with small difficulty.

The missionary body, however, has proved more obtuse, and several of my very good friends have taken certain expressions aimed at certain persons as blows at the entire missionary body, and at Christianity itself, and therefore as directed against themselves. This is distinctly unfair, as any unprejudiced reader of my remarks would see.

As regards the accusation of besmoothing Christianity, I can only say that it never did a cause any harm to have the faults of its followers dealt severely with. The real harm is done quite otherwise—by the commission of the faults. However, having explained my motives, I would now go a step further.

If those persons who spoke so uncharitably and unwarrantably of the lady in question will tender her an apology, I shall have real pleasure in retracting, through the columns of this newspaper, if the Editor will permit me, all those expressions in my former letter which were disagreeable to missionary readers, as I now apologise most sincerely to the lady I championed for any unpleasantness of which I was inadvertently the cause, and to those of my missionary friends who have taken blows aimed elsewhere as directed against themselves as members of the same fraternity.

I admit their spirit, but can only deplore the result, and trust that my expressions of regret will eventually call forth a little kinder feeling on their part towards myself.

Yours, etc.,

"ONLOOKER."

Yokohama, September 13th, 1908.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that Colonel S. Kono in reserve, and three others, formerly officials of the Nanto Race Club, have prosecuted, in the Kobe District Court, two of the directors and the manager of the *pari mutuel* department of the Club. According to the complaint the defendants acted dishonestly with regard to the *pari mutuel* business at the spring meeting, this year, through which means they dishonestly acquired some yen 10,000.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two new cases of cholera are reported at Moji.

DYSENTERY is prevalent in Kagawa prefecture. The patients number about 5,000.

DURING three days ended Sept. 14th, nine fresh cases of cholera were reported at Moji.

DR. STREET has opened consulting rooms at No. 60 Main Street over Messrs. Brett and Co.

M. MALEYISKY-MALEVITCH, Russian Ambassador, returned on Sept. 14th from Kyoto to Tokyo.

ON the evening of Sept. 14th, fire occurred in the district of Yamagata, Mino province, destroying 250 houses.

ABOUT 3 p.m. on Sept. 12th, two Japanese steamers collided off Chiji-iwa, Nagasaki prefecture. The details are not to hand yet.

It is announced by official telegram that a case of bubonic plague appeared in Kobe on Sept. 9th, the patient being the wife of a sailor.

TO-DAY, Sept 17th, being the 14th anniversary of the battle of the Yalu, a celebration will take place at 1.30 p.m. at the Naval Club in Tsukiji, Tokyo.

THE Russian training ship *Nadejda* with a number of students of the Marine School has sunk off Kamtschatka. The crew and passengers were saved.

A CURIOUS feature, says an exchange, of the bloodless revolution in Turkey, which is coming to light, is the important part played by Freemasons.

TWENTY-THREE men have been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having sold a large lot of playing cards without affixing the revenue stamp, —*see* 20 per set.

THE Cricket match played on Sunday afternoon, "Samuel, Samuel & Co." v. "Bankers and Brokers," resulted in a win for the former. The score was 171 to 76.

A HOKKAIDO report says that owing to the favourable weather, rice farming is expected to be successful, with an increase of 45 per cent. over the harvest of last year.

MR. OBATA, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, reports that plague is prevalent in Taoshan in the neighbourhood of the well-known Kaiping coal mine. During the last five days, seventy patients died.

A TELEGRAM to Ceylon exchanges states that, in consequence of the Wigan colliery explosion, the cricket match between Yorkshire and Worcester was abandoned, as clouds of smoke darkened the ground.

AT 6 p.m. on Sept. 13th, a workman murdered a blacksmith in Hojo, Tokyo, inflicting fatal injuries with a large knife. The offender effected his escape. The cause seems to have been a trivial dispute.

It is estimated that hardly less than half a million people assembled to give the American Fleet its welcome in Sydney harbour, which with its innumerable bays and coves, never looked more beautiful.

MR. DEAKIN's message of welcome was as follows: "The crimson thread of kinship, our chief bond of union with the empire, extends throughout the great republic whose sailors we are about to welcome as guests, and the honoured representatives of this mighty nation are thrice welcome as blood relatives."

ON THEIR way from Auckland to Sydney, the American warships encountered heavy winds, which threw up a stiff head sea, greatly retarding their progress. Throughout Tuesday night the high seas caused the larger of the ships to roll at least 20 degrees, while the auxiliaries suffered even more severely. There was con-

siderable discomfort for all the men, and the intervals between the vessels were increased to 600 yards.

THE Congregation has decided, says the *Globe's* Rome correspondent, on the beatification of thirty-three new saints, almost all of these being martyrs who have died in China. The solemn ceremony will take place in November at St. Peter's.

THE Great Northern Coy's steamer *Minnesota*, Captain Charles Austin, reports speaking the British steamer *Craigvar*, ten days out from Seattle, on Sept. 5th 08, at 2.30 p.m. Lat. 51° 19' N. Long. 177° 00' W. The vessel was bound for Yokohama, and wished to be reported all well.

THE recent decision of the French Government to send 8,000 relief troops to Indo-China was treated as a normal arrangement, but the *Temps* draws attention to the facts that it is unusual to send troops through the Red Sea in full summer heat, and 8,000 far exceeds the usual number of reliefs.

A YOUTH, K. Hattori by name, son of a wealthy farmer, murdered M. Manahe, the manager of the Gifu branch of the Shinri Bank, on the evening of Sept. 10th in some woods near the office and stole a bunch of keys from him. On the following day, the young man asked for money at the bank, producing the keys and pretending to be a representative of the manager. He thus obtained about *yen* 200. On the night of Sept. 12th the murderer was arrested at a licensed house.

THE LEADER of the mob in the recent race war in Springfield which culminated in the hanging of two negroes, was a woman named Mrs. Kate Howard. She killed herself by swallowing poison while being taken to the jail, following the return of an indictment against her, charging murder. She had already been indicted for destruction of property, but was out on bail. On being arrested, she asked permission to change her clothes, and seized the opportunity for self-destruction.

"THE earthquake is a great detector of scamped work," says Professor Jordan, who is now supervising the repairs to the Leland Stanford University. "Wherever the bricks had been improperly laid or the cement carelessly mixed, there the earthquake punched out a hole. In future our buildings will be of concrete with steel, a form of structure, which when properly put together will not be injured by any earthquake such as has been experienced in California hitherto."

A STRANGE accident occurred at the Anglo-Chinese School in Penang through a slate pencil piercing the heart of a Chinese lad. Like most school children, the boy, who was about eight years old, carried a sharp pointed pencil in his coat pocket. During recreation time, he somehow fell forward, the pencil being in such a position that the pointed end entered his body. It pierced his heart to the depth of over two inches and snapped. He was taken to the General Hospital, where the doctor extracted the broken end, but, owing to the vital place of the wound, the poor lad succumbed.

EUREKA, Cal., was visited on Aug. 18 by three earthquake shocks, which knocked down more than a hundred chimneys, shattered about 40 large plate-glass windows in the business portion of the town, broke much crockery in the residential section and sent many people scurrying from bed into the streets half clad. The damage reported so far is estimated at about \$2,000. The first shock caused practically all the damage. The walls of the Carnegie library building, erected five years ago at a cost of \$25,000, were slightly cracked. Six miles north of Eureka the earthquake caused a fissure in the earth half a mile in length.

WHALING is carried on as far south as Sechart, a station on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Describing a recent catch a visitor says: "Nobody can have any idea what a whale is like until he sees one caught and hauled out of the water. Their bulk is stupendous. We were out for a day, and the ship caught two, one 80 and

the other 85 feet long. Twenty of us could lie in one of their mouths. I don't know what you think of the Jonah story, but while a sulphur-bottom could not swallow a man because its throat is too small, a sperm whale could swallow an ox. The second whale was mortally wounded by the shot, but not killed instantaneously, and kept us on the go for a while."

A LONDON telegram of Aug. 24th said: "The wife of Major-General Luard has been found murdered on the balcony of a lonely summer-house in dense woods near Igham Knoll, Kent. The discovery was made yesterday afternoon, and the cause of death was two revolver shot wounds. All the rings were torn from the murdered lady's fingers. No clue has been found as to the murderer." A later dispatch stated:—The murder at Igham has caused an intense sensation. The Police have several important clues, and an arrest is momentarily expected. The faithful Irish terrier which guarded the body of the murdered lady ran to meet General Luard and led him to the spot where the victim, who was 64 years of age, lay."

DISCUSSING the question of conscription, a London daily says:—We are emphatically not in favour of conscription as that term is understood on the Continent. At the same time it is abundantly evident that to assure her national safety Great Britain must possess, in addition to a mighty navy and a sufficient professional army, a force of trained citizen soldiers who could render effective resistance to an invading enemy. The solution of the problem is not compulsory military service, but compulsory military training. Every young man of every class should be compelled to spend six consecutive months learning to shoot, to obey orders and to be capable of fighting if fighting has to be done. Colonel Pollock has proved that six months' training can produce a first class fighting man and this six months should be demanded of every male citizen between his seventeenth and his twenty-first year. We believe that this proposal only requires to be put emphatically before the country to secure universal acceptance.

ALFRED H. BROOKS, chief of the United States Geological Survey in Alaska, recently returned from that region, and his views on "Seward's Folly," the title bestowed on Alaska by some who doubted its value a few generations ago, are embodied in a well-drawn word picture says *Bradstreets*. Mr. Brooks says: "California with its billion and a quarter dollars' record from its placer fields will be outdone by Alaska. Finland, with its bleak and desolate stretch of north-land, is a barren waste compared to the agricultural future of Alaska; Michigan, Montana and Arizona will perhaps be surpassed in copper products, and coal mining in the north will become an important industry. I have been to Finland and I know it well. So, also, do I know Alaska. When the railroads reach the coal and copper deposits, enter the placer regions, and tap the various mountain ranges where are to be found the quartz ledges that so many prospectors are now seeking, Alaska will come into its own, the sea will be alive with ships bringing its commerce to the nearest port in the States, and Alaska be recognized as the richest region under the Stars and Stripes."

THE British steamer *New Orleans* has arrived at Singapore from Pulau Laut in tow of the Danish salvage steamer *Protector*. It will be remembered that the *New Orleans* went ashore in the Pulau Laut Straits while on a voyage from Ocean Island to Hamburg. It was feared that she was a total loss. The accident occurred while the vessel was trying to make the Pulau Laut coaling station. The Em. Z. Switzers Salvage Company of Copenhagen sent their salvage steamer *Protector*, from Hong-kong, to her assistance. The rocks were blasted from underneath the *New Orleans* and she was floated after about a thousand tons of her cargo had been taken out of her. She was patched up temporarily and towed to Singapore as stated. From resting on the reefs at each end, her decks



collapsed amidships and her sides are buckled. It will be impossible to estimate the real damage until the vessel has been dry-docked, but it is believed that extensive repairs will have to be carried out. Fortunately, the salvage operation was favoured by fine weather. The floating of the *New Orleans* was a smart piece of work. It is understood that tenders for her repairs are to be called for in Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

It is several years, says the *China Mail*, since Dean Butler was a commanding figure in Shanghai, but there must be many residents of the model settlement who remember him, and they will be interested to learn that Messrs Dent have published a selection of sermons preached by him, under the title, "The Sound of a Voice that is Still." Mrs. Butler prefixes a brief memoir which contains a reference to General Gordon. Mr. Butler was Dean of Shanghai when General Gordon in 1880 visited the place. "I saw him once, and once only. He had just received a telegram from the War Office. I think it urged him to return, but I am not certain. Whatever it was, it put him in a violent passion. He tore the paper across, and said he should throw up his commission in the Army. He was excited and anxious to reply to the telegram, so I took my leave. I never saw him again. He left Shanghai immediately, went for a few months to South Africa, then to Syria. Though I saw him for only half an hour, he remembered me, and wrote to me when he returned to Egypt." Dean Butler, who died in harness at Cairo, described himself as a Broad Churchman, and this was generally descriptive of his position, but he expressly advocates prayers for the dead.

#### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.'s Yarn Market Report dated Shanghai, Monday, August 31, 1908, contains the following:—Crop accounts from India are less encouraging, there being a general cry for a break in the continued rainy weather. Any immediate prospect of a favourable change in the present situation is, in the circumstances, out of the question.

The excellent crop accounts coupled with the sluggish condition of the yarn and cloth markets all over Europe and America led to a sharp fall in American Cotton, sending the price down to 5.25d, but there has been a slight re-action at the close. The closing quotation is 5.44d.

BOMBAY YARN.—The depression advised in our foregoing report has become more pronounced during the fortnight, and a distinctly weak feeling has dominated the market. Contrary to expectations, some importers evinced unusual pressure to unload and in their anxiety to quit their holdings have forced the market down 1s. 1 to 1½ despite lower exchange. Other large holders have kept out of the market and are quietly watching the trend of events.

The business during the fortnight has been within extremely narrow bounds; and were it not for the forced sales by nervous importers first-hand business would have been well under 1,000 bales. Native holders have lost all confidence in the market and are unreservedly meeting any inquiries they receive.

The easier position of prices induced some buying and the regular customers—Szechuan and the River ports—have purchased a few medium chops of 10s. and 20s. spinings. They are now awaiting a further drop in rates. Tientsin and other Northern Ports appear to be quite stagnant.

The arrivals during the fortnight have again been pretty heavy; but as a major portion thereof represents indented goods the actual visible supply on the market is not large enough to affect the statistical position. Clearances continue remarkably good; and unsold stocks are estimated at 30,000 bales as against 78,000 bales at about the same time last year.

The Bombay market has relapsed into a state of utter stagnation; and latest quotations show a drop of Rs. 3 on previous rulings. The recent heavy fall in Cotton has made spinners impatient sellers; but the absence of inquiries from China brings business to a standstill.

The market closes decidedly weaker with a tendency in favour of lower rates. Weak Silver, cheap Cotton, high local values, scantiness of orders on the recent market—which is a natural sequence to the recent heavy influx of goods into the consuming countries—all these are factors which cannot but incline us to pessimism as regards the future of the market; and it seems to us that we ought to be prepared for a further drop in rates in the course of the next few days.

JAPANESE YARN.—The market is absolutely flat, with prices on the easy side. There is scarcely any demand and although holders seem inclined to offer concessions in rates, buyers are holding off in anticipation of a much lower basis. Unless prices come down to a safer and more reasonable level we do not expect a resumption of business. Sales during the fortnight amount to 1,000 bales including:—

Fukushima No. 16s. Tls. 94½/94¼, Hirano No. 16s. Tls. 95½/95¼, Kurashiki No. 16s. Tls. 95¼/95, Senchu 20s. Tls. 99¼, Any No. 20s. (H./Bales) 98¼. The Osaka market has declined Y2. In view of the depressed state of the market Japan spinners contemplate the reduction of the out-put of yarn a further 10 per cent.

LOCAL YARN.—The market is without any fresh business, but the feeling is decidedly uneasy, as evidenced by second hand sales which show a decline of Tls. 2 to 2½. In view of excellent cotton crop accounts, mills are offering to sell at lower rates; but buyers are scarce.

CHINESE COTTON.—There is nothing to speak of as regards old cotton. In new crop, business has begun in earnest, and over 20,000 piculs have changed hands, as under:—

8,000 piculs Hokushu at Tls. 19.00 to 18.50 Oct./Nov.; 4,000 piculs Taichang at Tls. 20.50 Oct./Nov.; 7,000 piculs Naizu at 19.50 Oct./Nov.; 400 piculs Ningpo at Tls. 18.40 Ready.

The rain fall of last week has proved of immense benefit to the growing crops, and the out-turn is expected to be 10 to 15 per cent. larger than last year's. Prices are every day giving way and a still lower level of prices seems inevitable.

#### COPPER.

The local market is quiet and there appears to be every prospect of it continuing so, for although three provincial mints were given permission to resume operations the Government's consent applied only to actual stocks on hand. It appears that the mints represented that they had certain quantities stored at the mints and in the hands of importers as contract cargo. These supplies had to be paid for, and banks, fearing depreciation, would not advance the full contract prices. The Central Government thereupon gave permission for supplies to be worked up. The mints will subsequently be shut down again indefinitely. During the last week from 300 to 400 tons of contract copper have been shipped from here to the Wuchang Mint. It will not take long to work up present supplies for the mints can use, on an average, 1,800 tons of copper each per month. The outlook is consequently dull, for the mints of China are practically the only local consumers. Japan especially is affected by this curtailment, for during the past three years there have been imported to China from Japan 3,076,302, 7,193,544 and 3,226,211 kin, respectively. There is a likelihood of Japanese production falling off for some time in consequence of the damage done to the rice crops by copper refining works. Last week a large number of country people gathered at the works of the Sumitomo Mines to protest against work being carried on at this time of the year. The farmers demanded that work be abandoned for six weeks because the sulphurous fumes, impregnated to some extent with arsenic, were destroying the rice over an area of many miles. The mine owners are holding out and riots have occurred. It is probable that the Government will now intervene. This mine, which is situated in the Iyo Province, is one of the three largest and oldest in Japan and its output is very large. As there is every prospect of it being shut down, supplies in Japan will probably decrease considerably. It is peculiar that the damaging effects of the fumes should only be discovered there this year, for America has had that evil to contend with for many years; and the fumes can be almost entirely caught mechanically; sometimes with payable results from the bye-products.

The European markets are showing an upward tendency in sympathy with the general state of finance. Rates, however, do not yet allow a fair margin.—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### GERMANY FEELS THE PINCH.

London, September 10.

An official statement from Berlin dwells on the urgency for reform in the imperial finances. It shows that the debt now stands at 212½ millions sterling, an increase since 1900 of a hundred millions. Bills are to be introduced providing for the gradual redemption of the debt with the aid of rigid administrative economies, but new taxation is nevertheless inevitable. An increase of the beet sugar duties is foreshadowed, with taxes

on luxuries, artificial light and unearned incomes.

#### THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The opening of the Eucharistic Congress, which took place at Westminster Cathedral yesterday, was of the most solemn and impressive character. Eight cardinals, fourteen archbishops and seventy bishops from all parts of the world, together with most of the leaders of English Catholicism, were present. Cardinal Vanutelli in his opening address paid a tribute to the noble hospitality of free England which after, the lapse of centuries, had reopened the door to the pontifical legate. He expressed the Pope's esteem for the British nation and recalled unforgettable memories of the Catholic faith in England. He concluded by invoking the Divine blessing on Britain.

#### QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Later.

Queen Wilhelmina had a miscarriage on Saturday. Her condition is favourable.

#### THE "ST. VINCENT."

The *St. Vincent*, 19,250 tons, the heaviest of the *Dreadnought* class, has been launched at Portsmouth.

#### THE GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED.

At Glasgow the unemployed carried out their threatened midnight march. Three thousand met in George's Square, where inflammatory speeches were made. The police dispersed them but they reformed, singing and shouting. Mounted police lying in ambush round the residence of the Lord Provost used their batons freely and many were sent to the hospitals. All the police were called out but the call for regular troops was stopped.

#### PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

London, September 10.

The Local Government Board has sent £2,000 to Glasgow to relieve the distress. The municipality has decided to give needy children three meals daily and to purchase 170 acres of land in the vicinity of the city to provide work for the unemployed.

A Board of Trade report shows that 10 per cent. of the labouring population of Liverpool are unemployed.

The Trades Union Congress at Nottingham has demanded that Government measures of relief be taken. The president of the congress announced that Mr. Gladstone, Home Secretary, had promised a royal commission on compulsory State insurance.

#### CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Cholera from Eastern Russia has reached St. Petersburg, where 37 cases and 12 deaths have occurred in 24 hours.

#### THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

London, September 12.

The German military manoeuvres have ended with the retreat of the invading army. The troops were terribly exhausted. The Emperor has delivered his criticism of the operations.

#### GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

The *Norddeutscher*, denying the assertions of the French press that Dr. Vassel intended to advise Mulai Hafid to dismiss his representative at Tangier on the ground that he was too Francophil, warns the French paper of the possible effects of groundless suspicions and studiously hostile language with reference to German policy, on the prospects of obtaining Germany's assent to certain special proposals that France is putting forward.

#### THE EUCHARISTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Later.

Protestant organizations have telegraphed

to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, referring to the public feeling against the procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of London on Sunday in connexion with the Eucharistic Congress. The Protestants demand its prohibition, and say Mr. Gladstone will otherwise be held responsible for the consequences.

#### THE NORTHCOTES.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, and his family have left there for Japan.

#### THE KAISER IN ALSACE.

The Kaiser visited the Schlaucht mountain pass on the Alsatian frontier, but declined with regret owing to lateness the invitation of the French authorities to cross the frontier to Hoheneck, where the view is more magnificent. Subsequently he motored through Alsace, receiving ovations from the inhabitants with pealing of bells and strewing of flowers.

Speaking at Colmar, His Majesty said the warmth of his reception had touched him to the heart. Alsace had undergone vicissitudes, but was now able to develop itself undisturbed, protected by the German eagle, "so that my standard of peace may be maintained."

#### SEVERE FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

London, September 13.

The Times correspondent at Tabriz reports that the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the trouble is in progress in the northern suburbs. The British Vice-Consul has done his best to effect an agreement, but without effect. The Russian Consul-General's co-operation may be counted upon in view of joint Anglo-Russian action at Teheran.

#### MORE CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

Canadian trans-continental traffic has been interrupted by forest fires between Ottawa and Fort William. Twenty-five miles of the shore of Lake Superior are a wall of flame.

#### MULAI PROCLAIMED.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed throughout Morocco except at Casa Blanca.

#### RUBBER EXHIBITION.

London, September 14.

The rubber exhibition has been opened at Olympia, Sir H. Blake presiding. At the inaugural dinner he emphasized the importance from a scientific standpoint of the Ceylon exhibits, which are the second largest, and afford an instructive lesson as to the entire method of rubber culture.

British Malaysia is also well represented, but the Netherlands send the largest exhibits, contributed by the Dutch Colonial Office.

#### THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION.

The Eucharistic procession, in a modified form, passed off quietly. Some hissing and persistent booing were overwhelmed by Catholic cheering. Though shorn of their original importance, the crowds are estimated at 100,000.

#### THE "GERMAN PERIL."

London, September 14.

The Standard has a five-column interview of Mr. Sydney Whitman, the well-known political writer, with Prince Buelow in reference to the article on the "German Peril" in the July Quarterly Review. Prince Buelow denounced such writers as insane, and earnestly repudiated any aggressive policy. He ridiculed the assertions that Britain would soon have only slight naval superiority. No German would dream of a quarrel with Britain which would irreparably injure both.

#### RECOGNITION OF MULAI HAFID.

London, September 15.

The Franco-Spanish Note has been presented. It proposes that Mulai Hafid prior to his recognition should confirm the Algerias and other engagements of his predecessor, assume responsibility for the Government's debts to individuals, disavow the holy war, and ensure security in the vicinity of ports and trade-routes. The Note adds that France and Spain reserve the right of demanding repayment of military expenditures and indemnities in respect of murdered nationals. The Note concludes by expressing the hope that Mulai Hafid will treat Abdul Aziz honourably.

#### CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Of cholera 118 cases, 24 of which were fatal, occurred in St. Petersburg yesterday. Suspected cases have also been reported from Austria and Germany.

#### COLLISION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The smoke of the forest fires is impeding navigation on the St. Lawrence River. The liners *Corinthian* and *Malin Head* have collided. The latter, sinking, had to be beached.

#### HAFID ACCEPTS.

Mulai Hafid has written to the Powers accepting the engagements of his predecessor, but demanding the recognition of his standard at Tangier.

#### GERMAN ASSURANCES.

The German Consul Vassel has officially visited Hafid at Fez. He (the Consul) heartily welcomed him and assured him that Germany would support his claim of recognition.

#### MR. ROOT ON AMERICAN RELATIONS.

London, September 15.

Mr. Secretary Root, presiding at the New York Republican Convention, declared that the wild outcries of the sensational press at home and abroad had failed to destroy the good understanding between Japan and the United States.

He said that long unsettled questions between the United States and Canada were nearing conclusion, and dwelt on the improved relations, amounting to genuine friendship, with South American States.

#### ELECTION OF GOVERNOR IN MAINE.

Latest returns of the election of Governor in Maine show large Democratic gains, and it is expected that the Republican candidate will be returned with a decreased majority.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, September 16.

Eight Russian provinces have been declared infected with cholera. Up to the present there have been 3130 deaths.

#### THE MAINE ELECTIONS.

The Republicans have won the Maine elections with a plurality of 8000, compared with 28,000 in the last presidential election. This is the smallest Republican plurality in any presidential year for quarter of a century.

#### A BEDOUIN RAID.

Later.

Armed Bedouins attacked a Javanese pilgrim caravan near Jeddah. They stole the pilgrims' baggage and £25,000.

#### OPENING OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT.

The Speech from the Throne of the Dutch Parliament has been made. The Queen regrets the troubles and loss of life in Sumatra. The visit of the Governor-General and his action have shown the way to a peaceful settlement.

#### RELIEF FOR GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED.

A meeting has been held in Glasgow, presided over by the Lord Provost, to provide relief funds for the unemployed. £3,600 were immediately subscribed.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND LOTTERIES.

The parliamentary committee on lottery recommends that it should be made illegal for newspapers to charge entrance fees to competitors.

#### ANOTHER HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, September 16.

At the request of Holland, Germany and Italy have invited the Powers who were represented in the second Hague Conference to participate in a further international conference at The Hague, probably in 1909, for the elaboration of a draft of a universal treaty for the regulation of exchange.

#### GOVERNOR HUGHES' RENOMINATION.

President Roosevelt has secured at the Saratoga Convention the re-nomination of Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York, whom the Republican bosses opposed on account of his anti-Tammany and anti-corruption policy.

#### TROOPS ATTACK A PASHA.

Suleiman Pasha, Governor of Tievlie, has been attacked by his own troops. He fled and was rescued by Austrian troops. He proceeded to Agram.

#### THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Wilbur Wright's aeroplane's flight lasted 39m. 18s., breaking the European record.

#### THE TROUBLES IN ARABIA.

Two battalions have been despatched from Haisa to Jeddah to protect the town against an attack by Bedouin marauders.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### TOLSTOY.

London, September 10.

St. Petersburg.—Count Tolstoy celebrates his eightieth birthday to-day amid a chorus of praise from the press and public, although the Holy Synod has forbidden any celebrations, and governors of provinces have followed the same course. One newspaper has been confiscated for attacking the Synod's attitude.

The Governor of Moscow has cancelled the decision of the City Council to found a library in Tolstoy's honour.

Tolstoy spent his birthday quietly with his family and a few friends. Telegrams and messages of congratulation poured in all day. The Count is recovering from his illness but is still weak.

#### THE INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg.—The Indians are actively resisting the Exclusion Law in the Transvaal, entering from Natal and when deported returning immediately. Those legally resident are burning their registration certificates by way of protest. The Government steadfastly refuses the demand to admit Asiatics on the same terms as Europeans. The position is exceedingly delicate, but the Imperial Government, wisely, is not interfering.

#### THE ST. VINCENT.

London, September 12.

An improved *Dreadnought*, the *St Vincent*, has been launched at Portsmouth. Of twelve *Dreadnoughts* projected, two have been laid down, eight launched and two completed. Of nine projected Germany has laid down five, launched two and has none completed.

#### GERMANY'S FINANCES.

London, September 14.

The condition of Germany's finances is

causing anxiety to the Government. The national debt has grown from 80 million sterling in 1877 to 212 millions, the service of which costs 8 millions annually. The succession of loans has caused a dull market and a depression of bonds, and Germany is now unable to borrow unless at 4 per cent. Hence Government proposes to reform, aiming at a reduction of the debt and an increase of revenue. It will effect economies in the administration, and proposes a tax on beer and tobacco as well as gas and electricity, and to increase the death duties. Some newspapers are already demanding a reduction of the expenditure on the navy.

#### CONDITIONS OF THE RECOGNITION OF MULAI HAFID.

Paris, September 15.

The French and Spanish Note setting forth the conditions of the recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco has been presented to the Powers. It demands that he shall assume the liabilities of his predecessor, and shall have to restore order. France and Spain will insist on the re-imbursement of the expenditure on the military operations, and will leave the other Powers free.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

A special telegram from St. Petersburg says that there have been 6,747 cases of cholera in the Russian Empire since the 21st of July. Half of them proved fatal. There are a hundred cases in St. Petersburg daily.

#### REFORM IN PERSIA.

London, September 16.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Shah will in a few days promulgate a new electoral law, and convoke a Parliament.

#### AMERICA AND IMMIGRANTS.

London, September 17.

The New York Government is about to take the most stringent measures to prevent the entry of Hindus via Canada, by enforcing the law excluding immigrants physically unable to work. Hindus unfitted to do heavy lumbering and railway work would otherwise fall into distress and become public charges.

#### GERMAN AIRSHIP.

Berlin.—The army airship Parseval, during a flight near Berlin, sustained an accident to its machinery and was forced to descend on the roof of a house, which it broke. It was later rescued by a fire brigade.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### PEST AT THE KAIPING MINES.

Pest has broken out at Tangshan (the Kaiping Mines). In 5 days there have been 70 deaths. Medical men left Tientsin on the 13th instant to organise preventive measures.

#### JAPANESE IN PERU.

It is said that nothing is required of immigrants in Peru except a health certificate from the Consul for Peru in Yokohama—the fee being 2 yen—and a certificate of nationality as well as a passport. The Peruvian Government has intimated that no other procedure is needed.

#### PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES.

In consequence of the decision, arrived at by the conference held during some days past in Seattle by the shipping companies having lines on the Pacific, with reference to rates of freight on goods shipped for and from the East, the South Pacific Company has announced to the authorities concerned that from the 1st of November it will carry the decision into practice. In the case of imports, the rate is as already reported, but in the case of exports it says merely that the inland westward rates will be applied. Cotton, however, is exempted from this rule.

#### CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

September 17.

For some days cholera has been prevalent in St. Petersburg. In the last 24 hours there were 250 fresh cases.

#### RAILWAY DAMAGE IN CHINA.

Owing to the heavy rain which fell on the 14th instant the Mukden-Peking Railway suffered much damage. Temporary repairs have been effected, but it will be two weeks before traffic is resumed.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### MR. S. NAGASAKI.

New York, September 10.

Mr. S. Nagasaki, an official of the Imperial Household, arrived in New York at 1 p.m. on Sept. 9th. He will stay in the city till Sept. 16th. Mr. Thompson, President of the Copper Refining Company, will hold a garden party in his honour on Sept. 15th, inviting a large number of the prominent citizens and Japanese residents. Mr. Thompson, who is indignant at the *New York Herald's* proposal of a Sino-American alliance and with its intentionally unfavourable attitude towards Japan, intends to strengthen further the friendly sentiment between Americans and Japanese by promoting the meeting of both, availing himself of the arrival of Mr. Nagasaki on his way to Europe.

#### MR. HUGHES.

There is now no doubt that Mr. Hughes, the present governor of New York State, will be nominated as candidate for the governorship. The Republican Party held a meeting on Sept. 8th, when Mr. Hughes was welcomed with much popularity. His success in the forthcoming election will be regarded as beneficial to Mr. Taft in the Presidential Election.

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

San Francisco, September 10.

According to the annual immigration returns issued by the United States Government, during the year ended June 30th 9,600 Japanese arrived in that country. This is less than the one-third part of the number landed in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the negotiations between the American and Japanese governments. The Washington authorities show much satisfaction at the diminution.

#### MR. TAFT AND MR. BRYAN.

New York, September 11.

The Chicago Trading Union will give a dinner on Oct. 7th to Messrs. Taft and Bryan. Much attention has been attracted among the public on the proposed meeting of the two presidential candidates. It is said that at a time so near the election it has very rarely happened that candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties have met.

#### SAGHALIEN.

St. Petersburg, September 11.

The Saghalien Delimitation Treaty will be published on Sept. 12th.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, September 14.

In its issue of Sept. 13th, the *New York Herald* publishes an estimate of ballots to be won by Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan. The estimate shows the past and present influences of the Republican and Democratic parties throughout the States. The *New York* journal states that the ballots hitherto won by the Republicans and Democrats were 162 and 114 respectively. The total throughout the States this year is 483, and one half the number of the whole being 242, the Republicans must win 80 over their

usual number, and the Democrats 128. According to investigations made Mr. Taft will easily have 206 ballots while Mr. Bryan will obtain 161. Thus the shortages for Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are respectively 36 and 81, to obtain one half of the estimated amount. The competition between the parties will be to make up the respective deficiencies. Mr. Bryan's shortage—45 less than that of Mr. Taft—is equivalent to 1,300,000 votes in an average election. It is therefore needless to say that Mr. Bryan will have to fight hard for the presidency.

There are still neutral divisions viz., 36 in New York; 15 in Indiana; 13 in Wisconsin; 11 in Minnesota; 8 in West Virginia; 8 in Nebraska; 3 in Utah; 5 in Colorado; and 4 in South Dakota; making a total of 116 in all. It is at present anticipated that Mr. Taft will have 55 of these, with the result that his number is 19 over the half of the whole ballot throughout the States. The Democrats have prepared for a desperate struggle in the southern States, where they are strongest.

#### GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

The question of the election of a governor for New York is not yet settled. On Sept. 14th, various representatives held a conference. General Woodhall, a leader of the supporters of Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Woodruff, a leader of the opposition, delivered vehement speeches. Mr. Root, Secretary of State, who presided, gave an address in which he proposed the re-election of Mr. Hughes, and also commented on the platform of the Democrats. On the same day, President Roosevelt issued a declaration in support of Mr. Hughes. On Sept. 15th, another meeting will be held to nominate the candidates. The Independents under Mr. Hearst condemn Mr. Bryan, but are not supporting Mr. Hughes.

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 15.

Martial law now in force in various districts will be maintained for two years more. This is attributed to the re-establishing of the influence of the reactionaries.

A new convention will be concluded between Russia and France as the result of the recent visit of Mr. Iswolsky, Russian Minister, to Paris.

A Serbian Prince has arrived in St. Petersburg to attend the Preparatory Military College.

#### GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

New York, September 15.

Mr. Hughes, the present governor, has been re-elected by a large majority. His success is attributed to the efforts of President Roosevelt on his behalf. Prior to the nomination meeting, the President summoned the leaders of the opposition and reminded them that the election for the governorship has a close bearing on the presidential election.

#### TWO JAPANESE FISHING BOATS SEIZED.

San Francisco, September 15.

It is reported from Washington that an American guard ship has seized two Japanese fishing boats with crews of 40 in all, within three nautical miles of St. Paul Island on Sept. 15th. The poachers will be taken to Alaska and thence to Valdez (?) where they will undergo examination. One of the fishing vessels contained several hundred raw hides, and some boats carried by them were stained with blood, which facts were taken as sufficient evidence that the Japanese were fishing within the prohibited zone.





TEA.  
Purchases on a small scale for low quality have continued. The season is practically closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y.	—
Choice ...	—	—
Fine ...	—	—
Good Medium ...	—	—
Medium ...	29 to 32	—
Good Common ...	27 to 28	—
Common ...	25 to 26	—

## RICE.

Tokyo.—The market is steady owing to the unsettled weather in the western provinces.  
Osaka.—The market seems to have been disturbed by speculative purchases. A rise has been noted.  
Kobe.—The market is unsettled being affected by the fluctuations in Osaka.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	240.296	koku.
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	219.175	—
Delivery	Closing Price.	—
September	16.17	—
October	15.87	—
November	15.87	—

## RICE AT WHOLESALE STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)		(Kobe.)	
Superior	Yen 18.00	September	16.60
Medium	17.00	October	15.75
Common	16.00	November	15.36
Average	17.00		

## EXCHANGE.

London silver  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher; China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates close as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	200.1
— Bills on demand	200.1
— Private 4 months' sight	200.1
— Private 6 months' sight	200.1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	200.1
— Private 4 months' sight	200.1
Hongkong—Bank sight	88.1
— Private to days' sight	86.1
Shanghai—Bank sight	85.1
— Private to days' sight	87.1
India—Bank sight	15.1
— Private 30 days' sight	15.1
America—Bank sight	49.1
— Private 30 days' sight	50.1
— Private 4 months' sight	51.1
Germany—Bank sight	207.1
— Private 4 months' sight	211.1
Bar Silver (London)	24.1

\* Nominal.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Luetow 1	Sa. Sept. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 2	Su. Sept. 20
Portland	P. & A.	Alesia	Su. Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Lennox	W. Sept. 23
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. Sept. 23
Europe	M. M.	Ville de La Ciotat 3	W. Sept. 23
America	O. & O.	Asia	F. Sept. 25
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Sept. 30
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	W. Sept. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	Th. Oct. 1
America	P. M.	Mongolia 4	Th. Oct. 1
Hongkong	H. T.	Inveric	Su. Oct. 4
Tacoma	H. T.	Suovic	Su. Oct. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 5
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Oct. 5

- 1 At Nagasaki on the 15th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. Sept. 19
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Sept. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su. Sept. 20
Hongkong	P. & A.	Alesia	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	M. Sept. 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Sept. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Lennox	W. Sept. 23
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Th. Sept. 24
Europe	N. D. L.	Luetow	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Sept. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Sept. 30
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	F. Oct. 2
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 2
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. Oct. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	Sa. Oct. 3

FUKUSHIMA & Co., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.  
Tokyo, Sept. 18th, 1908.

## BONDS AND STOCKS.

	Face Value	Paid Up	Dividend Per Annum	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	100.35	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	96.20	E.D.
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March—September	95.20	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	87.01	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=1)	100	100	5	June—December	95.20	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=1)	100	100	5	June—December	94.83	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=1)	100	100	5	June—December	86.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=1)	100	100	5	June—December	84.80	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June—December	84.50	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	March—September	83.60	E.D.
IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOHURI)	100	100	5	June—December	81.00	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark 1)	100	100	5	June—December	92.30	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Osu-goburi, Mark 1)	100	100	6	June—December	93.00	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.80	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	532.00	E.D.
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	62.25	
(Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	47.00	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	210.00	E.D.
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	144.00	E.D.
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June—December	91.60	
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June—December	63.80	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	11	March—September	80.10	
Kwansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March—September	47.10	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March—September	74.00	
Hokkaido Tanaka Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June—December	85.70	
(New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June—December	22.25	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May—November	55.50	
New	50	25	7	May—November	27.60	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	63.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May—November	35.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April—October	101.80	
(New Issue)	50	12.50	12	April—October	37.00	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	68.50	
New	50	25	10	May—November	35.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	69.50	
New	50	30	14	May—November	43.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June—December	116.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	77.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	50	13	March—September	6.50	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	80.10	
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June—December	26.00	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	82.00	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	78.90	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	5	February—August	26.20	E.D.
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June—December	14.80	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May—November	52.00	
Uruga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June—December	9.70	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May—November	48.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June—December	84.00	
News	50	12 1/2	16	June—December	23.80	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June—December	32.50	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June—December	80.40	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June—December	52.50	
New	50	25	12	June—December	26.00	
Nisshin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May—November	7.00	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May—November	114.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May—November	89.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May—November	105.00	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June—December	62.50	
<b>Brewery Co.'s</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June—December	75.90	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June—December	58.50	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	20	20	12	June—December	52.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd.	50	20	15	June—December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	12	June	12.70	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	50	16	May	17.40	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	120.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March—September	125.00	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June—December	95.00	
Nanboku Oil Co.	50	50	8.8	June—December	45.30	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April—October	74.70	
New	50	12 1/2	15	April—October	23.70	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	58.00	
New	50	25	10	June	29.00	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	20	June	24.60	

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Tjibodas*, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 11th Sept.,—Macassar, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 11th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Prometheus*, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 11th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 11th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Noda, 12th Sept.,—Yokosuka.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 12th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 13th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.  
*Tyden*, British steamer, 4,800, D. P. Campbell, 13th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 11th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*N. E.*, British steamer, 4,180, G. Philipps, 13th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Riojin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibbals, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mikie Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 12th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 13th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Ishikawa, 14th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 14th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, I. Sato, 14th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Ningchow*, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 15th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamo-shita, 15th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Iri-zawa, 15th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chinkwa*, British steamer, 1,349, Harris, 16th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 16th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Preussen*, German ship, 4,765, B. R. Petersen, 16th Sept.,—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Benvenue*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 16th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Craigvar*, British steamer, 2,874, Edmonds, 16th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Shimano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 17th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shiohoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 17th Sept.,—Tokuyama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kichin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 17th Sept.,—Nenchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Konan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 10th Sept.,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Dixon, 10th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, H. Abe, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tjibodas*, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 12th Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 12th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, German steamer, 5,501, E. Malchow, 12th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via

ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Chinglu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. F. Laver, 12th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, W. A. Evans, 13th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Yasanaga, 13th Sept.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Noda, 15th Sept.,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mikie Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, R. Smith, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Brasilia*, German steamer, 4,235, Schwinghammer, 15th Sept.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Ningchow*, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 15th Sept.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, C. H. Burch, 15th Sept.,—Mojito, Ballast.—D. well & Co.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Ishikawa, 16th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tamba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 16th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Riojin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibbals, 16th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Craigvar*, British steamer, 2,874, Edmonds, 16th Sept.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, Sato, 16th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 17th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 17th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.  
*Fukushu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,590, N. Iwamatsu, 17th Sept.,—Mojito, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 17th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* from San Francisco via ports:—Mrs. R. E. Abenheim, infant and nurse, Mr. M. Dreger, Miss Sarah Ellis, Mr. F. E. Hagin, Mrs. F. E. Hagin, Miss Fannie Hagin, Miss Edith Hagin, Master D. W. Hagin, Rev. T. S. Barbour, Mr. N. S. Case, Mrs. S. Isaacs, Mr. S. Rass, Miss Hilda Samson, Dr. D. Tenney, Mrs. D. Tenney, Mr. F. E. Wadsworth, Dr. M. N. Wyckoff, Mrs. M. N. Wyckoff, Mr. E. C. Layton, Mrs. E. C. Layton, Mr. F. Dick, Mr. H. Gaede, Miss Bess Hargreave, Mr. W. H. Kinney, Mrs. D. W. Knox, Mr. C. Moll, Countess de Pioleno, Countess de Pioleno, Mrs. A. C. Bromwick, Mrs. C. T. Wade, Mr. W. Wharfah, Mr. T. Takahama, Mr. K. Abe, Mr. D. Murakami, Mr. E. Kanki, Mr. N. Fukuta, Mr. N. Koyama, Mr. K. Sasaki, Mr. N. Kameyama, Mr. S. Ohishi, Mr. K. Saito, Mr. E. Higo, Mr. Y. Washizawa, Mr. K. Miyato, Mr. A. Mason, Mrs. A. Mason, Miss K. Wight, Mrs. M. Bisey, Mr. P. F. Gibson, Mrs. P. F. Gibson, Miss A. Hoole, Mrs. R. White, Mr. E. White, Mrs. H. C. Brouse, Mr. J. T. McDonald, Mr. A. C. Braden, Mr. W. Hauffe and Mr. E. Gregory. For Kobe:—Rev. A. D. Hail, Miss A. D. Hail, Miss A. Hail, Miss H. Hellmac, Miss L. A. Miller and Miss A. H. Sharp. For Nagasaki:—Miss S. M. Couch. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. E. Chandler, Mrs. H. E. Chandler, Rev. J. B. Cochran, Mrs. J. B. Cochran, Miss A. Cochran, Master W. Cochran, Master J. B. Cochran, Mrs. J. C. Covington, Mr. H. Gregory, Miss M. M. Harding, Mr. F. H. Henderson, Mr. G. F. Lanning, Miss A. A. Longton, Mr. C. M. Lorje, Miss A. McKinney, Miss M. McKinney, Mr. W. O. Moore, Miss Mary Murdoch, Dr. J. B. Neal, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Mr. M. H. Pitman, Mrs. N. H. Pitman, Mr. A. D. Rice, Miss A. D. Rice, and infant, Master W. B. Rice, Miss M. Rince, Mr. W. I. Shambaugh, Mr. W. I. Shambaugh, and infant, Miss M. S. Simonton, Miss C. Small, Miss M. E. Stuart, Miss Alice Stuart, Rev. T. L. C. Suhr, Rev. T. N. Thompson, Mrs. T. N. Thompson, Mr. S. Vestey, Mrs. S. Vestey and Mr. W. E. Winter. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. F. Abertson, Mrs. A. F. Abertson, Miss M. Abertson,

Mrs. J. H. Arnold, and infant, Mr. C. A. Belknap, Mrs. R. O. Boldt, Mr. F. R. Bonner, Mr. V. S. Brandt, Mrs. E. Clapp, Mr. F. B. Cole, Mrs. R. H. Frost, Prof. J. Freyer, Mrs. J. Freyer, Mr. J. L. Gross, Mr. F. Hanswirth, Mr. E. Hoffman, Mrs. A. Jenkins, Consul H. Knipping, Mrs. H. Knipping, Master Knipping, Mrs. C. W. Knowles, Mr. D. C. Kreiger, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Mr. M. Linenthal, Mr. N. Lyons, Mrs. H. B. McCullough, Mr. A. W. McRancy, Mr. S. W. Moore, Mr. T. Morgan, Dr. C. C. Orozco, Mr. C. J. Parker, Mr. H. E. Phelps, Mr. V. H. Petrie, Mrs. V. H. Petrie, Mr. W. O. Pruitt, Mr. J. S. Ritchey, Mr. A. S. Russell, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Rev. O. B. Smith, Mrs. O. B. Smith, Mr. T. W. K. Smith, Mr. E. H. Ward, Mr. J. E. Ward, Miss R. Watson, Mr. R. Wyman, Mr. L. R. Tillet, Mrs. Tung Fong, and child, Mr. Tung Fong and Mr. G. L. Allen in cabin. For American steamer *Minnesota* from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. A. B. Hart, Mrs. Hart and 2 children, Mr. C. Osner, Mrs. C. Osner, Mr. H. Garvens, Prof. J. M. Gardiner, Miss E. Gardiner, Miss J. M. Hunter, Miss A. Jay, Rev. L. M. Kuhns, Rev. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. C. Proize, Mr. J. L. Gerding, Miss G. Hodgson, Mrs. E. J. Hodgson, Miss M. Stickney, Mrs. J. P. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Morton, Miss E. Piley, Miss H. Morton, Miss W. Wickham, Mr. E. Seluse, Mr. Y. Shinya, Mrs. Shinya, Mr. L. W. Felser, Mr. N. Rockwell, Mr. C. R. Colburn and Miss C. R. Colburn. For Kobe:—Mr. J. D. Van Buskirk, Mrs. T. W. Demaree and 4 children, Mrs. R. Russell, Mrs. R. Russell, Miss Mae Scott, Miss A. M. Ford, Mr. G. M. Ford, Mrs. G. M. Ford, Mr. W. Landy, Mr. F. H. Chase, Mr. B. Blaney, Mr. C. Williams and child and Miss M. Parkinson. For Lhanghai:—Miss I. C. Groeth, Miss E. G. Young, Mr. J. B. Webster, Rev. W. Millward, Mr. H. H. Lowry, Mrs. H. H. Lowry, Miss M. Lowry, Miss L. Huelster, Mrs. M. Calhoun, Miss M. Peterson, Miss M. Trimble, Miss E. Campbell, Dr. J. J. Mullooney, Mr. W. F. Hummel, Mrs. A. Maitland and child, Miss I. McKinnon, Mr. G. Hilton, Mrs. Hilton and child, Mr. H. W. Houlding, Mrs. Houlding, Mr. F. Crampacker, Mrs. Crampacker, Mr. C. Jensen, Miss J. Wedicson, Mr. W. G. Paulman, Miss E. Herning, Miss C. Flager, Miss H. Wilcox, Miss H. Lang, Miss H. Taggart, Mr. K. Vatsas, Mrs. Vatsas and child, Mr. J. A. Christianson, Mrs. Christianson and child, Mr. E. H. Murray and Miss A. Bostick. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Braley, Mrs. M. Braley, Miss B. Allan, Mr. C. C. Lacey, Miss P. Lacey, Mr. G. W. Griggs, Mrs. W. Dunbar and child, Mrs. Cadwallader and 2 children, Mrs. C. Reid, Miss E. Reid, Mr. J. E. Gilbert, Rev. H. V. Noyes, Mrs. H. V. Noyes, Bishop J. W. Bashford, Mr. J. Bashford, Miss E. E. Thompson, Mrs. M. Cushman, Mr. R. Coppage, Mrs. R. Coppage and child, Mr. E. Johnson, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Piper, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. J. C. Scott, Miss A. Payne, Mr. G. Friel, Dr. J. Gossard, Mrs. Gossard and child, Mrs. A. O. Yoom, Lieut. Barber, Mrs. A. Barber, Miss H. Abrahamson, Mr. G. A. Fisher, Mrs. G. A. Fischer, Rev. J. Voht, Mrs. Voht, Miss C. Loreng, Mr. F. J. Perrine, Mr. M. M. Kaad and Mrs. Kaad in cabin; 9 in European steerage; 36 in Asiatic steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. T. Hancock, Mr. Yu Hi Ching, Miss Gladys Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Clements, Consul General R. Bagge, Mrs. R. Bagge, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Wroe in cabin; Captain J. M. Balliday, U.S.M.C., Mr. Geo. Broc, Major R. Burton, Mr. V. F. Deacon, Rev. Father N. Montanana, Mr. Charlie Yip Yen, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge and 2 children, Mr. Wang Moi Hin, Mrs. E. Karter, Mr. H. de Pouthiere, Mr. C. S. Salmon, Mr. Tsiong Kboe-ding, Mr. V. N. Wellington Koo, Miss Fung Ugu Chong, Mr. J. W. McCollum, Mr. L. Gramon and Mr. T. A. Kitt in transit; 48 in intermediate; 364 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru* from San Francisco via ports:—Dr. L. H. Loenholm, Miss G. Loenholm, Mr. H. E. Manwaring, Mrs. H. E. Manwaring, Miss G. Manwaring, Mr. K. Shiba, Mr. M. Tokieda, Miss D. Hartwell, Mrs. L. Wight, Miss E. Wight, Miss G. Robertson, Chas. S. Coy and S. W. Sanderson. For Kobe:—Mr. H. Renault, For Shanghai:—Rev. J. M. Shipley, Miss J. M. Shipley, Miss M. Shipley, Master J. L. Shipley and Master J. W. Shipley. For Hongkong:—Mr. M. Billeto, Mr. C. D. Bush, Mr. R. P. Carters, Mr. C. S. Dandois, Mr. F. Delgado, Mr. C. E. Ferguson, Mrs. C. E. Ferguson and infant, Mr. K. M. Hopkiss, Mrs. Hopkiss, Miss I. F. Meyers, Mr. F. W. Sheridan, Mr. A. Lange and Mrs. A. Lange in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via ports:—Miss M. Aldridge, Miss E. Blauvelt, Mr. R. H. T. Bosman and servant, Mrs. Margaret Bosman and maid, Mrs. Clara Bosman and maid, Miss Victoria Bosman, Master Edward Bosman, Mr. A. Carnduff, Mr. Chin Wei Shing, Mr. Chow Yick Chin, Mr. Chung Chan Tung, Mrs. J. L. Dearing, Master J. L. Dearing, Master H. H. Dearing, Master B. A. Dearing, Mr. G. J. Feasler, Miss Stella



Fisher, Mr. F. J. Fletcher, Mr. Fong Fon, Mr. Fong Yon, Mr. John Fox, Jr., Miss E. A. Freney, Mr. Fun Sin Hing, Miss C. L. Hartshorn, Hon. Ho Kwan Pui, Miss Sybill Howard, Mr. Prescott Huidekoper, Mr. John W. Hunter, Miss M. Irwin, Miss Emily Jensch, Mr. E. M. Jewell, Mr. Jin Young, Mr. Lee Kum Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Len Sam, Mrs. Lin Wing Bow, Miss J. Loomis, Mrs. Lung See, Mr. J. Murry Marshall, Mrs. J. Murry Marshall, Hon. Henry B. Miller, American Consul General, Yokohama, Mr. Mason Mitchell, Mr. J. L. Oglevee, Mrs. J. L. Oglevee, Mrs. R. B. Parker, Mrs. S. V. Parks, Mr. A. W. Pontus, Mrs. O. A. Poole, Mr. Maurice Russell, Miss M. Russell, Miss L. Russell, Mr. M. Stain, Mr. Tam Yin On, Mrs. Charles H. Thorn, Mr. Tsai Kno Tsao, Mr. Tso Yan Sing, Mr. Wing Yick Sing, Mr. Won Yen, Mr. J. L. Woods, Miss M. C. Young and Mr. Young Look Ham in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. R. Veit, Mr. A. F. John, Mr. J. F. Hibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Car. Ried, Mr. G. Horngreen, Mr. C. F. Oberlein, Mr. B. Z. Simpson, Mr. de Champs, Miss Siebert and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Boerner, child and amah, Mr. O. Bosse, Miss G. Brown, Miss G. Brown, Miss C. Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Cohen, and native servant, Miss B. Benjamin and amah, Miss E. Harris, Mrs. Lincoln and 2 children, Lady Bredon, Miss Bredon and servant, Mr. V. Loelneysen, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Bullard, Master Bullard and maid, Mr. Chu, Mr. O. Nordhorst, Mr. G. H. B. Foster, Mr. L. Vincent, Mrs. Kind, Mr. and Mrs. Gheng Hen Cho, Mr. W. W. G. Ross, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. Guste Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Davies and maid, Mr. Davies Jr., Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Mitland, 2 children and amah, Mr. Wm. Reynolds Brown, Mr. Helbert Marth, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. N. Simson, Miss White, Miss Parker, Miss Anna W. Ericson, Miss Hanna Hedstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Stinger, Miss Josephine Egrelitz, Mr. Wan Yeng Lum, Mr. J. F. Kaufmann, Miss Caroline J. Nivling, Mrs. Kilby and 4 children, Miss Lydia L. Bowhay, Mrs. John Contil Clark, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Chan, Mrs. K. Aabaya, Mr. Ah Fung, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Oi and child, Mr. C. Papasian and Mr. and Mrs. Shono in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. T. Melvin, Mrs. S. Disney, Mrs. J. F. Wright, Master J. Wright and maid, Mr. J. F. Wright, Mrs. P. Borgen, Dr. R. R. Macauley, Rev. and Mrs. H. Montrief, Mrs. C. Vaggott, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Morse, Mr. J. K. Goodrich, Mr. J. O. Keene and Mrs. John Gillis in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Geo. Broeg, Major R. de H. Burton, Mr. Max Goenen, Mr. V. F. Deacon, Mr. H. de Ponthier, Miss Fung Mgu Chang, Mr. E. Gamon, Mr. W. Haggie, Dr. H. A. Hare, Mr. A. Holle, Mr. C. Kastner, Mr. Thos. A. Kitt, Mr. K. Wellington Koo, Mr. M. Lason, Mr. J. W. McCollum, Rev. Father V. Montanar, Major H. Delme Radcliffe, Miss Robinson, Capt. J. M. Salladay, Mr. T. S. Salmon, Mrs. Olga Seaborg, Mr. T. Shimoyesaka, Mrs. S. W. Smith, Mr. Tsang Khoo Dang, Miss Mary Ullmann, Mr. Wong Moi Hin and Mr. Charley Yip Yen in cabin.

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明治卅五年三月廿日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On the 22nd inst., at No. 157, Bluff, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM KING, a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE volcano Asama is active. Ashes fell heavily in the district of Komoro.

MR. Y. YAMAZA, the new councillor to the Embassy in London, arrived there on Sept. 21st.

SEPT. 23rd was a Japanese holiday, the *shukikworei-sai* or autumn festival for the worship of the Imperial Ancestors.

THE *Aki-no-higan* or autumnal equinox passed on Sept. 20th. Buddhist festivals will take place for seven days.

PROCEEDINGS are about to be begun at Shanghai in an action for alleged libel against Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor of the *China Gazette*.

It is reported by the *Dampo* that Captain C. Stewart, who has been appointed to command the *Toyo Kisen Kaisha's* new American liner

*Chiyo Maru* (sister-ship to the *Tenyo Maru*), arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 22nd.

A TROOPER of the French Municipal Police in Shanghai was bitten by a dog on Sept. 11th and died on the 13th from hydrophobia.

THE Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk was invested at Hongkong on Sept. 9th with the insignia of a C. M. G. by Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers, Mr. Robert Clive, third secretary of the British Embassy, has been promoted to the rank of second secretary.

A GERMAN Consulate was opened on Sept. 17th at Shimonoseki. The jurisdiction includes Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Oita prefectures.

THE Osaka Hotel, which was established by the Osaka City Office a few years ago, was purchased on Sept. 23rd by Mr. Otsuka, who was hitherto acting as Manager.

A MAN was found on the evening of Sept. 17th crushed to death on the railway near Fujisawa. The police believe that he was run over by a train while attempting to cross the line.

ON the night of Sept. 21st two freight trains collided at Kameido station, on the Kofu Railway. The locomotive and three wagons of one of the trains were severely damaged.

THE American squadron, consisting of the *Concord*, *Chattanooga*, *Galveston* and the transport *Rainbow*, under Rear-Admiral Harvard, arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 22nd from Chefoo.

A COOLIE employed on the North China liner *Mori Maru* now at Yokohama fell to the bottom of the third hold on Sept. 18th while trying to remove its hatch. Death was instantaneous.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that Mr. Cockburn, British Consul-General in Seoul, and his family, arrived at Tsuruga on Sept. 18th. They left there on the following day for Vladivostok on their way home.

VICE-ADMIRAL TRUPPEL, Governor of Kiaochow, arrived in Tokyo on Sept. 20th, where he put up at the German Embassy. It is reported by a Tokyo paper that he will stay in Tokyo for about two weeks.

ON Sept. 22nd, several persons were arrested at Hiroshima on a charge of having counterfeited a number of 5-yen notes. A telegram to the *Hochi* says that some prominent persons in the city are connected with the crime.

ON the morning of Sept. 20th, a passenger train collided with a wagon containing five workmen, in the second tunnel on the Kyoto Railway. The wagon was overturned, two of the workmen were killed, and three were severely injured.

It is understood that the honorary secretary of the Foreign Merchants Silk Piece Goods Association of Yokohama, Mr. Percy C. Colman, has received intimation that the Government has decided to recognize the association as a juridical person.

AN explosive substance was thrown into a car of a train about 8.10 a.m. on Sept. 17th while running between Maiko and Shiyoa on the Sanyo Railway. Three of the passengers were severely injured. Two coolies were arrested in connexion with the crime.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers, the Government intends to deal strictly with betting at various race clubs after Oct. 1st, when the new Penal Code is to come into force. Under this law the punishment for gambling is heavier than under

the present Criminal Code. The papers add that the special control over the betting will include the prohibition of *pari mutuel* business, and consequently the prohibition of races.

THE project to lay an electric railway along the Bund, Yokohama, in connexion with the reception to the American Fleet, has been abandoned in deference to the wishes of foreign residents. The construction of the temporary piers, however, is being proceeded with.

ALL former residents as well as those now living here will be interested to know that the Honmoku Lightship, for so long warning steamers off the neighbouring shoals, and commonly called the Red Lightship, was removed on Saturday. She is replaced by a lighted cage buoy.

AN ALARM OF FIRE was raised this morning from the premises of Messrs. M. Raspe & Co., No. 199 Yamashita-cho. On the arrival of the firemen with a hose and an escape, it was found that the outbreak, which but for its timely discovery might have been serious, had been extinguished.

WE understand that Capt. C. T. S. Filmer of the *Hongkong Maru*, who arrived in Yokohama the other day, has resigned from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's service. He leaves on the 22nd by the *America Maru* for San Francisco, where he has very promising business prospects in partnership with his brother-in-law. Capt. Filmer will be greatly missed in Yokohama.

IN connexion with the recent lock-out of the spinning factories in Lancashire, the Osaka correspondent of the *Hochi* says that it will not affect the cotton spinning industry in Japan, as the quality of the Japanese and British cotton piece goods, to be exported to China and Korea, is different. If the lock-out continues for a long time a fall will be noted in raw cotton.

THE following committee has been appointed to attend the meeting to be held in London to consider the laws of naval warfare: Vice-Admiral Baron Sakamoto; Mr. Y. Yamaza, Councillor, and Capt. S. Tochiuchi of the Navy, all of the Embassy in London; Mr. Matsuda, a secretary of the Foreign Office; and Mr. Yamakawa, councillor of the Naval Department.

A FURTHER announcement is made regarding the proposed military manoeuvres and the naval review. The manoeuvres will be held about the beginning of November, in Settsu Kawachi and Idzumi provinces, the centre of which zone is Osaka. The Emperor will be present until the conclusion. Later he will remove to Kyoto where he will reside until Nov. 19th. The naval review will be held at Kobe on the following day.

IN connexion with the application made by several capitalists of Yokohama for permission to make a reclamation—about 120,000 *tsubo*—along the breakwater off Kanagawa, and for building warehouses and sheds thereon, the Yokohama Naval office recently informed the Kanagawa prefectural office that the proposed reclamation would interfere with defensive measures which the naval authorities had still under consideration.

AN instance of Chinese patriotism is reported in Tokyo. On Sept. 20th, a Chinese student named Chang attempted to destroy a board inscribed *Haifun-kun-so* (naval office), by Li Hungchang, which was taken at Port Arthur as a prize during the Japan-China war and later was kept in the Tokyo military museum. The Chinese student was disheartened by seeing this board exhibited at the museum. The Kanda police promptly arrested him. After a petition by his colleagues, he was released with a warning.

## KOREA.

Friday, September 18.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent sends to that journal a rather curious article on the subject of the Kapsan mine. He sets out by saying that the Americans who have concessions for the electric trams, the electric lighting and the water works in Seoul, command but a small stock of capital and have of late become embarrassed in the presence of keen Japanese competition. They have therefore been carrying on a strong campaign through the agency of their country's missionaries in Korea, the Korean colony in San Francisco, and such organs as the *Dai Han Mai-N Shunpo* for the purpose of discrediting the Japanese and bringing them into disfavour. To put an end to this campaign the Residency General gave to Messrs. Colbran, Bostwick and Co. the concession of the Kapsan mine in spite of the fact that some influential Japanese capitalists had applied for it. The mine is valued at 2 million yen, and according to this correspondent, people in Korea are asking whether such a large sop was necessary to placate the American Cerberus. We (*Japan Mail*) have no doubt that in the above matter the Residency General acted in accordance with the principles of strict justice.

Professor Kochibe, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in Korea, reports that mining prospects are better in the north of the country than in the south. He mentions that there are four or five black-lead mines now being worked. Some of them are Japanese, but the latter have small command of capital and are consequently unable to make the enterprise profitable. Deposits of smokeless coal crop out at various places in the vicinity of Pyong-yang through a region 50 miles long by 7 or 8 in width. This is a highly valuable deposit. For the rest nearly all the most promising mines are in the hands of foreigners. Thus the Americans have a gold mine at Unsan; the Germans one at Chihunchon; the French one at Changan; the English one at Hwison; the Italians a copper mine at a place which we can not decipher; Messrs. Colbran Bostwick & Co. a gold mine at Suwon; Dr. Harris a gold mine at Chosan; Mr. Gessler a gold mine at Ungchhon, and lately Messrs. Colbran, Bostwick and Co. obtained the very valuable concession of the Kapsan copper mine. On the other hand, on the Japanese side there are only the gold mines worked by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Okura and one small copper mine in the hands of another Japanese. This is an interesting list. Everyone who has followed the course of affairs in the Far East knows what an outcry was raised at one time, especially by the *Korea Daily News* and the *Korean Review*, in the sense that all the mining industry of Korea was being monopolised by Japanese, and when the new mining law was promulgated in 1906, these critics denounced it as a weapon intended to exclude all foreigners from participation in this kind of enterprise. Yet now when the facts come to be investigated, it appears that practically the whole mining enterprise of Korea is in the hands of Europeans and Americans. Professor Kochibe says that in his opinion it would pay far better to develop the mining resources of the Peninsula than to engage in agriculture. If that be so, it follows that the material development of the country is in Occidental hands.

It is the custom with a Korean Monarch to make the tour of the three Imperial Shrines in order to announce his succession

to the Throne. The present sovereign should have taken this step last year, but he was prevented by illness. It is expected that he will shortly set out and perform the necessary ceremony at Suwon, though his visit to the more distant shrines may be deferred.

The *Hochi Shimbun* now denies that Vice-count Sone is to have the portfolio of Finance.

Saturday, September 19.

The sentence of death recently passed upon the insurgent leader, Ho Ui, has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Seoul, but will perhaps be carried to the Court of Cassation. This man was originally a secretary of the Privy Council, and he belongs to a noble family. He is said to have objected strongly to being tried by a tribunal having Japanese judges on the bench.

It is stated that the Patents Bureau in the Residency-General in Seoul has decided not to register at the instance of Japanese applicants any foreign trade-marks already in use. This matter seems to have caused much concern to British and German merchants in Korea, inasmuch as the operation of the new Trade-marks Convention between Japan and the United States seemed likely to cause considerable disadvantage to Powers which had not yet negotiated similar protection for their own trade-marks. The decision now attributed to the Patents Bureau will correct the situation.

On the alleged authority of an informant who is said to be fully versed in the affairs of the Il Ching-hoi, the *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a statement of the reasons which induced the present visit of that Party's leader to Japan. The account given by this informant is that when Prince Ito first went to Korea he looked askance at the Il Ching-hoi, but on close examination of their programme, and after conference with their leaders, he entirely changed his view, and recognised them as friends of civilised progress. Viscount Sone's attitude towards them, however, is at best apathetic, and the Il Ching-hoi are consequently much perturbed at the thought that the Residency General may soon fall under the complete control of the Viscount. Regarded by the insurgents as essentially the pro-Japanese party in Korea, the Il Ching-hoi have suffered and are still suffering very heavily from the insurrection, and it would be at least fair to recognise that their advocacy of progress and of Japan's guidance is responsible for many of the evils which have overtaken them.

Sunday, September 20.

It is stated that the Korean Government is about to legislate for the control of printed matter of an incendiary character entering the country from abroad.

Ho, the insurgent leader who was condemned to death on the 18th inst., has announced his resolve not to appeal against the sentence. He declares that he has always been prepared to die for his country, and that he has no desire to postpone the sacrifice. The remaining three insurgents who were recently tried will be sentenced on the 22nd instant.

The *Fiji Shunpo's* Seoul correspondent wires that, although the strength of the insurgents has been practically broken, and although the period of grace allowed for their repentance expires at the close of this month, numerous small bands mustering from 10 to 30 are operating here and there throughout the provinces, and are giving considerable trouble.

A Japanese policeman and his wife,

who were on their way from Pyongyang to the constable's new post, were set upon by insurgents. The man was seriously injured, and the woman brutally murdered. It is characteristic that the foreign publicists who find so many attractive epithets to apply to the insurgents in Korea carefully avoid all mention of the fact that in the eyes of these patriots women and children are as fair game as armed men.

The *Fiji* has a wire from Seoul saying that the water-works which are in the hands of an English Syndicate have nearly been carried to completion, but owing to the high rates charged, there have been very few applications from private persons.

Monday, September 21.

For some time past rumours have been circulated to the effect that political intrigues to oust the present Cabinet are prevalent in Seoul. These sort of rumours have become habitual whenever the Resident General is absent in Japan, and the fact may be taken as proving what a tranquillizing influence Prince Ito's presence has upon the Koreans. Before Japan took the country under her tutelage, intriguing for power used apparently to be the regular occupation of all leading men inside or outside the ranks of officialdom, and it was this that made the situation so perilous, inasmuch as the different political parties were willing to join hands with any outside Power which might serve as a foot-stool for hoisting them into office.

The *Nagasaki Press* states that at a meeting of foreign merchants held in Chemulpo on Sept. 15th the following letter was agreed upon and sent the following day to the Director of the Patent Bureau of the Residency General at Seoul:—

We, the undersigned, have the honour to inform you that it having been brought to our notice that applications have been lodged by Japanese subjects for the registration of trade marks belonging to and used for many years by British, German, and other Foreign Firms doing business in Korea, take leave to enquire whether it is the intention of your Bureau to grant such registration?

As it is a subject of the very greatest importance to us, we shall thank you to kindly favour us with a reply to this question by return of mail.

Tuesday, September 22.

Recent appearances indicated that the question of appointing mayors of Japanese municipalities in Korea had been satisfactorily settled, the Japanese residents having recognised the advisability of the official nomination system. It would seem, however, that this conclusion was premature. A meeting of residents was held in Seoul on the 20th inst., and it was decided that all the municipalities should combine for the purpose of promoting the elective system.

With regard to the insurrection in Korea, we read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that, owing to the exertions of the eight regiments of Japanese infantry, the gendarmarie, the police and the assistant gendarmes now operating in Korea, the insurrection has been brought virtually to a conclusion. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, however, in dealing with the Tumen leader, Yi Ponyun, and the band of men under his command. Their method of crossing the river for raiding purposes, and taking refuge in Russian territory so soon as any Japanese troops came in sight, made it impossible for the latter to strike a decisive blow. Application was accordingly made to the Russian Government to prevent such an abuse of its hospitality, and Russia having taken the necessary steps, Yi and his followers have been obliged to find a hiding place among the forests of the Long White Mountain. It can not yet, however, be confidently



hoped that the withdrawal of the troops would not be followed by a recrudescence of the trouble, and it has therefore been decided—we still quote the *Chuo*—to keep the time-expired men in the field until their reliefs become conversant with the ground and the conditions. In ordinary circumstances October would be the month for withdrawing the time-expired men and replacing them by recruits. But it is evident that very special value attaches to experiences garnered in the discharge of duties such as those that fall to the lot of troops engaged in this sort of work. Therefore we can well understand a slight postponement of the exchange.

Wednesday, September 23.

It is stated that the nefarious device of employing explosives for killing fish is gaining vogue in Korean waters, and threatens to have most injurious effects. The attempts of the water-police to check this abuse having proved ineffective, the Japanese Government has entrusted the duty to the naval authorities, with instructions to arrest anybody found so engaged.

A Japanese resident of Gensan, Mr. Yoshida Hidejiro, is said to have received from the Korean Government a subsidy of 17,000 yen annually for three years on condition that he establishes a line of steamers between that port and Unkw Bay, at the mouth of the Tumen River. The steamers are to be not less than 1,800 tons burden, and are to make three trips monthly.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that between October, 1907, and August, 1908, the casualties on the side of the Japanese engaged in dealing with the insurgents were 83 killed and 187 wounded. Among the killed 8 were gendarmes and among the wounded, 15.

Mr. Yi Yongkyu was entertained by the members of the Kojinsha—the oldest club in Tokyo, established by the late Mr. Fukuzawa—on the evening of the 22nd instant. In his speech he said that this is his 9th visit to Japan, and after thanking his hosts for the honour they had done him, he went on to remark that the Korean nation is profoundly grateful to Prince Ito and the officials of the Residency-General for leading the Government along the right path, and for giving to the Korean people security of life and property. The Il Ching-hoi are universally recognised as friends of progress, and therefore as animated by the best feelings towards Japan. They stand in the position of vigilant observers of the Administration's methods. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the Korean Cabinet is under the control of the Residency-General, and that the latter must be associated with the former's procedure. Therefore for any mistakes made by the Cabinet, the Residency-General has to bear more or less responsibility. Unfortunately, however, the Japanese who stand in the position of advisors are not as a rule acquainted with the Korean language, and it is difficult in these circumstances to avoid misunderstandings. Just, therefore, as the Il Ching-hoi perform an observant function towards the Korean Government, so it is to be hoped that the Japanese people will observe and assist the doings of the Residency-General.

It will be seen that if Mr. Yi is rightly reported, there is a certain note of discontent in his utterances, the gist only of which is given above. But it is not at all improbable that the reports of his speech are more or less misleading.

Thursday, September 24.

Another insurgent leader, Yi Konyong,

has been condemned to death in Seoul. This man, who is described as about 50 years of age, seems to have acted a very important part in the insurrection. His authority was recognised by the rebels in three provinces, and he moved about from place to place directing the operations. It is said that when sentence was pronounced, he protested vehemently against it, on the ground that he had loyally performed his duty to his country and had been one of those instrumental in organising the patriotic band known as the Wi Pyong. There is unquestionably something very sad in the story of these Korean insurgents. They honestly believe that they are fighting for their country's cause and we cannot wonder that many good people sympathise with them. They have often disgraced themselves by the cruel murder of women and children, but then they are not supposed to be acquainted with, still less to obey, all the canons of modern civilization, seeing that they have lived so long in seclusion from the rest of the world. But what is to be done? The car of progress has to advance, and is doomed to crush those that refuse to move with it.

We observe that the *Japan Chronicle* continues to publish its Seoul correspondent's comments on the Yang case, which is *sub judice*. The latest of these comments is as follows:—

The Yang Kitak case still drags its weary length along. Yesterday morning there was a long examination of Mr. Bethell, which only resulted in showing clearly that Mr. Yang was innocent and should never have been arrested and kept in prison for two months. Mr. Marnham, who was acting as advocate for Mr. Yang, swooned just before Mr. Bethell had completed his evidence. He struck his head badly as he fell and was unconscious for half-an-hour, but is now on the way to recovery. The conditions of the Court are most trying; with the room full of spectators the atmosphere soon becomes vitiated, and with the windows all closed, as they were yesterday, even the strongest constitution must suffer. It was under these conditions that Mr. Bethell was kept standing for four solid hours during his examination. There were several passages at arms between the witness and the procurator, as, although the Court had acknowledged that Mr. Bethell came voluntarily as a witness, and was under no compulsion, the Procurator persisted in treating him as hostile, and even went so far as to describe one of his replies as "suspicious." Neither Mr. Mackenzie of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank nor Mr. Collbran attended, although the Court had asked their respective Consuls to arrange for their attendance. In my opinion their refusal was justified—more especially in the case of Mr. Collbran, whose large banking business with Korean clients would be seriously injured should the impression obtain that his books were liable to public examination at the bidding of a Japanese Court. (I say "Japanese Court" advisedly.)

Thus Mr. Yang, who is actually undergoing trial, is not only declared "innocent," but also it is said that "he never ought to have been arrested," and finally the court is held up to contempt as "Japanese." Yet there are publicists who have the extreme effrontery to blame Mr. Preston for saying that several of the foreign journals published in Japan are anti-Japanese.

#### SAGHALIEN.

The Governor of Saghalien, Mr. Hiraoka, has organised a committee for the purpose of investigating the resources of Saghalien. It appears that these consist of four things, namely, coal, timber, marine products and land. As to coal there is said to be a vein extending to a distance of about 60 miles from a region some 13 miles inland from Pustak to Tokorioroff, and large deposits have also been found near Notoro and on the banks of the Siska River. It is said that two million tons a year can be taken out without difficulty, and that the

supply is practically inexhaustible. With regard to timber, the forests cover an area of 5½ million acres, and when all allowances are made for conservation purposes, three million cubic feet can be felled annually on the basis of a hundred year programme, which if pursued, would keep the supply constantly renewed. Marine products are not spoken of in such optimistic terms. It seems to be thought that unless measures of preservation are carefully followed, the supply of fish may become exhausted. With regard to colonization, the lands actually available for agricultural purposes measure about 250,000 acres, but additional areas could undoubtedly be reclaimed. Nevertheless, taking all things into consideration and making ample allowances of land for colonists, it is calculated that the above four sources of wealth will not suffice for a population of much more than 200,000 persons. This is on the supposition that each household of colonists farms 15 or 16 acres of land. It need hardly be added that a large amount of capital is needed to develop the resources of the island. Mr. Hiraoka, who furnishes the above information, says that if any small capitalists go to Saghalien with the idea of making money quickly, they will be much disappointed, but if men with really large command of money take the matter in hand, success is certain. He speaks of a sum of 20 million yen being needed, and his language suggests that there is a fine opportunity for the organisation of a company on the lines of Marquis Katsura's Takushoku Kaisha.

#### AN APPRECIATION OF GERMANY.

Mr. Heki, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Germany, speaking at a meeting of the Japanese Economic Society on the 19th inst., condemned in strong terms the tendency that prevails among his countrymen to form a false estimate of Germany's mood towards Japan. The fact that after the War with China Germany joined the Triple Alliance which expelled Japan from Liaotung could but rankle in the minds of the Japanese people. But that is a thirteen-year-old story, and may well be forgotten in the presence of Germany's demeanour ever since. Unfortunately for Germany nearly all the telegraphic news supplied to the world is in the English language, and its great collector is Reuter's Agency which—so Mr. Heki says—has always shown itself hostile to Germany. As for the Japanese, they have not much opportunity of forming a judgment about Germany at first hand because red tape prevails so much in that country that travel is distinctly difficult. But it is only necessary to look at Germany's achievements during the past 30 years to conceive a profound respect for her, and anyone who has lived in Germany long enough to form a judgment must recognise her people as probably the most industrious and most frugal in the world. Mr. Heki spoke with admiration of the navy which Germany is building up, adduced statistics in proof of her remarkable material progress, and explained the process of taxation by which she is enabled to defray the immense outlays demanded by her very efficient policy of self-protection.

In all this Mr. Heki echoes what had been said with equal earnestness and ability by Mr. Inouye, on his return from the Embassy in Berlin.

FURTHER cases of cholera were reported on Sept. 17th at Moji.

## CHINA.

Friday, September 18.

The news is confirmed of the death of his Excellency General Ma, Viceroy of Pehchihli. General Baron Fukushima recalls the part played by the deceased in the war of 1894-5 when he commanded the Chinese Army at Asan, Pyongyang and Kiulienching. He also commanded the troops which opposed the three Powers at Tientsin in the Boxer troubles, and on that occasion his men fought so stoutly that they killed 80 out of one company of Japanese and the company found itself entirely without officers. Ma was essentially a soldier. He had comparatively little book learning, but he undoubtedly possessed considerable strategic ability. His Excellency is said to have died of cholera.

The outbreak of plague at Tongsan (near Tientsin) seems to be developing serious dimensions. From the commencement of the trouble up to the 16th instant there were 60 cases, out of which 80 per cent. proved fatal, and it is believed that many instances of concealment are probably taking place. Strenuous measures of sanitation have been adopted to check the spread of the malady, but they are not expected to prove effectual.

The citizens of Peking have decided to hold a grand meeting on the 19th instant to celebrate the granting of a constitution.

Steps are now about to be taken for valuing the plant set up by the Japanese on the banks of the Yalu for purposes of timber-felling. Mr. Hashiguchi, head of the Forestry Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has left Tokyo to superintend the work of valuation. It is expected that the sum involved will amount to 700,000 or 800,000 yen. This is to stand to the credit of the Japanese Government in the capital account.

Mr. Sakai, who is to officiate as Japanese consul at Tsitsihar, has just returned from a visit to that place. He is reported as saying that there are about 140 Japanese residing there, among whom are many druggists, the rest being restaurant keepers. Japanese credit does not stand very high in the place. A German syndicate is engaged in constructing a light railway from the station on the trans-Asian line to the town, a distance of some 13 miles.

Saturday, September 19.

News comes from the Province of Fukien that owing to the long drought which has prevailed in that province there is very acute distress among the lower orders. A riot has taken place in the north of the province, and the town of Kienyang seems to have been partially looted by the rioters. Some of the local officials are said to have been killed.

It is stated that on the 23rd inst. an examination will be held in Peking to determine the qualifications of about 100 students who have just returned from completing their studies in Europe and America.

Tokyo newspapers publish a telegram from Peking saying that the British Government has instructed its Representative in China to investigate the possibility of following the example of the United States in restoring to China a part of the Boxer indemnity. This is difficult to believe. While fully admiring America's upright conduct in this matter, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that her original estimate of expenses incurred in connexion with the Boxer trouble must have been greatly in excess of her actual outlays, whereas the agreement among the Powers at the time was that in making out their bills of cost the basis should be money veritably out of

pocket. When the demands of each of the Powers were made public, very flagrant discrepancies were observed, and it became palpable either that there had been considerable overcharging on the part of some of the claimants, or that there was a very great difference between the competence of the various Powers to conduct military operations on an economical scale. Great Britain's demand was conspicuously moderate, considering the large part she had taken in the campaign, and it is not at all likely that any surplus remained to her after defraying her outlays. Moreover, seven years have passed since the amounts of the indemnities were fixed, and the methods of English financiers in general warrant us in thinking that, had there been any margin worth mentioning in the account, the fact would have been discovered ere now. Finally, it is not in Peking that these investigations would be made, but at the War Office and the Admiralty in London.

Sunday, September 20.

It is alleged that the Peking Government has decided to increase the amount of aid granted to the Hupoh Hospital by 200,000 taels, but that there will be a grand sifting of the arsenal officials and employees.

On the 19th inst. the ceremony of closing the Forestry Bureau of the Japanese Government in the Yalu valley was performed with much *éclat*. About 300 persons were present.

Monday, September 21.

It is officially reported that the crops in the three provinces of Shantung, Pehchihli, and Honan will be below the average this year. The Government Inspector states that in 52 districts the crops are plentiful, in 22 fair, and in 36 bad. Tsining in Shantung seems to be specially unfortunate. The rice crop was attacked by a parasite whose ravages the people worked hard to check, actually burning the crop in some places to kill the pest, but without success. In Honan there was a drought in the spring followed by inundations in the summer, and these things being supplemented by marked depreciation of copper cash, have produced so much distress that the Inspector reports unquiet conditions. In Pehchihli the Viceroy is attempting to lower the price of cereals officially, and troops have been sent to the districts where signs of disturbance are visible. All this, it is feared, will have an injurious effect upon trade with North China.

The pest seems to have established itself strongly at Tangshan. It is reported to be specially virulent among the workmen in the coal mines and at the cement factory, and as these men come for the most part from Canton, the supposition is that the disease has been imported thence. Over 80 per cent. of the cases prove fatal, and as cremation is unknown in China, effective preventive measures are very difficult to adopt. The Consuls of the various Powers have issued warnings to their nationals recommending precautions.

Tuesday, September 22.

Mr. Tang Shaoi, the Special Envoy who is proceeding to the United States to return China's thanks for America's action with regard to the Boxer indemnity, is to set out from Peking on the 23rd inst., and will leave Shanghai for Japan on the 1st of October, according to the present programme.

Dr. Takagi, the head of the Medical School in Formosa, is to be the Japanese delegate to the Conference which will be held in Shanghai at the beginning of next year with reference to the best method of dealing with the opium problem. The Conference takes place at the instance of the United

States Government, and the three Powers represented will be America, England and Japan. Dr. Takagi, quoted by Japanese newspapers, declares himself unequivocally in favour of the gradual system of suppression hitherto successfully pursued in Formosa, as against the instantaneous system adopted by the United States in the Philippines. He points out that a most thoroughly efficient police force is necessary to carry out anything like heroic measures in such a case, and he also makes a remark which we have not heard from any other quarter, namely, that one of China's great difficulties in putting an end to the opium habit is the want of competent medical practitioners throughout the Empire. Dr. Takagi says that opium-smoking prevails greatly in more or less out-of-the-way places where, medical assistance not being available, the people use the drug as a means of curing or alleviating disease. If opium is to be forbidden to these people, humanity requires that medical aid should be brought within their reach. He lays a good deal of stress too on the cultivation of the poppy. The British Government in the face of great financial inconvenience may agree to veto the export of the drug from India, but that step must prove abortive so long as Persia and Turkey are free to send supplies to China. Dr. Takagi justly insists that the opium problem is not one of humane sentiment only, but it also involves economic considerations. From what he says we conclude that Japan's voice will be emphatically raised at the Conference in favour of the gradual system of suppression employed by herself in Formosa.

The present so-called University of Peking is understood to be merely a preparatory institution, and the Chinese authorities are now said to be about to organise four colleges constituting the nucleus of the University itself, namely, the colleges of Natural Philosophy, Literature, Law and Political Economy. Accounts vary as to the money which has been appropriated for the purpose, some putting it at 670,000 yen, and some at 800,000. It is stated that the President of the University and two other members of the Hanlin College are about to visit Japan and make a three months' sojourn here for the purpose of investigating the organization of the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities. They will be accompanied by Mr. Hsia, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and it is expected that they will be largely guided by the information they collect here in organizing the Peking Institution.

Wednesday, September 23.

Recently optimistic views were published with reference to the anti-Japanese boycott in South China, but these views are not confirmed by the *Asahi Shimbun's* latest news. That journal says that a lot of ginseng—5000 catties—was recently purchased by Chinese merchants in Yokohama and sent to Hongkong, but on arrival there, a number of boycotters assembled, and opposed the landing of the consignment. The Chinese merchants to whom the ginseng was consigned attempted to engage an English barrister with the object of obtaining an injunction from the court to prevent such opposition, but the barrister declined to take the brief, and the ginseng had to be sent back to Yokohama, thus inflicting heavy loss on its original purchasers.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Shanghai says that the Chinese Government has decided to borrow English capital for the purpose of paying off the debt to the Belgian Syndicate which is now operating

the Lu Han Railway. This can hardly be called news, except in so far as the nationality of the proposed loan is concerned. The money originally lent by the Belgian Syndicate was on the security of the line, with the further condition that the operating of the road should be in the hands of the Syndicate, the latter receiving 20 per cent. of the net profits after the interest on the loan had been paid. This arrangement is valid until the year 1908, after which the Chinese Government is entitled to pay off the debt and take the operation of the line into its own hands. Naturally there are many capitalists who would be willing to lend the money on better terms, and naturally also the Chinese Government is anxious to make a better bargain for itself. Therefore we believe that the determination to seek capital for paying off the debt on the line was taken some time ago.

Mr. Tang Shaoi is expected to arrive in Yokohama on the 9th of October. He will spend a month in Tokyo and will resume his journey westward on the 11th of November.

It is stated that the income of the South Manchuria Railway for the six months ended August last showed an increase of 30 per cent. on the side of goods and a decrease of 40 per cent. on the side of passengers. This diminution is attributed to the fact that through connexion *via* Mukden and Hsinmintun was only recently established.

It will be remembered that some time ago 105 Chinese students were expelled from the Shimbu Gakko, which is under the Presidency of General Baron Fukushima. We read in Japanese papers that his Excellency Mr. Hu, the new Chinese Minister, used his good offices to procure re-admission for these students to the Shimbu Gakko, with the exception of the ringleaders of the demonstration which led to their expulsion. The authorities of the school, however, being well informed as to the dissolute life led by many of the students, refused to admit them to the School, and the students have endeavoured to retaliate by circulating a manifesto which alleges that, in view of the great deterioration of Japanese military men since the war with Russia, there is nothing to be gained by seeking instruction in Japan, and therefore they have determined to return to their own country and to establish there a military school where instructors of Western nationality will be employed. This essentially sour-grapes procedure is said to be strongly condemned by the authorities of the Chinese Legation, and it finally settles the question of these students' re-admission to a Japanese school.

Thursday, September 24.

The telegraph says that several banks in Mukden have closed their doors owing to the bad times.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* in the Far East is said to have reached Mukden in the course of his pilgrimage to the shrine of the Sino-American Alliance. We frankly admire the perseverance of this gentleman and his employers. There is no reason whatever to object to a Sino-American Alliance in itself. It would be an excellent thing, conducing very much to China's benefit and helping the solution of many questions not unlikely to arise in the future. The objectionable feature is that the Alliance is openly directed against Japan. America is openly invited by the *Herald* agitators to join hands with China against Japan's hypothetical aggressions. America will never do that. In the first place, she

will not antagonise her old friend Japan for the sake of placating China, and in the second place, she knows that China is already protected against foreign aggression by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The pest continues its ravages at the Tangshan mine. It is said that there are 15 deaths daily. The mine has been closed and the workers are reported to be flying from the scene.

Amid all the conflicting rumours that have reached Tokyo during the last few months about the movements of the Dalai Lama, the latest appears to be the most trustworthy, namely, that he was to leave Wutaishan on the 23rd inst. and be received in Peking on the 27th. It has been stated that the visit of the Pontiff to the Chinese capital is at the instance of the Peking Government, which desires by this step to emphasise the fact of China's suzerainty. But there is another, and to our mind, a more credible explanation: the Dalai Lama himself probably hopes that the nature of his reception in Peking will re-habilitate him in the eyes of the Buddhist world. He needs rehabilitation. His flight from Thibet at the sound of a foreign invasion and his wanderings for years in what may be called the deserts of Central Asia are proceedings decidedly detrimental to his dignity as the great hierarch of Buddhism. The evil traces of this period of humiliation would be largely effaced were he accorded by the Chinese Emperor a reception such as that given to his predecessor in the 18th Century. The Chinese Sovereign then went out of the City to greet the Dalai Lama. It is not likely that His Majesty Kwansu will follow that precedent, but nevertheless he may invest the welcome with features which will go a long way towards regilding the tarnished tiara of the Buddhist Pontiff.

There is intelligence from Mongolia, which though not of any special importance in itself, may probably be regarded as the straw that indicates the direction of the current. The telegraph says that Russian peripatetic merchants, alias pedlars, are unable to ply their trade in Mongolia securely, owing to the attacks of bandits, and that Russia has sent soldiers to deal with the nuisance. China is said to have protested against this latter step as *ultra vires*. Very likely China has protested, though one imagines that by this time she ought to have learned the futility of expecting to have her sovereignty recognised in regions where her occupation is ineffective. There are two truths irrevocably established by history. They are that every nation must either expand or shrink, and that its expansion follows the line of least resistance. Nobody can suppose that Russia has reached the stage of shrinkage. On the contrary she is in the stage of vigorous expansion. Some years ago, she found, or imagined that she had found, her line of least resistance in the direction of Manchuria. But that has been changed, and as far as Central Asia is concerned, the line now unquestionably lies in the direction of Mongolia. This question of the travelling merchants and the troops to protect them is a very ordinary historical episode, but it ought to have considerable significance for China. As for Russia, it is foolish to charge her with deliberately aggressive designs. We do not believe that she is any more aggressive than England herself. But neither Power can defy the law of nature.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new steamer, *Chiyo Maru*, will run her trials on Oct. 10th off Nagasaki.

## HONESTY.

The whirlwind of abuse periodically levied at the head of the *Japan Mail* by its amiable local contemporaries is always amusing but sometimes its extreme dishonesty becomes shocking. There does not seem to be the smallest respect for truth in the moral make-up of our kindly critics, and one cannot choose but be solicitous lest their extraordinary unscrupulousness should extend to matters with which the criminal code undertakes to deal. We should be sorry to witness a catastrophe of that kind, and therefore we are moved to say a word. In its issue of the 22nd instant the *Japan Herald* quotes:—

After the way it has recently backed up the "Canadian Trade Commissioner," Mr. W. T. R. Preston, in his depreciation of foreign merchants and the foreign Press of Japan (including the *Mail* itself), we are not surprised that it should lend itself to depreciate the valuable services rendered to Japan by foreigners in other departments.

This paragraph contains three of the most transparent falsehoods we have ever seen in print. When the editor of the *Japan Herald* alleges that this journal "backed up the Canadian Trade Commissioner in his depreciation of foreign merchants" it deliberately violates the first principles of veracity. The *Japan Mail* has never made the remotest allusion to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's "depreciation of foreign merchants." It has never written one word on the subject. The *Japan Herald's* allegation is a pure invention, an invention of the most despicable description.

The second falsehood is that the Canadian Commissioner included the *Japan Mail* in his depreciation of the foreign press of Japan. He did nothing of the kind. He expressly used the qualifier "some." His words were:—"This is specially noticeable as regards newspapers published in foreign languages, *some of which* are controlled or edited by notoriously anti-Japanese influences." The italics are our own. Mr. Preston was careful to avoid an universally applicable charge. Therefore to say that he either included or excluded this paper or that is plainly incorrect, and to employ such a misrepresentation for the purpose of attacking the *Japan Mail* is as weak as it is disingenuous.

The third falsehood relates to an American Professor in the Imperial University. A banquet was recently given in his honour, and this journal—following Tokyo vernacular newspapers—represented him as replying to the toast of his health in remarkably modest tones; tones so modest that they did him much credit. It appears, however, that he was not correctly reported. What he did actually say has not been published, but it was not what he was quoted as saying. Then, because we put these highly creditable words into his mouth, the *Japan Herald* ventures to charge us with "lending ourselves to depreciate the valuable services rendered to Japan by foreigners." We represent a man as depreciating himself, which is not an uncommon procedure on the part of persons who have truly earned distinction, and we are at once charged with lending ourselves to depreciate the man! Truly we are perplexed to determine whether such an accusation should be classed as silly or as unscrupulous. The three falsehoods, ranged one after the other in a single paragraph, constitute a curious example of journalistic methods. They are not English methods, certainly, and though they are used by a German organ we can not consent to think that they are German methods.



## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Some commotion has been caused in official circles owing to the publication of an article in the Japanese *Revue Diplomatique* (Gaiko Jiho), which article vehemently attacks the Japanese delegates, and says that so far from making a great success, as their trumpet-blowers assert, their record is precisely the opposite. The first subject taken up by the writer of the article, Professor Arima, is the celebrated question about the period for which a warship of a belligerent Power may remain in the port of a neutral State. The British rule says 24 hours, but the rule of continental Europe allows much greater latitude, as Japan discovered to her cost when the Baltic Squadron was on its way to the fighting ground in the Far East *via* French ports. At the Conference Japan proposed to make the English rule universal. This was rejected. So was a proposal of Russia in the opposite sense. Then the Italian delegates introduced a project which, though nominally a compromise, was in reality a replica of the Russian proposal, since, while adopting the 24 hour rule, it made the operation of the rule depend upon the law of the country concerned. The second point taken by Dr. Arima has reference to the amount of coal which a warship of a belligerent power may obtain in a neutral port. The English rule is that the quantity should be only sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country, but when this came up for discussion, Russia and Germany put forward a proposal which practically amounted to removing all limits as to the quantity of provisions and coal which might be received in the circumstances. The Japanese delegates should have done everything in their power to prevent the adoption of such a proposal, but they allowed it to pass unchallenged.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes Count Hayashi's views about the above. The Count severely condemns the tendency too often displayed by the Japanese, namely, the tendency to run to extremes in arguing and to take an extravagant view of a proposition. Such a proclivity is to be specially deprecated in connexion with international affairs. One would suppose from Professor Arima's criticisms that the conduct of the Russo-Japanese War was on trial by the Hague Tribunal, but as a matter of fact the Tribunal's business was to deal with defects and omissions in the general code of international law without any direct reference whatever to Russia and Japan in particular. One would also suppose from the learned juriconsult's criticisms that Japan has to reckon upon being always the objective point for the attack of foreign squadrons, and thus every facility of approach accorded by international law is held to be to Japan's disadvantage. But suppose the case reversed. Suppose that some outside Power were the objective point of a Japanese attack. In that event facilities of approach would be to Japan's advantage, not to her disadvantage, and any juriconsult who loses sight of this fact must be said to display a very meagre measure of faith in his country's potentialities.

Professor Ariga's attack upon the conduct of the Japanese Delegates at the Hague is fully met by Mr. Yamakawa, Japan's naval delegate on that occasion. He points out that it is extravagant to blame the Japanese delegates for not succeeding in getting their points carried in a tribunal where over 40 Powers were represented, and where everything was decided by a majority vote. It would be just as reasonable

to bring a charge of incompetence against the delegates of every Power which failed to have its views adopted by the Conference. With regard to the particular issues raised by Professor Ariga, the Japanese Delegates did everything in their power to obtain currency for their views, but they were solidly opposed by the Continental States, which naturally objected to systems suited mainly to insular countries. Professor Ariga, we may remark, has generally figured as a very severe critic, and in this instance it is difficult to endorse his views. One point which must not be lost sight of is that the decisions of the Hague Tribunal are not binding upon any Power until it has officially adhered to them.

## MANCHURIA.

It has been decided to arm with swords and rifles the officials entrusted with the duty of carrying the mails by rail on the South Manchuria line. This of course is a protection against the Hungtuhs.

It is stated that the loss in working the railway between Antung and Mukden during the past year was 600,000 *yen*. This line is a genuine white elephant, but of course in its present condition it could not be expected to attract many passengers or much goods.

What must always have been anticipated seems now to be about to become an accomplished fact, namely, keen competition between the South Manchuria Railway and the so-called East China Railway. The Russians are about to reorganize their connexions and services, so that a passenger from Moscow *via* Vladivostok, Tsuruga and Nagasaki will be able to reach Shanghai in 14 days. This is no doubt an answer to the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway's steamship service between Dairen and Shanghai, by means of which it was announced that the journey from Shanghai to Moscow could be accomplished in 16 days. The new arrangements, however, give an advantage of two days to the Russian line, and two days would be quite a determining factor in a journey of little more than a fortnight. It is stated that this prospect has inspired the directors of the South Manchuria Railway with considerable uneasiness. They have determined to shorten the railway journey from Changchun to Dairen from 25 hours to 21, and to put on luxurious sleeping and dining cars. But an acceleration of merely four hours will evidently not meet the situation. There always remains, however, to the Japanese route the advantage of the very much shorter sea voyage. Passengers bound for Japan will probably choose the Vladivostok route, but those whose direct bourn is China will be likely to go *via* Dairen.

His Excellency Mr. Hsu appears to have addressed to the Throne a most optimistic report of his observations during his recent tour through Southern Manchuria. He says that at Dairen and Port Arthur he received a very warm welcome from the Japanese authorities and people, while at Newchwang he had an opportunity of meeting the foreign and native merchants and acquiring much information about the state of trade. He observed with satisfaction that very smooth relations existed between his countrymen and foreigners at Newchwang. The report goes on to say that there was plenty of water in the Liao River, that the passage of junks to and fro was very active, that the harvest seemed plentiful, and that everything appeared peaceful and contented.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The *Mainichi Dempo* quotes an anonymous official of the Tokyo Foreign Office who expresses some interesting views about the country's foreign policy. His opinion seems to be that for some time past there has been a regular crusade carried on by a party of publicists hostile to Japan, whose aim has been to impair her friendship with Western Powers and convert her into a sort of Ishmael. These intriguers commenced with Manchuria. They endeavoured to prove that Japan was monopolising for herself all the opportunities in that region, and that the open door as interpreted by her meant open for her own people alone. Defeated by facts in that essay, the agitators next attempted to set Japan and America by the ears. They magnified the petty question of labour immigration into an international problem of vital dimensions, and by assiduously declaring that the Far Eastern Empire was spoiling for a fight with the United States, they endeavoured to fix upon Japan the reproach of being a menace to the peace of the world. There again they failed signally, but they were not disconcerted. Their next move was to agitate for a Sino-American Alliance with the avowed object of checking Japan's unscrupulous aggressions. These aggressions being wholly imaginary, this third resource of the intriguers failed as signally as the two first. Their fourth effort is now being made. They are taking the Katsura Cabinet as material for constructing a report that, Japan being now under the control of the Ministry which suffered political effacement three years ago on account of the Portsmouth Treaty, and which is essentially composed of military men, an attempt will be made to force Russia again into war for the purpose of wiping out the reproach of that Treaty. The conspirators on this last occasion appear to be making Germany their headquarters and the *Vossische Zeitung* their mouth-piece. But the Governments in Tokyo and St. Petersburg are not to be moved by such shallow devices. On the contrary, these things will have the effect of cementing more firmly the friendship between Russia and Japan.

## FORMOSA.

It is stated that the guardship *Senkai Maru* went round to the east coast of Formosa on the 23rd of August and bombarded the villages of the Taroko insurgents, who have hitherto shown themselves the most obdurate of all the aborigines. The effect of the bombardment was to destroy the residence of the insurgent chief as well as several farm-houses, but there were no casualties among the people as they all took refuge in the hills. We presume that the object of these operations is not so much to cause loss of life as to furnish an object lesson to the aborigines in the sense that they will not be allowed to choose their own places of residence unless they become orderly and peaceful citizens. We are not so very far from the days when the bombardment of villages by gunboats used to be a duly recognised form of punitive procedure. But happily such methods have come to be condemned by public opinion, and it is painful to read that even the head-hunters of Formosa have to suffer these things. But how otherwise are they to be dealt with? Any Power approaching the task must be prepared to take its gloves off occasionally.

## THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY.

Up to this moment (Saturday morning) the result of the election for Mayor of Tokyo, which is to be held on the 21st., is still in doubt. The *Kokumin Shimbun* thinks that if the election be held under present conditions, Baron Senge is likely to be returned by a majority of one or two. The *Nippon* says that the result of this election will affect the prospects of the Tokyo Railway Company, for, if Mr. Ozaki again becomes Mayor, the Municipality will agree to a reasonable revision of the schedule of fares. Our contemporary does not say, however, that Baron Senge would oppose such a revision, nor do we see any reason to think he would, considering that in his capacity of Governor of Tokyo he approved the scheme for the municipalization of the Railway.

We may mention here that Mr. Okura Kihachiro, who is a large shareholder in the Tokyo Railway, has been interviewed by the *Jiji Shimpō*. He says that it is quite out of the question that the Company should continue to work on the present footing, as it only succeeds in paying a small dividend by neglecting to form proper reserves for purposes of repair and renewal. The principal shareholders have been promised by the directors that an exhaustive statement of the Company's affairs will soon be submitted. If things are in anything like the condition alleged by the *Jiji Shimpō*, steps must be taken to correct them before raising the fares, but if after such steps have been taken the authorities and the public refuse to sanction the revision of the schedule, there will be nothing for the Company except to cease operations. It is not to be supposed that shareholders will sacrifice their rights merely on the ground that the Railway is a public convenience.

Meanwhile the *Jiji Shimpō* renews its attacks upon the directors. It says that three of them have borrowed a sum of over a million *yen* from the Imperial Bank of Commerce on the security of a large block of the Company's shares, which are registered in the name of a broker. This would be legitimate enough were there not another factor in the case, namely, that over a million *yen* of the Company's money is lodged with this Bank, and that, in spite of the unsettled state of the Bank's affairs, the Company does not withdraw the deposit, since if that step were taken the Bank would probably be obliged to foreclose upon the shares. This is an old story. A great deal was said about it when the *débâcle* commenced on the Tokyo market last year, but it has more than once been emphatically denied that the Company's deposit account is influenced by such considerations. It would certainly be well, however, that the matter should be cleared up. We have here a definite charge very different from the inchoate accusations hitherto preferred by our contemporary against the Company.

On Tuesday the election for Mayor takes place in Tokyo. The electors are the members of the City Assembly, which will meet for the purpose. The Japanese newspapers publish various forecasts. Those that are anti-Ozaki allege that a compromise has been effected on conditions which are somewhat humiliating for Mr. Ozaki, and that consequently the conditions will be kept secret. Others affirm simply that Mr. Ozaki's election has been decided on. As to the former rumour it seems to us that it probably has its origin in a statement attributed to

Mr. Ozaki, namely, that if the citizens desire to re-elect him, he is willing to serve for two or three years longer, but the full term of six years is not likely to be convenient to him. If he has supplemented his consent with this reservation, one can easily understand that his enemies would misrepresent it as a condition imposed by the Senge section of the electors. One thing which may be taken for granted is that Mr. Ozaki has not agreed to any conditions of a secret nature. There is no possibility of secrecy in such matters.

Tokyo newspapers agree in stating that Mr. Ozaki has consented to serve again as Mayor, but he reserves to himself discretionary power to resign at any time within the period of six years to which the Mayor's tenure of office extends. This is interpreted as signifying a compromise in the sense that the office of Mayor will be transferred to Baron Senge's hands a year or two hence.

The election for Mayor took place on the 22nd inst. That is to say, the City Assembly voted for three candidates whose names will be presented to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, and from among them he will nominate the Mayor. Out of the 50 members voting in the three ballots the following was the result:—Mr. Ozaki 43, Mr. Nakazawa 29, Mr. Nakajima 26. Mr. Ozaki, while not claiming by any means that his discharge of the duties of the office during the past five years had been free from error, expressed himself willing to undertake the duty again, but hinted very plainly that he might be obliged to vacate the post before the expiration of its full term, namely 6 years. The assistant officials (*joyaku*) have still to be elected, and their choice is likely to involve some friction.

We are glad to learn from the *Jiji Shimpō* that it is not radically opposed to a revision of the schedule of the Tokyo Railway fares, provided only that the Company's affairs be in the first place regulated and placed on a really economical footing. Would that were all! But alas, how are the mighty fallen! The *Jiji Shimpō* descends from the honourable position it has occupied for so many years and adopts the methods of a "three-penny lawyer." It says that the arguments of the *Japan Mail* may be set aside because the Editor is a shareholder in the Railway. This is a case of the old story that when all arguments fail, the only course left for an unscrupulous advocate is to attack his adversary's motives. If to be a shareholder disqualifies a man for discussing a subject, then it follows that the whole body of shareholders in any company are debarred from expressing their views and asserting their rights. It may surprise the *Jiji Shimpō* to learn that many foreigners are shareholders in the Tokyo Railway Company, and it will certainly astound these foreigners to find that the *Jiji Shimpō* substitutes an attack on motives for an answer to arguments. That course constitutes a reference to the lowest order of intelligence, and since the *Jiji Shimpō* appeals to that forum, neither the *Japan Mail* nor the foreigners who hold shares in the Company, will care to follow it. We speak with much regret. For many a year we have looked upon the *Jiji Shimpō* as a centre of light and leading in Tokyo journalism, but its writing in connexion with the Portsmouth Treaty three years ago and its present crusade

against the Tokyo Railway Company certainly do not constitute jewels in its journalistic crown.

The *Nippon* has a long paragraph on the subject of the Railway. It says that Mr. Ozaki, having been now re-elected Mayor, the Municipality is practically unanimous as to the necessity of revising the Tokyo Railway's schedule, and the question will soon enter the stage of practical politics. That may be true, for it must naturally seem unreasonable to the Tokyo aldermen that the streets should be used by a Company which contributes nothing to the Municipal treasury. Our readers doubtless remember that the Company does not begin to make any payment to the Municipality until the net profits of the Railway exceed 7 per cent. of the paid up capital. Therefore so long as the Company pays only 7 per cent. the City gets nothing.

## PROFESSOR I. SAKURAI'S JUBILEE.

Professor I. Sakurai reached his fiftieth year and at the same time completed 25 years of his professorate in 1907. His friends and former pupils made this event an occasion of public celebration, marking it in two ways, namely, first, by the special contribution and publication of papers embodying scientific work recently done by some of his former pupils, and, secondly, by raising a considerable sum to be used as a fund, in association with his name, for the encouragement of chemical research. Professor Sakurai worked for some time in the laboratory with Dr. Divers F.R.S., and, if we remember rightly, contributed valuable papers to the proceedings of the College of Science in cooperation with that distinguished chemist. He has done much excellent work in the field of original research, and in 1879 he was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London. This was at the early age of 21, and on his return to Japan in 1881 he received the appointment of Lecturer in Chemistry at the Tokyo University, becoming a Professor the next year at the remarkably early age of twenty-four. He had studied in England for 6 years, chiefly at University College, and at the end of his first year he carried off the gold medal in chemistry, together with prizes in physics and mineralogy, while in his second year he won the Clothworkers' Scholarship of £50 a year for two years. Two papers of his on the preparation of remarkable metallic compounds containing bivalent hydrocarbon radicals were published, while he was still a student, in the Journal of the Chemical Society of London, and abstracts of them were given at the meetings of the British Association held in Swansea in 1882. He is now Director of the College of Science in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and he certainly must be classed high among the most distinguished scholars of the era. The volume added to the Journal of the College of Science to commemorate his jubilee contains 18 papers, 2 of which are in German, the rest in English. They all deal with very abstruse themes, and as a whole they well illustrate the developments which the science of chemistry has undergone in Japanese hands.

A TELEGRAM from Pretoria states that General Botha, speaking in the Legislative Council, declared that Lord Milner's administration was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to the Transvaal. The distribution of the grant of three millions was the ugliest incident in the country's history.

## PROFESSOR TERRY.

On the 19th inst. the Professors and teachers in the Imperial University gave a banquet at the Shokubutsuen in Tokyo to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Professor Terry's birthday, and to express their gratitude and admiration for the services he has rendered during the past 20 years as teacher of American and English law. There were present at the banquet his Excellency Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, Dr. Hamao, President of the Imperial University, Mr. Kato, Ambassador to London, and about 140 men of repute in the world of science and letters. It appears that Professor Terry came to Japan in 1877, returned to America in 1884 and came back to Tokyo in 1894. The Minister of Education proposed Professor Terry's health in a brief speech, eulogising the value of the services he had rendered to Japan during his long connexion with the Imperial University. Mr. Terry, in replying, expressed profound gratitude for the honour done to him that evening, but he declared that he was altogether unworthy of such a distinction, and that he felt ashamed rather than gratified when he looked back to his comparatively useless career. He said that having now reached his 60th year, he was legally entitled to retire. But he had no intention of doing so. He hoped, on the contrary, by his labours in the future to atone in some degree for his defects in the past. His Excellency, Mr. Kato, who explained that he had benefited by Professor Terry's instruction in the Law College, called for three cheers for the guest of the evening; Dr. Hamao invited those present to pay a similar compliment to the Yale University, and Mr. Jay, Secretary of the United States Embassy, called for a lusty *banzai* for the Imperial University of Japan. Professor Terry was afterwards presented with a pair of gold screens and an oil painting of himself.

We owe Professor Terry an apology for having trusted a Japanese journal's report of what he said at the banquet given in his honour a few days ago. The banquet was, of course, not open to the public, and therefore the reports of his speech were necessarily hearsay. But as the words attributed to Professor Terry did him much credit, we had no hesitation in reproducing them.

## A GERMAN AND A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

The *Fiji Shimpō* translates an article from the *Novoe Vremya* based on a statement contained in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The Tokyo correspondent of the latter paper claims to have been informed by Marquis Katsura direct that, in effect, the foreign policy of the new Japanese Cabinet will be guided by the principle of deeds before words. Instead of wasting endless time in discussion, Japan will adopt more convincing methods. This applies especially to the countries adjoining her territories, namely, the United States, China and Russia. Such is the gist of the German newspaper - correspondent's story. The Russian journal in quoting it, declares complete incredulity, and asks whether any responsible statesmen would be likely to make such a declaration, but nevertheless the *Novoe Vremya* takes some trouble to expose the impracticability of a foreign policy which took for motto simply "I will it so." Such a Policy could not expect anything except the rejoinder

"I do not will it so." It must be obvious to the shallowest intelligence that the correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* was never entrusted with any such confidence by Marquis Katsura, nor with anything even remotely resembling it. A Prime Minister of a great Power who made the declaration put into Marquis Katsura's mouth by the *Vossische Zeitung* would be within measurable distance of a straight waistcoat. The sooner the Berlin journal changes its Tokyo correspondent the less liable will it be to look foolish in the eyes of the world. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that a paper of the standing of the *Vossische Zeitung* should have been induced to publish such silliness.

## THE NEW PENAL CODE.

The new penal code goes into operation from the 1st of next month, and the *Asahi* quotes Mr. Matsumuro, Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation, as saying that while undoubtedly the new body of law is better than the old, its application will present some difficulty. He lays special stress upon the provision that in passing sentence a judge is to be guided by the prisoner's general conduct. The Procurator-General remarks that a man's general conduct is a very difficult thing to ascertain; that in order to inquire into it sufficiently a considerable increase of the police staff will be necessary, and that trials are likely to be sensibly protracted. Mr. Matsumuro dwells further upon the new provision with regard to several offences charged against the same prisoner. Under the old code he was punished for the worst of these offences, but under the new his punishment will be cumulative, and there will of course be a corresponding latitude of sentence.

It appears to us that this jurist is somewhat meticulous in his ideas. The law does not require that tribunals of justice shall attempt the impossible. It does not call upon a judge to undertake an exact inquisition into the previous career of every prisoner. All that is necessary is to ascertain the general character assigned to him by popular report. That is invariably done in England, and it does not involve any of the inconveniences foreseen by Mr. Matsumuro.

## THE EASTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The Establishment Committee of this Company met on the 21st inst. at the official residence of the Minister of Finance. Marquis Katsura attended, and delivered a short address in which he urged the necessity of keeping always in view the fact that co-operation between Japanese and Koreans was the prime purpose of the Association—not co-operation merely between individuals but also co-operation between the two countries. The Committee then proceeded to business. Two bills were passed relating to details of procedure, and certain other bills were entrusted to a special committee. Of these latter bills the most important related to the capital of the Company. It provided that the Korean Government should put up 13,950 acres of upland and the same quantity of wet fields, and that this total of 27,900 acres should be valued at 3 million yen, thus representing 60,000 of the Company's 50 yen shares. The remaining 140,000 shares—the Company's total capital is fixed at 10 million yen—are to be offered for public subscription, with the exception of 200 shares the destination of which we

can not clearly trace. Shareholders must be either Korean or Japanese subjects, and the shares are to be offered for subscription from the 17th to the 27th of October. The President of the Company is to have a salary of 6,000 yen, the Vice-President 4,000 and the directors from 3,500 to 2,500.

## THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a long telegram from New York under date of the 21st inst., alleging that distinct proof has been obtained of a pecuniary connexion existing for several years back between Senator Foraker and the Standard Oil Company. This revelation comes from the side of Mr. Hearst, and is of course being largely utilised to the detriment of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The telegram says that an attempt was made to stigmatise as forgeries the documents produced to incriminate the Senator, and that for a moment his accusers found themselves treading in the footsteps of the notorious Piggot in the Parnell trial. But subsequent evidence completely rehabilitated the documents, and Senator Foraker has been obliged to admit their authenticity. It is not yet known what remedial step will be taken by Mr. Taft, who has for some time been on intimate terms with Senator Foraker, but although the Democrats will make the utmost out of the incident, the general impression seems to be that no serious injury will be done to the Republican cause. The methods of electioneering campaigners in the United States are proverbially so full of curious resource that we hesitate to place full credence in the above story, but we translate it from the *Nichi Nichi*'s columns because our contemporary's correspondent says that it has produced in New York the effect of a clap of thunder in a clear sky.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

Vice-Admiral Sakamoto has been appointed to represent Japan on the Committee, which is about to meet in London to enact regulations for the establishment of an international prize court. The fact that such a tribunal should be established was voted at the recent Hague Conference, but as the details required much consideration, it was resolved that the nine principal naval Powers of the world should send representatives to form a committee for the purpose of drawing up rules. Admiral Sakamoto remarks as an interesting fact that, whereas England in her interpretation of international law used to follow the policy most convenient for an insular power, namely, the policy of recognising that extensive rights belong to the navy, she has of late years modified that policy, and now shows herself willing to restrict naval rights in the interest of neutrals. On the other hand Germany, which used to take the Continental view of the question, has now adopted the insular view, and is disposed to claim maximum powers for her navy. Japan is entirely without prejudice, but her inclination is in the same direction as England's, and that may be said of the United States too. Thus the Conference is likely to elicit diverse views, which it will take some time to reconcile.

YESTERDAY, Sept. 18th, an Australian Subscription Mare of Autumn 1908 put up for auction by the Nippon Race Club with Messrs. Eyton & Pratt, was sold for yen 260.



## "THE KOKKA."

No. 291 of *The Kokka* has some beautiful reproductions of *ukiyo ye* pictures by Mononobu Hishikawa, taken from two screens in the possession of Mr. T. Hara of Yokohama, who is to be congratulated on the possession of such gems. The most interesting feature of the number, however, is a short sketch of the career of Shiba Kōkan, the pioneer of oil painting in Japan after the European school. Oil painting, if we use the term in its literal significance, dates back as far as the *Suiko* period, a very grey antiquity, as is proved by the decoration of the door-leaves and pedestal of the Tamamushi Shrine. But it was a special kind of oil painting, and the method seems to have been lost. At any rate, such work was not produced at any later date. Of course, when the Jesuits, the Franciscans and the Hollanders arrived in the 16th century, they brought their art with them, and that some of the Fathers were able artists is proved by a shockingly realistic picture, still preserved in Spain, showing the crucifixion on Martyrs' Mount, Nagasaki, in 1587. Considering that the Jesuits were in Japan with a virtually free hand from 1549 to 1612, and that during that interval of 63 years they visited and established churches and schools at nearly all the principal places in the Kwantō, the Kinai and Kyūshū, it may well be believed that they imparted the art of oil painting to the Japanese. Yet the name of only one artist is well remembered as having been associated with such work in that epoch, and as even of his works very few survive, it would appear that the ban under which everything foreign fell during the 200 years from the days of Hidetada to those of Yoshimune, extended to oil paintings, and that they went to the stake as did so many martyrs. But no sooner was the sentence of ostracism relaxed than Japanese painters turned in this direction once more, and pioneers of oil painting came upon the stage in the persons of Hiraga Kyūkei and Shiba-Kōkan (died 1818). The latter bequeathed to posterity some pictures of considerable merit, two of which are reproduced in the number of *The Kokka* now before us. They are essentially in the European style, and, in fact, they would be mistaken at the first glance for Dutch work. Even more interesting than his paintings, however, are his appreciations of Western art. "It is indeed ridiculous," he says in the *Kokan Kokai ki*, "that most of our people are disposed to regard Western paintings as a kind of *Uki-ye* (pictures in relief). As I have repeatedly remarked, a painting which is not a faithful copy of nature neither has beauty nor is worthy of the name. What I mean to say is this: be the subject what it may, a landscape, a bird, a bullock, a tree, a stone or an insect, it should be treated in a way so life-like that it is instinct with life and motion. Now this is beyond the possibility of any art save that of the West. Judged from this point of view, Japanese and Chinese paintings look very puerile, hardly deserving the name of art. Because people have been accustomed to such daub-like productions, whenever they see a master-painting of the West, they pass it by as a mere curiosity, or dub it an *uki-ye*, a misconception which betrays sheer ignorance." Again in the *Shunparō-hikki* he writes:—"The style of copying nature is exemplified in Dutch pictures. Unlike your native paintings, no unnecessary ado is made about strokes, their manner, their motives, or their force. In Occidental art objects are copied direct from nature; hence, before a landscape is treated one feels as if

one were placed in the midst of it." He then goes on to speak of "a wonderful apparatus called 'photograph' which gives a facsimile of the object, whatever it is," and he explains that "the five colours are never dissolved in glue or water, but in a special material made of tallow oil." It is somewhat crude talk, but considering that it came from the lips of a Japanese more than a hundred years ago, it shows alike remarkable courage and great insight. No wonder that he wrote somewhat vaguely about the photograph, considering that Wedgwood's paper in the *Journal* of the Royal Institution was only 19 years old when Shiba Kōkan died.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The *National Review* is nothing if not vigorous. It has attracted particular attention of late, in this part of the world, since it opened its columns to the Canadian Commissioner of Trade. In fact we may say it has shocked some people. But that is the way of the *National Review*, as those who read it often are aware. Possibly, therefore, on this ground the British public, while admiring the fearless and outspoken character of its criticisms, take them more calmly than a certain section of the Far Eastern world. Here is its editorial description of Mr. Winston Churchill—"The cynical adventurer at the Board of Trade who 'ratted' from the Unionist Party in the belief that he would better himself on the other side." Mr. Lloyd George is referred to as "the Welsh marauder at the Exchequer from whom better things were expected." Sir John Fisher is accused of devoting more of his zeal and talent "to the manipulating of the Press" than to the administration of the Navy. If he had reversed the process, remarks the critic, "we might sleep quietly in our beds. Unfortunately, he prostitutes his genius to the base business of destroying the objects of his personal animosity, chief of whom is Lord Charles Beresford," of whom, declares the writer, the First Sea Lord is "insanely jealous." All this is pretty severe, but we do not hear that any of these people have flown into tantrums over the matter.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, September 19.

The extreme sensitiveness of the Tokyo Stock Exchange to climatic influences was illustrated on Friday, when the forenoon session was rendered quite dull by rumours of a centre of depression off the east coast of China, which is a very far cry. In the afternoon session news that the Osaka Market was firm produced a wholesome effect, and prices were generally maintained with occasional appreciations. Such is the almost invariable rule, at present—a brisk day is followed by a dull, and then ensues a débâcle, which latter will probably be seen on the 19th. In the case of the Tokyo Railway, rumours of a rise of fare were circulated and the quotation rose one point.

Monday, September 21.

We ventured to predict in our report for the 18th inst. that the market on the 19th would follow the sequence which has of late become habitual, namely, a brisk day, a dull day and a day of débâcle. The 19th inst. was of the latter character, though on a small scale. Investors and speculators are so timid that a shower of rain alarms them. The 20th inst. was the con-

tinuation of the *higan* season, and the fact that it seemed likely to be ushered in by a storm of wind and rain depressed nearly all quotations. There does not seem to have been any other reason.

Tuesday, September 22.

Fine weather and news that the balance of trade had been favourable during the ten days ended the 20th instant, produced a buoyant feeling in the stock market on the 21st instant, and all shares, with the exception of those of the Tankō Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, appreciated fractionally. The Keihin Railway shares made a conspicuous leap of 390 points owing to a rumour that the Company had effected a foreign loan.

Wednesday, September 23.

There is nothing special to say about the market on Tuesday. A buoyant feeling seems to prevail, but every upward movement is checked by profit-taking sales. No reason for depression can be adduced, and it appears to be thought that a period of activity will set in to-morrow (to-day is a holiday). Our readers will perceive, however, that the market seems to be clinging to its habitual groove, a day of appreciation, a day of dulness and a day of depreciation.

Friday, September 25.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange clung to its habitual groove on Thursday. It moves now with clock-work regularity in a good day, a medium day and a bad day. Nearly everything fell on the 24th, especially the Kei-Hin Railway, which had taken an extraordinary leap upwards because of the discovery of a cave likely to attract worshippers, and which jumped down with equal alacrity when news came that the cave was to be closed by order of the Kanagawa Authorities. The wet weather and dullness in Osaka are said to have been contributory causes, but the prospect of a political surprise in America, and the news of the fall of copper in New York and London doubtless had greater effect. Many people had predicted that Thursday would witness the beginning of a revival. They were at least premature. Appended are the quotations for November delivery:—

Sept. 22nd. Sept. 24th.

Tankō Kisen .....	87.80	87.80	—	—
Tokyo Railway .....	57.90	57.05	—	.85
Kei-Hin Railway .....	70.20	67.05	—	2.70
Yusen Kaisha .....	78.05	77.80	—	.25
Tōyō Kisen .....	26.30	26.50	+	.20
Tokyo Gas .....	81.90	81.10	—	.80
Tokyo Dento .....	70.00	70.40	+	.40
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	81.40	80.70	—	.70
Tokyo Spinning .....	32.80	32.25	—	.55
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	84.75	84.20	—	.55
Beer .....	77.60	77.20	—	.40
Sugar .....	72.50	71.95	—	.55
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	—	—	—	—
Nippon Oil .....	—	—	—	—
Namboku .....	—	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	118.40	117.00	—	1.40

## SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

The Hokuyo Steamship Co's steamer *Chiga Maru*, while on her course in the neighbourhood of Sado island on Sept. 15th, broke the shaft of her propeller. She drifted into the entrance of Tsugaru Strait where a British steamer, which was passing, brought the Japanese ship to Hakodate on Sept. 18th.

Torpedo-boat No. 57 collided with a lighter laden with coal on the night of Sept. 20th in the neighbourhood of Hebi isle in Tokuyama harbour. The lighter was sunk and the torpedo-boat damaged slightly. The commanding officer and six bluejackets were thrown overboard by the impact, but all were saved. The torpedo-boat was on her way to Peppu in company with seven others.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 18.

The forecasts of the rice crop all through the country with the exception of Hokkaido are decidedly good. It was feared that the recent cold snap had injured the crop in the Kwanto region, but this apprehension is not verified by official reports. The amount of rice produced in Hokkaido is comparatively small. Still the fact that the yield there is expected to be 30 per cent below the average modifies in some degree the fairness of the general prospect. The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, quotes an anonymous authority, whom it calls an agricultural expert, as saying that the Government's estimate of a crop 20 per cent. above the average is probably exaggerated, and that 50 million *koku* will most likely prove to be nearer the real figure than 53 millions.

There is talk of forming a lead-pencil manufacturing company. The demand for this useful article has greatly developed, as is shown by the following figures of the last ten years' consumption:—

YEAR MEIJI.	Yen.
31 .....	132,056
32 .....	99,344
33 .....	242,274
34 .....	457,600
35 .....	405,000
36 .....	598,000
37 .....	699,000
38 .....	783,650
39 .....	760,390
40 .....	920,000

Nearly the whole of this demand is supplied from abroad, the pencils produced in Japan not representing more than some 80,000 *yen* yearly.

The conference of tramp steamer owners, held in Tokyo on the 16th inst., did not result in any agreement. The Tokyo representatives introduced a proposal for taking the charter value of the ships as a pooling basis, but the Osaka owners frankly advocated union for the purpose of raising freights. Both proposals had to be withdrawn, but the feeling of the meeting seemed to be in favour of the latter.

The *Jiji Shimpō* quotes Mr. Fukuhara, one of the largest shareholders of the Tokyo Railway Company, in the sense that he and others have always appreciated the fact that abuses exist in the management of the Company's affairs, but on the other hand they believe that the task of adjustment can be best achieved by the present directorate if sufficient time be allowed them for the purpose. The shareholders do not look for any exorbitant profit but can not possibly be content with the present state of affairs, and they consider that a reasonable increase of charges is inevitable. Mr. Fukuhara, however, does not seem to have much confidence in the ability of the present directors to effect a satisfactory reform. So far as we (*Japan Mail*) can judge, the trouble is simply one of sentiment. It is against the personnel of the directorate rather than against their methods that attacks are directed. Even critics like the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* admit the necessity of raising the fare but insist that it cannot be satisfactorily effected without a change of directors.

The Nippon Shosen Kaisha had a meeting on the 17th inst. in Tokyo and it proved a somewhat turbulent scene. The point to be determined was the manner of accounting for a sum of about 80,000 *yen*, which appears to have taken wings, but the meeting broke up without arriving at any conclusion.

Saturday, September 19.

Tokyo papers say that the prospect of an agreement between Mr. Ozaki Yukio and Baron Sengen has disappeared and that they will be active competitors for the office of Mayor.

Kobe, it appears, is to be the scene of no less than four reclamations. There is first that connected with the Government Harbour Works; secondly, a foreshore reclamation of 40,000 *tsubo* at Takahama by the Mitsui Bishi Warehouse Company; thirdly, one of 60,000 *tsubo* at Nagahama by the Mitsui, and fourthly, one at Hiogo by the Sumitomo family. Thus it will be seen that three of the greatest capitalists of Japan are competing in this work of reclamation.

The cotton spinners appear to have abandoned their idea of levying a fixed sum upon each bale of yarn sold at home in order to cheapen the yarns for export by 5 *yen* a bale. The accounts of their procedure are somewhat confusing, but we gather that they intend to continue their system of reduced production and to revert to premium-bearing sales. Statistics are adduced to prove that this latter device was eminently successful while it lasted.

Tokyo papers say that the *habutaye* market has at last recovered activity. Large orders have arrived from the United States, and although prices have not reached their old level, the outlook is now very hopeful.

The *Jiji Shimpō*'s latest assault upon the Tokyo Railway is a double-leaded accusation that the directors have spent 750,000 *yen* of the Company's funds in entertainments and bribes connected, first, with the municipalization question and, secondly, with the problem of raising fares. The *Jiji* guards itself by giving this as a report, but the accusation is couched in the plainest and most explicit terms, and embodies an emphatic assertion that, if the accounts of the Company are examined, the fraud will be at once detected. Considering the status of the *Jiji Shimpō* in the newspaper world of Japan, we do not see how these reiterated charges can be passed over in silence. Either the Railway Company is one of the most iniquitous and incompetent concerns that ever existed, or the *Jiji Shimpō* has been betrayed into almost unparalleled injustice. We think that the wisest course in the circumstances would be to appoint an investigation committee composed of the most trusted business men in Tokyo. It altogether passes our comprehension that such an enormous sum could be falsely entered in the accounts, but the *Jiji Shimpō* evidently has no difficulty in believing it.

Monday, September 21.

The Nagoya Electric Light Company, which has long been in the market seeking a foreign loan for obtaining hydro-electric power from the Nagara River, is said to be on the verge of completing the transaction through the agency of Mr. Finch. The sum involved to 1½ or 2 million *yen*, and the money is to be obtained in London, the interest being 6 per cent., and the Company receiving 90 *yen* per bond. The British capitalists offered 80 *yen* and the Nagoya folk stood out for 91, but a compromise is said to have been effected at 90. Perhaps the conclusion of this transaction will teach people in England that such a place as Nagoya exists. One or two years ago they were blandly ignorant on that subject.

On the 20th inst. there was opened in the town of Nagano a competitive exhibition for

products of Tokyo and the ten prefectures forming the Kwanto. Nagano is in Shinshu, one of the great silk-producing provinces. It is stated that 63 classes of products and manufactures are exhibited and that the exhibits number 68,000. The period of the Exhibition is not stated by Tokyo newspapers, but the expenses are put at 800,000 *yen*.

Mr. Wakao, one of the principal shareholders of the Tokyo Railway Company, has been interviewed by the *Jiji Shimpō*, and he expresses total disagreement with the statements made by that paper. The only possibility of effecting economies in the working of the Company is by diminishing the number of Directors or cutting down the salaries, and that would be about as effective as a drop of water on a burning rock. In the meeting held at the Hoshigaoka Restaurant some months ago, the leading shareholders urged upon the Directors the vital necessity of thoroughly adjusting the affairs of the Company before taking any further steps. The Directors replied that every possible adjustment had been already made. They were exceeding the Company's strength when they declared a dividend of 7 per cent., for in doing so no provision was made for the extensive renewals and replacements which were already becoming necessary. Mr. Wakao added that when he became a shareholder he reckoned on receiving a large dividend, but owing to Mr. Amenomiya's romantic and impractical idea of a uniform fare, which was not only unjust in principle but also wholly unsuited to a city of Tokyo's great dimensions, everything had been thrown into confusion. It was extravagant to suppose that the shareholders would sacrifice their property by leaving things in their present condition. They were quite confident that if once the truth were made known to the citizens of Tokyo, the public's sense of justice would declare in their favour. A full and accurate statement of the Company's affairs should be submitted to the proper authorities and to the public at large, and it was understood that the Directors were now engaged compiling such a statement.

Japanese papers publish a statement with reference to the trade between this country and Russia. They say that, according to the published returns, there is practically no trade, but close investigation shows that large quantities of Japanese goods find their way to Russia *via* England, France and Germany. The following list is given:—

	Yen.
Raw silk .....	12,244,000
Silk goods .....	4,817,000
Copper .....	15,875,000
Sulphur .....	1,250,000
Camphor .....	2,508,000
Peppermint .....	376,000
Kanten (sea weed) .....	264,000
White wax .....	116,000
Fish oil .....	3,316,000
Straw braid .....	5,340,000
Japanese paper .....	397,000
Pottery and porcelain .....	5,213,000
Lacquers .....	1,170,000
Figured matting .....	4,900,000
Miscellaneous .....	3,000,000

Total ..... 60,944,000

The only direct export trade from Japan to Russia is some 2 millions worth of raw silk which is sent by the Hara Firm every year. In giving the above list our Tokyo contemporaries add that there is evidently a large margin for direct export, but they do not explain how Japan would be benefited by such a change, and we fail for our own part to see what advantage

would be derived by transferring from French, German and English hands to Japanese a commerce which is so successful under existing conditions. After all, Japan's prime object is to find a market for her produce, through whatever channels it passes to reach that market.

The *Yorodan Choko* publishes the following list showing the *finale* of the great Hakodate fire of last year so far as the Insurance Companies are concerned:—

Name of Company.	Sum insured. yen.	Sum paid. yen.
Tokyo Kasai .....	1,014,247	952,330
Meiji Kasai .....	562,958	533,559
Nippon Kasai .....	502,291	469,748
Osaka Kasai .....	173,862	143,098
Kyodo Kasai .....	162,330	118,068
Naijai Kasai .....	156,560	147,655
Yamato Kasai .....	6,560	5,710
Yokohama Kasai .....	56,780	44,975
Nihon Ryokan .....	57,570	—
Nisshu Kasai .....	350,000	—

The above does not mean that the sums insured represent actual losses, for of course all the property insured was not destroyed. Our contemporary adds that a considerable part of the payments made by the Osaka Kasai-Kaisha never reached the hands of the insured persons, and that several of the intermediaries are now in prison. As for the Nisshu Kasai Company, it has simply gone out of existence without paying anything, yet its life insurance branch is still open.

Tuesday, September 22.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* has a long note about the bankruptcy of the Sugiura Firm in Vladivostok. We learn from it that the sum on account of which distraint took place was only 50,000 *roubles*, and that goods to that amount are in the store, while loans aggregating 250,000 *roubles* stand in the Firm's books against various Japanese clients scattered throughout Siberia. It is feared that the majority of these Japanese will share the fate of the Firm, and be obliged to put up their shutters. A great blow will thus be given to Japanese credit in that part of the world. The *Shogyo Shimpō* speaks also of a Japanese bank in Hakodate, but inasmuch as we can not clearly discover whether this institution is threatened with bankruptcy or has actually succumbed, we refrain from detailed reference.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a long note about the Oriental Glass Company. The gist of the matter is that it has been decided to take radical measures of reform in the way of reducing staff and cutting down salaries. There is no reason whatever why the enterprise itself should not prove altogether satisfactory if its conduct be placed on a more economical basis.

The 29 American merchants who are about to visit Japan in response to an invitation from five Japanese Chambers of Commerce are expected to arrive in this country by the 13th of October.

The *Jiji Shimpō* devotes a column and a half to attacking the statements made to its representative by Mr. Wakao, and published in its issue of the 20th inst. It would really seem from the writings of this leading journal that it regards anything like an increase of fares as a criminal offence. It is a novel doctrine that to ask fair pay for a fair service is an iniquity. Shall we be obliged to recognise that our old and much esteemed friend the *Jiji Shimpō* has become the Japanese leader of an extreme form of socialism, and that its office should be removed to the

Hibiya park? That would be a sad discovery.

Wednesday, September 23.

The *Jiji Shimpō* is apparently determined never to end its crusade against the Tokyo Railway. It now construes the statements which it elicited from one of the leading shareholders, Mr. Wakao, as an admission that the Company manages to pay a 7 per cent. dividend only by employing for that purpose a part of its construction funds. Our respected contemporary seems to have lost its arithmetical faculty altogether. If it would quietly sit down and consider what are the operating expenses per car-mile of the Tokyo Railway as compared with the corresponding figure for any other railway in the world, not omitting the railways of Japan, it would discover how little margin exists for its charges of extravagance and dishonesty. It is noticeable that not one Tokyo newspaper takes any notice of this interminable crusade of the *Jiji Shimpō*. The prevailing impression appears to be that the great journal's columns are being exploited by someone who desires to produce a slump in the Company's scrip. Meanwhile it is understood that the Company is busily engaged carrying out reforms and economies which were suspended more or less during the long period of waiting while the municipalization question was in abeyance. The necessity for these reforms arises chiefly from the fact that the Company is an amalgamation three of originally independent lines, and that consequently its organization as a single concern is not yet complete.

The *Nippon* justly notes that although disquieting views seem to be entertained in some quarters about the silk trade, the quantity actually exported this year has been in excess of the quantity exported in any previous year. The figures are:—

	Boxes.
From Jan. 1st to Aug. 31st ..1906	5,215,070
" " " " ..1907	5,514,976
" " " " ..1908	5,614,621

The only trouble has been that prices this year are lower than last year, and that consequently the silk has produced about 8 million *yen* less.

#### GENERAL MARQUIS NOZU.

We greatly regret to announce that Field-Marshal Marquis Nozu is said to be dangerously ill. He has been ailing for some time, and as he was unable to attend the Special Audience on the 18th instant, the Emperor anxiously inquired for him. The disease is said to have been diagnosed as cancer of the stomach, and a consultation of physicians will determine to-day whether an operation is advisable. The Field-Marshal is in his 68th year.

Very disquieting accounts are published about this distinguished officer's illness. Drs. Nagayo and Sato are said to be agreed that an operation would be useless, and that there is no hope of recovery.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the Field-Marshal summoned to his side his two sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the army and the other a student in the Military College. He handed to them the sword he had himself worn in his youth, and bade them go to the autumn manoeuvres and not return thence on any pretext whatever until the manoeuvres were concluded. Evidently the Marquis does not expect many more days of life.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The autumn manoeuvres this year are to be in the Kinai district, that is to say, in the Provinces of Setsu, Kawachi and Idzumi. We do not remember that these manoeuvres have been held on any previous occasion in the vicinity of Kyoto and Osaka. The troops engaged will be four Divisions, namely, the 4th, the 9th, the 11th and the 16th; which means that about 40,000 of all arms will take the field. In addition several special corps will take part, namely the Heavy Artillery Corps, three regiments; the Machine Gun Corps and the Telegraph and Balloon Corps. We observe, however, that a motor-car corps is not yet included. The march past at the conclusion of the manoeuvres will take place on the parade ground of the 53rd Regiment at Nara.

The actual field operations of the four Divisions and the special corps which are to take place in the Kinai district will extend from the 13th of October to the 16th. The Emperor is to leave the capital on the 11th, and will have his headquarters at Nara.

The remarks of American newspapers *vis à vis* the Presidential campaign are not only humorous but illuminating. Here are a few.

It is going to be a whirlwind campaign, but so far we've had more wind than whirl.—*Houston Chronicle*.

If all the campaign lies are to be spiked, the nail industry should be looking up.—*Atlanta Journal*.

We can never be fully convinced that Governor Hughes is a good man until New York repudiates him.—*Charleston News*.

"Can you tell the Whole Truth?" is a new article by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg. Why, Professor, this is campaign year.—*Columbia State*.

The Supreme Court of Peru has released the political prisoners of that country. Must be going to have an election down there.—*I dianapolis News*.

Capt. T. S. Baldwin, of New York, says aeronauts often make the mistake of leaving the mouth of the gas-bag open. We have noticed that many politicians make this same mistake.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

We ventured to predict some time ago that, judging from the history of Japanese commerce during the second half of the Tokugawa régime, and, considering the conditions now existing in Japan, the old tendency to form guilds and trusts was not unlikely to attain considerable dimensions. Events are proving the correctness of that conjecture. Within the past year the public has seen unions of cotton spinners, of sugar refiners, of oil producers, of shipping companies and of flour manufacturers. Now the list has to be supplemented by unions of artificial fertilizer companies and mine-owners. Neither of these two latter projects has yet become an accomplished fact, and, so far as mines are concerned, there will probably be many obstacles. But the general disposition is plain enough.

Affairs relating to Court festivals in Japan have now been brought under the purview of law and regulation, and the code is published in the *Official Gazette*. These festivals are national holidays. They have hitherto been 8 in number, and so far as we can gather, they will in future be 13. That means five additional national holidays. The minor Court festivals number 8, according to these new regulations, but the minor festivals are not national holidays. From the details given in the *Official Gazette* we gather that the tendency is to revert to ancient customs in these matters.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a long article about the Oriental Glass Company which,



on a moderate estimate, consists, we should imagine, of nine masses of error for every one grain of truth. One of two things is certain, namely, either that newspaper comments must be treated with absolute indifference, or that no novel enterprise can be conducted in Japan. Neither alternative is very agreeable, but we apprehend that the former is the more likely to be adopted. The Oriental Glass Company appears not to have achieved success so far, but many an enterprise which stumbles on the threshold walks firmly enough afterwards.

It will be remembered that a few days ago telegrams were received from New York and San Francisco to the effect that two Japanese schooners had been captured by an American warship of the Preventive Service in the neighbourhood of the Aleutian Islands. Their crews were said to number 40 men, and it was added that distinct proof had been found of an act of poaching within territorial waters. Tokyo journals now state, apparently on the authority of the Foreign Office, that this story is probably a *richaniffé* of the previous seizure of two Japanese schooners, namely, the *Kinsei Maru* and the *Seikai Maru*, which was reported some time ago. The idea is that the recent telegrams are based not on a new incident but on the results of the preliminary inquiry into the case of the above-named schooners.

The foreign trade for the ten days ended the 20th showed a favourable balance of 1,609,000 yen, namely:—

	Yen.
Exports.....	9,027,000
Imports.....	7,418,000
Excess of Exports .....	1,609,000

The figures for January 1st to Sept. 20th are:—

	Yen.	Diminution compared with same period of 1907.
Exports.....	257,998,000	—47,648,000
Imports .....	340,714,000	—22,789,000
Excess of Imports...	82,716,000	
Diminution in bulk of trade.....	70,437,000	

There has just been held in Tokyo a meeting of Principals of Higher Girls' Schools throughout Japan. It was addressed by Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education. His Excellency spoke in a regretful strain of a tendency lately observable among the rising generation of girls to fall into habits of extravagance, and even to depart somewhat from the highest moral standards. The maintenance of *bushido* in Japan had been largely due to the exertions of women, and nothing could be more regrettable than that they should cease to act this important part in moulding the national character. The objects of female education should be to make good wives and good mothers. Beyond that it was not necessary to look. There might be some women who wished to carry their studies to a more extended point. Due provision should be made for that, but never without full regard to the two cardinal objects mentioned above. This was of special importance in a country like Japan, where the family is the basis of the national polity.

The Vladivostok correspondent of the *Shogyo Shimpō* writes in a pitiful strain about the condition of his fellow countrymen, numbering 3,000, who are at present settled in that town. He says that they receive less consideration than even the Koreans do, and

that the latter subject them to no small ill-treatment with impunity. Of course a great deal of this is due to the comparative poverty of the Japanese, and to the hand-to-mouth lives they lead. But our contemporary's correspondent lays the major part of the blame on the shoulders of the Japanese Consul, whom he describes as "a senile infant," a name given to him by Russian officials. The correspondent says that the Consul seems to have a constitutional dread of asserting himself in any way or exercising the powers attached to his office. Instances of incompetence are adduced, and altogether a scathing indictment is formulated against the Consul.

The Governor General of Kiaochow is now on a visit to Tokyo. Baron Goto is quoted as saying that while he was at the head of the Civil Government Department of Formosa, he often desired to pay a visit to Kiaochow, as he felt that there must be much to learn from the administrative methods pursued by German officials in that colony and its hinterland. He had been prevented, however, from carrying out this purpose, and he is much pleased at the present visit of the Governor-General to Tokyo, as it will furnish to the Japanese much valuable information. The visit has no political significance whatsoever. It is understood to be merely the result of an invitation from the German Ambassador in Tokyo.

Marquis Inouye's condition continues to improve daily. He is now considered to be out of danger, and the Tokyo newspapers have ceased to publish bulletins.

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing that Marquis Inouye has almost completely recovered. He is still suffering from some weakness, which is natural after such an illness, but the thoroughness of his recovery has exceeded all expectations.

There are three centres of depression on the adjacent continent and in the China Sea, but although they cause an unsettled state of weather in Japan, none of them seems at present likely to invade these Islands.

Mr. Carl O'Laughlin, the American correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*, writes an interesting piece of news, which, however, would be more credible were he not the sole depository of it. The news is that President Roosevelt will probably visit Japan after his shooting expedition in South Africa. The President's plans, according to this correspondent, are to leave New York on the 6th of March by one of the German Hamburg-American liners, and at Hamburg to take passage in another German steamer which will carry him to Mombasa. Thence he will start on his shooting tour, and after it is over he will respond to an invitation received from the Chamber of Commerce of Manila. This will bring him within easy reach of Japan, which country he has long wished to visit. Mr. O'Laughlin does not attempt to indicate the date of the President's arrival in Japan, but he speaks of the South African shooting excursion as lasting for two years, so that the second stage of the programme is still more or less in the clouds.

The London correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, Mr. Philips, writes that the tide of radicalism is certainly ebbing in England and that the next session of Parliament will be a crucial time for the Cabinet. In fact this correspondent, who doubtless represents the views of those surrounding him, believes that the Asquith Ministry will soon go out of power and that it will be

succeeded by a Conservative Cabinet under the leadership of Lord Lansdowne. He admits that it is somewhat hasty at this stage to speculate about the personality of the new Prime Minister, but he considers that the choice lies between Balfour and Lansdowne and that the state of the former's health will induce him to cede the power to the latter.

It is stated that after receiving the American Battleship Fleet, which is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 17th of October, the various Japanese squadrons will assemble for the purpose of naval manoeuvres. These manoeuvres will commence on the 25th of October and terminate on the 18th of November; that is to say, they will end at the very time of the march past of the troops at Nara after the military manoeuvres. There will then be an Imperial inspection of the Fleet. It is expected to take place in Kobe Bay, and it will be even a more brilliant spectacle than was the parade of warships in Tokyo Bay after the conclusion of peace.

An excellent sample of the methods pursued by the "war-makers" in the United States is furnished by the notoriety-hunter Hobson. In a speech at the Democratic Convention this swollen-headed hero declared: "In my presence a few weeks ago the President of the United States said there was the greatest probability of war with Japan." This statement was of course promptly and authoritatively denied. The sole ground for Hobson's mischievous misrepresentation appears to have been Mr. Roosevelt's Newport speech, in which the President said:—"It is very possible that we shall have to exercise a continually greater supervision, a continually greater exercise of the right of rejection among immigrants that come hither, and shall, it may be, take an attitude that will tend at first to provoke friction. \* \* \* It is absolutely necessary that if we claim for ourselves the right to those who shall come here, we shall be in trim to uphold that right if any power challenges it, and if it cannot be upheld by words, it cannot be upheld by a coast-defence navy."

#### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew of the British Army, who recently arrived in Tokyo, proceeded to the Palace in company with Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Ambassador, where they had audience of the Emperor and Empress. At the same time, Prince Maharajah of Sikkim, India, was also received by their Majesties. The prince graduated from Oxford University this spring. He recently arrived in Japan on his way home.

Prince Chira, third son of the King of Siam has arrived in Tokyo on his way home from Europe. The Emperor will receive him in audience in the near future.

Sept. 21st being the natal anniversary of the King of Siam, the Emperor sent a congratulatory telegram to the Royal Court, and at the same time sent Mr. Niwa, a chamberlain, to the Siamese Legation.

The Emperor will on Nov. 3rd decorate Prince Teruhisa Kita Shirakawa, a student of the Etajima Naval College, with the Grand Cordon of Paulownia.

At noon on Sept. 21st, the Emperor gave a tiffin at the Chigusa Hall in the Palace, to high naval officers of the Staff Office and various Naval Stations who are now in Tokyo in connexion with the special conference. Princes Higashi-Fushimi and Takeda were present on the occasion.

The Crown Princess returned from Tonosawa on Sept. 22nd arriving at Ueyeno at 3:55 p.m.

## TRADAL DEPRESSION.

A VERY interesting article in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* deals with a question which has of late attracted much attention and caused much anxiety, namely, the crisis in the import trade of Tientsin. We extract a portion of the article:—

To get at the true state of affairs, let us hark back to the origin of the direct import trade with Tientsin. It began roughly speaking about 12 years ago, and was pioneered by one or two German firms, who were prepared to take risks. They took them—and all went well for a time. We may assume—in fact, statistics will prove—that in the early stages the business was conducted on moderate lines, and was therefore successful, as it had every right to be. This state of things continued until the Boxer troubles, and after a temporary set-back to trade, an era of prosperity set in, which lasted until a couple of years ago.

The Boxer troubles unfortunately brought in their wake other troubles, and China had to suffer, politically and commercially, from too much attention being paid to her. Tientsin began to boom. The place trebled in size in a couple of years or so. New firms, Chinese and foreign, sprang up like mushrooms, and most of them followed the line of least resistance—viz: the import trade. This is the point where the situation might have been saved—but what happened? The new foreign firms with little or no capital did a large business with Chinese firms with less, and the comical part of it was that the former were giving the latter credit! Fortunately, or perhaps we should say now unfortunately, the country was in a prosperous state, and the Chinese met their engagements faithfully. This enabled the two months' credit system to get a firm foot-hold. The other foreign firms too of better standing, who had hitherto held aloof from the direct import trade, thought it time that they should take a hand, in what appeared to be a prosperous, if a little risky, game. In the meantime Chinese firms were scattering their orders broad-cast, and would give an order in much the same spirit as a foreigner stands a drink. Naturally those firms who had started the direct import trade did not see why they should be "out of it." Their Chinese dealers had treated them well enough up to date and they would stand by them—and they did. All this led up to the most reckless overtrading, with the inevitable result that the markets eventually became glutted with stocks and prices came down with a run. This was the beginning of the end. The so-called credit system came to mean that the Chinese could only pay their bills that were due by selling cargo of which the bills were not due, and thus keeping the ball rolling, to use almost their own expression. In most foreign countries this sort of thing goes by a very different name from "credit system."

While the foreign firms kept the native firms supplied with cargo, this system was well and good, and it is difficult to say how long it might have gone on, when a bomb, metaphorically speaking, was thrown in the mercantile camp. In other words, the Banks made their first public appearance on the scene in the shape of an ultimatum to the effect that after a certain date the conditions of Trust Receipts would be strictly enforced. This came as a surprise, no doubt, to those few firms who never had evaded the conditions of Trust Receipts, but of course they had to suffer for the overtrading of their neighbours, due to the assistance of the Banks. The natural question to ask is—what had the Banks been doing all this time? The answer is not so easy. I have referred previously to a time when the situation might have been saved. I say without hesitation that the Banks could have saved it then, if they had insisted on the conditions of their Trust Receipts being carried out at that time. Instead of that they gave credit, in the shape of cargo, to any firm, however small, and to a far greater extent than the capital (if any) of such firms warranted.

It will be seen that the above is a tolerably accurate account of what has occurred at Yokohama also, happily, however, on a smaller scale, and with the essential difference, we believe, that the great British firms have never departed from their healthy rule of not allowing goods to be taken from their godowns unless payment was made. The story has one phase which deserves comment: it furnishes an object lesson as to the disadvantages of so-called "direct trade." Every reasonable man recognises that the

ambition of the Japanese to get into their own hands the conduct of their foreign trade is quite natural, and that the same ambition would be felt by any European people in the circumstances, supposing sentiment to be the dominant factor. But when the practical side of the problem is considered, we are immediately struck by the fact that the local foreign agent does the business far more favourably for the Japanese than the Japanese could do it for themselves. It is a unique advantage for Japan to have at her doors a community of experienced foreign merchants who, not only by their mutual competition insure to their Japanese clients the best possible terms, but also finance the whole trade. It is not possible to say accurately what sum of capital is needed by these foreign middlemen to finance the trade, but the total must run into tens of millions, and where the money would come from were the middleman eliminated, it is difficult to imagine. Japan's friends hope to see co-operative companies formed to develop her material resources, but, after all, a colossal co-operative union already exists in the shape of the foreign mercantile communities and their Japanese *entourage*. It is not, however, a union on strictly even terms, or on anything like even terms, for the foreign partner puts up all the capital, and, in the export trade at any rate, takes all the risks.

## ARMAMENTS AND HYPOCRISY.

THE *Japan Herald*, while clearly fluttered by our drawing attention to the real purport and aim of its article on "Peace," makes no attempt to deal with facts or to rebut our conclusions,—our conclusions, not those it perversely attributes to us—but endeavours to obscure the real issue by methods which we shall presently expose.

Meanwhile, as it calls in question the logic of our conclusions, we will, stripping them of the misleading sophistries in which the *Herald* would have them wrapped, restate them with such simplicity that he who runs may read—

- (1) Germany is already the second naval Power (*vide Herald's* figures);
- (2) Germany is continuing to increase her navy (the *Japan Herald* says "may" claim, but means "does" claim, though reluctant to say so);
- (3) Therefore this increased navy must be intended either for protection against, or for attacking, the only superior naval Power, Great Britain.

(4) Again, since this increased navy can not be effective either for defensive or for offensive purposes unless it be at least as strong as that of Britain,

- (5) Therefore the German "claim" for an increased navy amounts to an "idea of rivalry with Great Britain."

In view of the facts underlying the present Naval situation in European waters—facts which it is the policy of our contemporary to keep from the public ken as far as possible, and whose existence it much prefers to

ignore, we say categorically that to talk of Germany's as a "comparatively small" navy is rank hypocrisy. To say that Germany may claim what she is fast getting, by every means in her power, is rank hypocrisy. For a German newspaper in these circumstances to bewail with unctuous affectation of innocence the present enormous expenditure on armaments is rank hypocrisy. We would advise our contemporary, when next it essays to discourse on "Peace" and the burden of armaments, to leave Germany and the rapid growth of her navy out of its article altogether. The result may (if our contemporary at the same time attaches value to accuracy) be a little more convincing than either of its previous efforts.

To show that our conclusions, so unpalatable to the German apologist, are somewhat widely shared, we quote from one of the most staid and reliable of English organs, the *Spectator*:—

"The capital evil of the present (naval) situation is that we are engaged in a competition for the command of the sea, which is not only ruinous from the economic point of view, but is fraught with very great temptations and provocations to an outbreak of hostilities. While that competition lasts there is always the danger that the German Government may hold that a point has been reached where they are so nearly equal to us in maritime force in the North Sea that it is worth their while to run the risk of putting the matter to the test.....The only way to prevent war is to prevent the competition reaching the danger-point where Germany may suddenly be tempted to cry: "Now or never!"

Here also for the edification of our contemporary is something from the antipodes, as it were, of British political opinion, the *Clarion*. A Socialistic organ can hardly be suspected of ultra-Imperialistic or jingoistic tendencies, yet this is what Mr. ROBERT BATHFORD says:—

"I do not believe that any person can accuse Great Britain of provocative action. If there is any menace it comes wholly from Germany. All the threats are German threats. No British politician wants war with Germany. Every sane man in this kingdom knows that for us to attack Germany would be an act of criminal lunacy. Germany has nothing that we want.....If the danger exists it comes from Germany.....It is not mere words, it is acts, that have convinced us. Germany has increased, and is increasing, her fleet. Germany has made, and is still making, the fullest preparations for the embarkation of an army. These are facts. Now, against whom can these preparations be directed? The Germans are not going to invade France by sea; they are not going to invade Russia by sea. And the arrangements are of a nature only suitable to attack upon a near coast."

Speaking of this passage a leading London review remarks, "strong common-sense." We commend it to our contemporary's frank consideration.

A word as to our contemporary's methods, as displayed in the leading article in its issue of the 19th inst. They may be described briefly as a combination of misrepresentation and effrontery: We will bear out the correctness of this description by a few examples. (1) In our article of the 17th occur the words "For Germany.....such a navy (*i.e.* a navy of indisputable supremacy like that of Britain) would be a luxury and a needless gratification of ambition." The writer of the article in the *Herald* of the 19th inst. represents us as saying "a navy is to her (Germany) a luxury, etc." That is a very unjust and flagrant misrepresentation. (2) We remark—

ed that "the average man would ask, 'if Great Britain was really possessed with these bloodthirsty intentions, why did she not carry them out years ago.'" The *Japan Herald* represents us as declaring that Great Britain has these intentions—twisting a supposition of ours which bears, in its context, a quite opposite signification, into what it falsely describes as one of our conclusions. (3) The writer of the article credits us with having "created two beautiful pictures—Great Britain waiting to spring at the throat of Germany, and Germany waiting to take similar action." Here are our words—

"England, in short, (such is the idea he—the German apologist in the *Japan Herald*—would have you—the reader—believe) waits only an opportunity to spring at the throat of the Fatherland."

In other words, an innuendo implied in his own first article is contorted into a statement alleged to be made by us.

(4) The writer in the *Herald* makes reference to the Russo-Japanese War. We declared the British Navy to be recognized as an instrument of defence, a preserver of the peace.

"What was it doing," asks our contemporary "then (at the time of the recent war) that the guarantee it gives should be broken? There were whispers that Japan would not have undertaken the war without the surety given by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

Though we made no mention of, or reference to, that war or that Alliance, and though our remarks dealt essentially with the naval situation in North-Western Europe, yet the writer in the *Herald* has the assurance to say that "the writer in the *Mail* has conclusively proved" the fact of British support for Japan in certain eventualities "to be incorrect."

On the contrary, we maintain that it is perfectly correct. The British Navy, as a prime factor of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, did afford Japan that surety. It did have the effect—a most important effect—of confining the war to the Far East; it did prevent the possibility of a general, an European, conflagration; it stood between Japan and such a selfish and insincere coalition as that which in 1895 robbed her of the fruits of victory. No one expects the British navy to achieve the impossible—to invade Siberia, check a raid on the North-West frontier of India, or prevent the ambuscading of German soldiers by the Hereros of South West Africa; nor does its inability to perform any one or all of these feats impugn its supremacy, or the general truth of our statement as to its peace-preserving potentialities.

To leave these misrepresentations, these petty subterfuges, with which our contemporary has made so free, and to come to the point—How is the amazing naval activity of Germany to be explained away?

The *Japan Herald's* mode of procedure is to belittle that activity in every way. It calls the German navy "a comparatively small one;" it says "an additional battleship" is being laid down instead of four or five; it speaks of the present rapid increase of the German navy as something which that Power may find it necessary to "claim."

Thus, ostrich-like, it hopes that the rest of the world will be put off the scent and German ambitions be realized without attracting an uncomfortable amount of attention. This method may give satisfaction to every true son of the Fatherland, but for the rest it can take in only the ignorant. It is clear that the *Japan Herald* has no very high opinion of the intelligence of its readers, still for their sakes we would ask it to answer one question. There are sundry small and comparatively weak States, not a great distance from the German frontier, which, in the belief of many people, stand in much the same position towards Germany as NABOTH's vineyard did towards AHAH. Will the writer in the *Japan Herald* undertake to say that the gigantic naval preparations of Germany are entirely unconnected with certain contingencies which may arise in connection with these States?

Finally, our contemporary sets much store by the fact that its apology for Germany's very big share in the expenditure on armaments was set—beautifully and innocently—in the midst of an article on "peace." Peace is all very well, but there are times when peace is impossible, and the grim alternative has to be considered. Mr Asquith has been talking of peace, says our contemporary. Quite so—to the Peace Congress. What is his reply to recent German naval activity (our pacific contemporary has evidently forgotten recent telegrams)? His reply is (and none will deny its efficacy) a Supplementary Vote for £50,000,000 to build *Dreadnoughts* and *Invincibles*.

#### THE EXPLORATION OF AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.

There is a wonderful island in the Northern Sea. Although once upon a time it was much talked about, not one of the many adventurers who had sailed for this island at the risk of their lives, with the intention of discovering its mysteries, ever succeeded in accomplishing his purpose on account of some mysterious cause.

It is said that not only are there found curious animals living on the island, one of whose skins might cost several hundred yen, but the island itself is very rich in natural products. Among the ardent adventurers that had been taking great interest in it was a certain Hakodate gentleman, who, desirous of exploring this treasure island, set out for that purpose with some kindred spirits last January. Nothing has, however, been heard of them since, which seems to indicate that the island is indeed a real "wonderland."

Prior to this, however, Mr. Rinta Midzushima of Hakodate, formerly a lawyer in Nemuro and well-known as an intrepid fisher, had learnt from a certain foreign fishing steamer that at a point 150 knots N.W. from the coast of Tamurao (belonging to Russia), there is a small uninhabited island which is not marked even in the "Boundary Maps," and whose coasts abound in seals and other valuable sea-animals. On this, his passion for enterprise became quite uncontrollable, so, equipping a sailing vessel, he invited any who might wish to try their luck to join him.

The expedition, whose members consisted of five muscular *Ainos* then living on Chishima; a daring fellow from the mainland, Yuzaburo Yamagata, nephew of Mr. Midzushima, and Mr. Midzushima himself, with another man, left Hakodate one cold day in August 1906 for the island, where they soon landed in safety.

In June of the following year, Mr. Midzushima, returning to Hakodate, purchased the steamer *Teshio Maru* and again sailed for

the island to fetch the party, whose very existence was now uncertain. On approaching the island, the first thing they did was to fire guns loaded with blank cartridges as a signal, while sailing about off shore. Presently, to their joy, they heard the answering signal of a gun from the northern extremity of the island, which gave them at least the assurance that some one there was alive. On landing, however, they found that three of the *Ainos* had died and the rest were in a half-dead condition. Mr. Midzushima discovered then, for the first time, how imperfect their preparations and arrangements had been, but found that despite their hardships they had already collected more than sixty bear and leopard skins.

According to a man who wintered on the island, the same was surprised to find, in February last, the prints of some shoes upon the frozen snow of the island, which was known to be uninhabited. With great caution, therefore, they followed the tracks, to discover three Russians with a sledge pulled by dogs. He learnt from them that every winter they come from Russian territory over the hard, frozen pack-ice for the purpose of hunting secretly, the yield being immense.

Mr. Mizushima, who had had practical experience of what was told by those Russians, decided to return to Hakodate for a time and prepare for a second expedition to the island. It is roughly estimated that the amount of profit obtainable in a single year on the island by one person (says the Japanese contemporary from which the above is taken) would be at least 5,000 yen.

#### SILK GOODS FOR EXPORT.

The Department of Finance has issued a notification to the Tax Bureau and the various Customs offices regarding the control of silk woven goods for export:—

I.—Information with regard to the various transactions of *habutae* and other silk woven goods, which has been given to the Tax Bureau may be exempted on certain conditions specified by the tax authorities.

II.—Those obtaining permission as above must make an entry in their books describing the details of the silk goods, quality, price, where the staple was manufactured, and the place from which it was consigned. Otherwise the exemption shall be cancelled.

III.—The silk goods traders' guild must pay close attention to all their transactions in order to avoid dishonest practices and must induce dealers not to include goods to be used at home with those exempted from the tax.

IV.—The *habutae* business will be subject to the following regulations:—(1) Every three months the business done during that period, including the stock, quantity, and price should be reported to the Tax Bureau not later than the 10th day of the following month. (2) On silk which is not to be exported, the tax must be paid before changing hands. (3) For silk which is to be kept in stock for re-manufacture or is to be transferred to another open port for export, information must be made to the Tax Bureau whenever the case occurs. No information, however, is necessary for silk removed to another place for detail work.

V.—Silk woven goods excluding *habutae* are to be subject to the following provisions: (1) Transactions done during each month, stock, quality, and price must be reported to the Tax Bureau at the end of every month not later than the 5th day of the following month. (2) For goods to be exported application for exempting the tax must be lodged at the Tax Bureau not later than the 5th day of the following month; the petition must contain details as to the destination, quality, quantity, price, etc., of the goods. (3) When the silk is to be removed to another place for detail work information must be given to the bureau prior to the removal in order to obtain consent from the Tax authorities. (4) For goods received during a month from the provinces for the purpose of exporting, the details regarding the quality, quantity, price, etc., must be reported to the Tax Bureau not later than the 5th day of the following month.



## THE SECRET CAUSES OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

## JAPAN A DANGEROUS AND WARLIKE ENEMY.

"Even if we should defeat Japan on the mainland (in Korea and Manchuria) we could not destroy her, nor obtain decisive results, without carrying the war into her territory. That, of course, would not be impossible, but to invade a country where there is a warlike population of forty-seven millions, and where even the women participate in wars of national defence, would be a serious undertaking, even for a Power as mighty as Russia. And if we do not destroy Japan utterly—if we do not deprive her of the right and the power to maintain a navy—she will wait until we are engaged in war in the West, and will then avail herself of the opportunity to attack us, either alone, or in coöperation with our Western enemies.

"It must not be forgotten that Japan can not only put quickly into the field, in Korea or Manchuria, a well organized and well trained army of from 150,000 to 180,000 men, but can do this without drawing at all heavily upon her population. If we take the German ratio of regular troops to population, namely, one per cent, we shall see that Japan, with her forty-seven millions of people, can maintain a force of 400,000 soldiers in time of peace, and 1,000,000 in time of war. And we must bear in mind the fact that, even if we reduce this estimate by two thirds, Japan, in a comparatively short time, will be able to oppose us in Korea, and march into Manchuria, with a regular army of from 300,000 to 350,000 men. If we make it our aim to annex Manchuria, we shall be compelled to increase our military strength to such an extent that, with our Far Eastern force alone, we can withstand the Japanese attack in the annexed territory."

From the above lines it will be seen how seriously the War Department regarded such an antagonist as Japan, and how much anxiety it felt concerning possible complications with that Power on account of Korea. At the time when this report was presented, and later, in November, the negotiations that Admiral Alexieff was carrying on with Japan not only made no progress, but became more critical, the Admiral still believing that to show a yielding disposition would only make matters worse.

## INSIGNIFICANCE OF RUSSIA'S EASTERN INTERESTS.

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed will of the Emperor that all necessary measures should be taken to avoid war, and not expecting favourable results from Alexieff's negotiations, I presented to His Majesty, on the 26th of November, 1903 (December 9th, N. S.) a second report on the Manchurian question, in which I proposed that we return Port Arthur and the province of Kwang-tung to China, securing, in lieu thereof, certain special rights in the northern part of Manchuria. In substance, this proposition was that we admit the untimeliness of our attempt to get an outlet on the Pacific and abandon it altogether. The sacrifice might seem a grievous one to make, but I showed the necessity for it by presenting two important considerations. In the first place, by surrendering Port Arthur (which had been taken away from the Japanese) and by giving up southern Manchuria (with the Yalu enterprise), we should escape the danger of a rupture with Japan and

China. In the second place, we should avoid the possibility of internal disturbances in European Russia. A war with Japan would be extremely unpopular, and would increase the feeling of dissatisfaction with the ruling authorities. My report was, in part, as follows:

"The economic interests of Russia in the Far East are extremely insignificant. We have as yet, thank God, no over-production in manufactures, because even our domestic markets are not yet glutted. There may be some export of articles from our factories and foundries, but it is largely due to artificial encouragement, and will cease—or nearly cease—when such encouragement is withheld. Russia, therefore, has not yet grown up to the melancholy necessity of waging war in order to get markets for her products. As for our other interests in the Far East, the success or failure of a few coal or timber enterprises in Manchuria and Korea is not a matter of sufficient importance to make it worth while for Russia to run the risk of war on their account.

"The railway lines that we have built through Manchuria do not change the situation, and the hope that these lines will have world-wide importance, as avenues of international commerce, is not likely, in the near future, to be realized. Travellers, the mails, tea, and possibly some other merchandise, will go over them, but the great masses of heavy international freight which, alone, can give world-wide importance to a railway, will go by sea, simply because they cannot bear railway charges. Such is not the case, however, with local freight to supply local needs. This the roads—and especially the southern branch—will carry more and more, deriving from it most of their revenue, and, at the same time, stimulating the growth of the country, and, in southern Manchuria particularly, benefiting the Chinese population. But if we do not take special measures to direct even local freight to Dalny, that port is likely to suffer from the competition of Yinkow (New Chwang). Port Arthur has no value for Russia as the defence terminus of a railway, unless that railway is part of an international transit route. The southern branch of the Eastern Chinese road has only—or chiefly—local importance, and, from an economic point of view, Russia does not need to protect it by means so costly as the fortifications of Port Arthur, a fleet of warships, and a garrison of 30,000 soldiers.

"It thus appears that the retention of a position of an aggressive character in Kwang-tung is no more supported by economic than it is by political and military considerations. What, then, are the aims that may involve us in war with Japan and China? Are such aims important enough to justify the great sacrifices that war will demand? The Russian people are powerful, and their faith in Divine Providence, as well as their devotion to their Tsar and their country, is unshaken. We may trust, therefore, that if Russia is destined to undergo the trial of war at the beginning of the twentieth century, she will come out of it with victory and glory. But she will have to make terrible sacrifices—sacrifices that may long retard the natural growth of the Empire.

"In the wars that we waged in the early years of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, the enemy invaded our territory, and we fought for the existence of Russia—marched forth in defence of our country and died for faith, Tsar and Fatherland. If, in the early years of the twentieth century, war breaks out as the result of

controverted questions arising in the Far East, the Russian people and the Russian army will execute the will of their Monarch with as much devotion and self-sacrifice as ever, and will give up their lives and their property for the sake of attaining complete victory; but they will have no intelligent comprehension of the objects for which the war is waged. For that reason there will be no such exaltation of spirit—no such outburst of patriotism—as that which accompanied the wars that we fought either in self-defence or for objects dear to the hearts of the people.

"We are now living through a critical period. Internal enemies, aiming at the destruction of the dearest and most sacred foundations of our life, are invading even the ranks of our army. Large groups of the population have become dissatisfied, or mentally unsettled, and disorders of various sorts—mostly created by a revolutionary propaganda—are increasing in frequency. Cases in which troops have to be called out to deal with such are much more common than they were even a short time ago. We must hope, however, that this evil has not yet taken deep root in Russian soil and that by strict and wise measures it may be eradicated.

"If Russia were attacked from without, the people, with patriotic fervor, would undoubtedly repudiate the false teaching of the revolutionary propaganda, and show themselves as ready to answer the call of their revered Monarch, and to defend their Tsar and country, as they were in the early years of the eighteenth and particularly in the nineteenth century. If, however, they are asked to make great sacrifices in order to carry on a war whose objects are not clearly understood by them, the leaders of the anti-Government party will take advantage of the opportunity to spread sedition. Thus there will be introduced a new factor which, if we decide on war in the Far East, we must take into account.

"The sacrifices and dangers that we have experienced, or that we anticipate, as results of the position we have taken in the Far East, ought to be a warning to us when we dream of getting an outlet on the unfreezing waters of the Indian Ocean at Chahbar. It is already evident that the English are preparing to meet us there. The building of a railroad across the whole of Persia, and the establishment of a port at Chahbar, with fortifications, a fleet, etc., will simply be a repetition of our experience with the Eastern Chinese Railway and Port Arthur. In the place of Port Arthur, we shall have Chahbar, and instead of war with Japan, we shall have a still more unnecessary and still more terrible war with Great Britain.

"In view of the considerations above set forth, the questions arise: Ought we not to avoid the present danger at Port Arthur, as well as the future danger in Persia? Ought we not to return Kwang-tung, Port Arthur, and Dalny to China, give up the southern branch of the Eastern Chinese Railway, and get from China, in place of it, certain rights in northern Manchuria and a sum of, say, 250,000,000 rubles as reimbursement for expenses incurred by us in connection with the railway and Port Arthur?"

Further on in my report I considered fully the advantages and disadvantages of such a decision, and set forth the principal advantages as follows: "(1) We shall escape the necessity of fighting Japan on account of Korea, and China on account of Mukden. (2) We shall be able to reestablish friendly relations with both Japan and China. (3)

"We shall give peace and tranquillity, not only to Russia, but to the whole world."

#### RUSSIA'S FATAL UNPREPAREDNESS.

Copies of this report were sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and Admiral Alexeieff. Unfortunately, my views were not approved, and meanwhile the negotiations with Japan dragged along and became more and more involved. The future historian, who will have access to all the documents, may be able, from study of them, to determine why the will of the Russian Monarch to avoid war with Japan was not carried into effect by his principal co-workers. At present, it is only possible to say, unconditionally, that although neither the Emperor nor Russia desired war, we did not succeed in escaping it. The reason for the failure of the negotiations is evidently to be found in our ignorance of Japan's readiness for war, and her determination to support her contentions with armed force. We ourselves were not ready to fight, and resolved that it should not come to fighting. We made demands, but we had no intention of using weapons to enforce them—and, it may be added, they were not worth going to war about. We always thought, moreover, that the question whether there should be war or peace depended upon us, and we wholly overlooked Japan's stubborn determination to enforce demands that had for her such vital importance, and also her reliance upon our military unreadiness. Thus the negotiations were carried on by the respective parties under unequal conditions.

Then, too, our position was made worse by the form that Admiral Alexeieff gave to the negotiations intrusted to him. References were made that offended Japanese pride, and the whole correspondence became strained and difficult as a result of the Admiral's unfamiliarity with diplomatic procedure and his lack of competent staff assistance. He proceeded, moreover, upon the mistaken assumption that, in such a negotiation, it was necessary to display inflexibility and tenacity. His idea was that one concession, if made, would inevitably lead to another, and that a yielding policy would be more likely, in the end, to bring about a rupture with Japan than a policy of firmness. On the 25th of January, 1904 (February 6, N. S.) diplomatic relations were broken off by the Japanese, and a few days later war began.

My opinions with regard to the relative importance of the tasks set before the War Department of Russia made me a convinced opponent of an active Asiatic policy.

1. Recognizing our military unreadiness on our western frontier, and taking into account also the urgent need of devoting our resources to the work of internal reorganization and reform, I thought that a rupture with Japan would be a national calamity, and I did everything in my power to prevent it. Throughout my long service in Asia, I was an advocate of an agreement with Great Britain there, and I was satisfied that there might also be a peaceable delimitation of spheres of influence in the Far East between Russia and Japan.

2. I regarded the building of the main line of the trans-Siberian railway through Manchuria as a mistake. The decision to adopt that route was made without my participation (I was then commander of the trans-Caspian territory); but it was contrary to the judgment of the War Department's representative in the Far East—General Dukhovski.

3. The occupation of Port Arthur took

place before I became Minister of War, and I had nothing to do with it. I regard it as not only a mistake but a fatal mistake. By thus acquiring, prematurely, an extremely inconvenient outlet on the Pacific, we broke up our good understanding with China and made an enemy of Japan.

4. I was always opposed to the timber enterprise on the Yalu, because I foresaw that it might bring about a rupture with Japan. I therefore took all possible measures to have it made an exclusively commercial affair, or to have it suppressed.

5. So far as the Manchurian question is concerned, I made a sharp distinction between the comparative importance to us of northern Manchuria and southern Manchuria. At first, I was in favor of removing our troops as quickly as possible from both; but after the Boxer up-rising, in 1900, I recognized the necessity of keeping on the railway at Kharbin three or four battalions of infantry, a battery, and a hundred Cossacks, as a reserve for the boundary guard.

6. When our position in the Far East became difficult, and there seemed to be danger of a rupture with Japan, I was in favour of decisive measures, and proposed that we avert war by admitting the untimeliness of our attempt to get an outlet on the Pacific; by restoring Port Arthur and Kwang tung to China; and by selling the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

When Adjutant General Daniloff returned from Japan, he told me that, at the farewell dinner given him there, General Terauchi, the Japanese Minister of War, said that General Kuropatkin and he had done everything in their power to avert war. And yet even now, I sometimes ask myself doubtfully, "Did I do everything that was within the bounds of possibility to prevent it?" The strong desire of the Emperor to avoid war with Japan was well known to me, as it was to his other co-workers, and yet we, who stood nearest to him, were unable to execute his will.

#### THE ROYAL TIMBER COMPANY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.]—Among the first questions suggested by General Kuropatkin's narrative and the editorials, reports, and official proceedings that he quotes, are: Who was State Councillor Bezobrazoff? How did he acquire the extraordinary power that he evidently exercised in the Far East? Why was "everybody"—including the Minister of War—"afraid of him"? Why did even the Viceroy respond to his calls for troops, and why was his Korean timber company allowed to drag Russia into a war with Japan, against the opposition and resistance, apparently, of the Tsar, the Viceroy, the Minister of War, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Port Arthur council, and the diplomatic representatives of Russia in Peking, Tokyo, and Seoul?

No replies to these questions can be found in General Kuropatkin's record of the events that preceded the rupture with Japan, but convincing answers are furnished by certain confidential documents found in the archives of Port Arthur and published, just after the close of the war, in the liberal Russian review *Osvobozhdenie* at Stuttgart.\* Whether

\* "Osvobozhdenie," No. 75, Stuttgart August 19, N. S., 1905. No question has ever been raised, I think, with regard to the authenticity of these letters and telegrams; but if there was any doubt of it, such doubt would be removed by a comparison of them with General Kuropatkin's history.—G. K.

General Kuropatkin was aware of the existence of these documents or not, I am unable to say; but as they throw a strong side-light on his narrative, I shall append them thereto, and tell briefly, in connection with them, the story of the Yalu timber enterprise, as it is related in St. Petersburg.

In the year 1898, a Vladivostok merchant named Briner obtained from the Korean Government, upon extremely favourable terms, a concession for a timber company that should have authority to exploit the great forest wealth of the upper Yalu River.\* As Briner was a promoter and speculator, who had little means and less influence, he was unable to organize his company, and in 1902 he sold his concession to Alexander Mikhailovich Bezobrazoff, another Russian promoter and speculator, who had held the rank of State Councillor in the Tsar's civil service, and who was high in the favour of some of the Grand Dukes in St. Petersburg.

Bezobrazoff, who seems to have been a most fluent and persuasive talker, as a man of fine personal presence and bearing, soon interested his Grand Ducal friends in the fabulous wealth of the Far East generally, and in the extraordinary value of the Korean timber concession especially. They all took stock in his enterprise, and one of them, with a view to getting the strongest possible support for it, presented him to the Tsar. Bezobrazoff made upon Nicholas II. an extraordinarily favourable impression and, in the course of a few months, acquired an influence over him that nothing afterward seemed able to shake. That the Tsar became financially interested in Bezobrazoff's timber company is certain; and it is currently reported in St. Petersburg that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, together, put into the enterprise several million rubles. This report may, or may not, be trustworthy; but the appended telegram (No. 5) sent by Rear Admiral Abaza, of the Tsar's suite, to Bezobrazoff, in November, 1903, indicates that the Emperor was interested in the Yalu enterprise to the extent, at least, of the two million rubles mentioned. Bezobrazoff's "Company," in fact, seems to have consisted of the Tsar, the Grand Dukes, certain favoured noblemen of the Court, Viceroy Alexeieff, probably, and the Empress Dowager possibly. Bezobrazoff had made them all see golden visions of wealth to be amassed, power to be attained, and glory to be won, in the Far East, for themselves and the Fatherland. It was this known influence of Bezobrazoff with the Tsar that made "everybody" in the Far East "afraid of him"; that enabled him to enlist in the service of the timber company even officers of the Russian General Staff; that caused Alexeieff to respond to his call for troops to garrison Feng-wang-cheng and Shakhedze; and that finally changed Russia's policy in the Far East and stopped the withdrawal of troops from southern Manchuria.

General Kuropatkin says that the Russian evacuation of the province of Mukden "was suddenly stopped by an order of Admiral Alexeieff, whose reasons for taking such action have not, to this day, been sufficiently cleared up." The following telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Madritoff of the Russian General Staff to Rear Admiral Abaza, the Tsar's personal representative in St. Petersburg, may throw some light on the subject.

\* Asakawa, who seems to have investigated this matter carefully, says that the original contract for this concession dated as far back as August 26, 1896, when the Korean king was living in the Russian legation at Seoul as a refugee.—"The Russo-Japanese Conflict," by K. Asakawa, London, 1905, p. 289.

(No. 1.)

TO ADMIRAL ARAZI,  
HOUSE NO. 50, FIFTH LINE,  
VASSILI OSTROFF, ST. PETERSBURG.

Our enterprises in East meet constantly with opposition from Dzun-Dzun of Mukden and Taotai of Fengang-cheng. Russian officer-merchants have been sent East to make reconnaissance and examine places on Yalu. They are accompanied by Khunkhuzes whom I have hired. The Dzun-Dzun, feeling that he is soon to be freed from guardianship of Russians, has become awfully impudent, and has even gone so far as to order Yuan to begin hostile operations against Russian merchants and Chinese accompanying them, and to put latter under arrest. Thanks to timely measures taken by the Admiral, this order has not been carried out; but very fact shows that Chinese rulers of Manchuria are giving themselves free rein, and, of course, after we evacuate Manchuria, their impudence, and their opposition to Russian interests, will have no limit. *Admiral (Alexeieff) took it upon himself to order that Mukden and Yinkow (New Chwang) be not evacuated.\** To-day it has been decided to hold Yinkow, but, unfortunately, to move the troops out of Mukden. *After evacuation of Mukden, state of affairs, so far as our enterprises are concerned, will be very, very much worse which, of course, is not desirable.\** To-morrow I go to the Yalu myself.

(Signed)

MADRITOFF.

Shortly before Lieutenant Colonel Madritoff sent this telegram to Admiral Abaza, Bezobrazoff, who had been several months in the Far East, started for St. Petersburg, with the intention, evidently, of seeing the Tsar and persuading him to order, definitely, a suspension of the evacuation of the province of Mukden, for the reason that "it would inevitably result in the liquidation of the affairs of the timber company." From a point on the road he sent back to Madritoff the following telegram, which bears date of March 26, 1903 (April 8, N. S.)—the very day when the evacuation of the province of Mukden should have been completed, in accordance with the Russo-Chinese agreement of March 26 (April 8, N. S.), 1902:

(No. 2.)

TO MADRITOFF,  
PORT ARTHUR.

There will be an understanding attitude toward the affair after I make my first report. I am only afraid of being too late, as I shall not get there until the 3rd (April 16, N. S.) and the Master (Khozain) leaves for Moscow on the 4th (April 17, N. S.). I will do all that is possible and shall insist on manifestation of energy in one form or another. Keep me advised and don't get discouraged. There will soon be an end of the misunderstanding.

(Signed)

BRZOBRAZOFF.

On April 11, 1903 (April 24, N. S.), Bezobrazoff sent Madritoff from St. Petersburg a telegram written, evidently, after he had made his first "report" to "the Master." It was as follows:

(No. 3.)

TO MADRITOFF,  
PORT ARTHUR.

Everything with me is all right. I hope to get my views adopted in full as conditions imposed by existing situation and force of circumstances. I hope that if they ask the opinion of the Admiral (Alexeieff), he, I am convinced (sic), will give me his support. That will enable me to put many things into his hands.

(Signed)

BEZOBRAZOFF.

General Kuropatkin says that Admiral Alexeieff gave him "repeated assurances that he was wholly opposed to Bezobrazoff's schemes, and that he was holding them back with all his strength"; but the Admiral was evidently playing a double part. While pretending to be in full sympathy with Kuropatkin's hostility to the Yalu enterprise, he was supporting Bezobrazoff's efforts to promote that enterprise. Bezobrazoff rewarded him, and fulfilled his promise to "put many things into his hands" by getting him appointed Viceroy. Kuropatkin says that this appointment was a "complete surprise to him," and it naturally would be, because the

\* The italics are my own.—G. K.

Tsar acted on the advice of Bezobrazoff, von Plehve, Alexeieff, and Abaza, and not on the advice of Kuropatkin, Witte, and Lamsdorff. It will be noticed that von Plehve—the powerful Minister of the Interior—is never once mentioned by name in Kuropatkin's narrative. Everything seems to indicate that von Plehve formed an alliance with Bezobrazoff, and that, together, they brought about the dismissal of Witte, who ceased to be Minister of Finance on the 16th of August, 1903 (August 29, N. S.). Anticipating this result of his efforts, and filled with triumph at the prospect opening before him, Bezobrazoff wrote Lieutenant Colonel Madritoff, on the 12th of August, 1903 (August 25, N. S.), as follows:

(No. 4.)

The great saw-mill and the principal trade in timber will be transferred to Dainy, and this in copartnership with the Ministry of Finance. The Manchurian Steamship Line will have all our ocean freight, amounting to twenty-five million feet of timber, and the business will become international (mirovaya). From this you will understand how I selected my base and my operating line.

In view of the complete defeat of such clear-sighted statesmen and sane counsellors as Kuropatkin, Witte, and Lamsdorff, there can be no doubt that Bezobrazoff's "base and operating lines" were well "selected."

The document that shows most clearly the interest of the Tsar in the Yalu timber enterprise is a telegram sent to Bezobrazoff at Port Arthur, in November, 1903, by Rear Admiral Abaza, who was then Director of the Special Committee on Far Eastern Affairs, over which the Tsar presided, and who acted as the latter's personal representative in all dealings with Bezobrazoff and the timber company. In the original of this telegram, significant words, such as "Witte," "Emperor," "millions," "garrison," "reinforcement," etc., were in cipher; but when Bezobrazoff read it, he (or possibly his private secretary) interlined the equivalents of the cipher words, and also, in one place, a query as to the significance of "artels"—did it mean chasseurs, or artillery? The following copy was made from the interlined original:

(No. 5.)

From Petersburg, Nov. 14-27, 1903.

TO BEZOBRAZOFF,  
PORT ARTHUR.

Witte has told the Emperor that you have already spent the whole of the two millions. Your telegram with regard to expenditures has made it possible for me to report on this disgusting slander and, at the same time, contradict it. Remember that the Master counts on your not touching a ruble more than the three hundred without permission in every case. Yesterday I reported again your ideas with regard to the reinforcement of the garrison and also with regard to the artels (chasseurs or artillery?) in the basin. The Emperor directed me to reply that he takes all that you say into consideration and that, in principle, he approves. In connection with this, the Emperor again confirmed his order that the Admiral telegraph directly to him. He expects a telegram soon, and immediately upon the receipt of the Admiral's statement, arrangements will be made with regard to the reinforcement of the garrison, and, at the same time, with regard to the chasseurs in the basin. In the course of the conversation the Emperor expressed the fullest confidence in you.

(Signed.)

ABAZA.

General Kuropatkin refers, again and again to the Tsar's "clearly expressed desire that war should be avoided," and he regrets that His Imperial Majesty's "co-workers" "were unable to execute his will." It is more than likely that Nicholas II. did wish to avoid war—if he could do so without impairing the value of the family investment in the Korean timber company—but from the above telegram it appears that, as late as November 27, 1903—only seventy days before the rupture with Japan—he was still disregarding the sane and judicious advice

of Kuropatkin, was still expressing "the fullest confidence" in Bezobrazoff, and was still ordering troops to the valley of the Yalu.

### THE YOUNGEST BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. Winston Churchill, whose marriage to Miss Clementine Hoizer has probably by this time taken place, occupies a very similar position of promise in the present Liberal Government to that held by the Hon. G. N. Curzon when he was snatched from English political life to be the youngest Viceroy of India. Mr. Churchill, who last March entered the Cabinet for the first time as President of the Board of Trade, is the eldest son of the brilliant Lord Randolph Churchill, and a direct descendant of the Great Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim and Malplaquet. In the brief 33 years of his life, he has seen, travelled and done much. He was a war-correspondent with the Spanish forces in Cuba, served in the Malakand and Tirah Expeditions, charged with the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, and finally fell a prisoner into the hands of the Boers while acting as the war-correspondent of the *Morning Post* in South Africa. His escape from the gaol at Pretoria and his subsequent adventures are doubtless still remembered, but the present Cabinet Minister and "future Premier of England" would probably not feel flattered by the official description of the escaped prisoner "wanted" by the Boers seven years ago:—

"Englishman, 25 years old, about 5ft. 8in. high, indifferent build; walks a little with a bend forward; pale appearance; red brownish hair; small moustache, hardly perceptible; talks through the nose; cannot pronounce the letter 'S' properly; and does not know one word of Dutch."

Like many another youthful and pushful publicist, he has been guilty of indiscretions, and has suffered rebuffs. The most signal of these was his sensational defeat in North-West Manchester when presenting himself for re-election on his elevation to Cabinet rank. Subsequently he found a safe seat at Dundee, and his latest venture, in the direction of matrimony, is believed to be as safe. The bride-elect is one of the most beautiful girls in London society, and (what is more) is generally admitted to be as good as she is beautiful.

### THE NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE AT THE SEASIDE.

The thorny problem of Sunday amusements has been settled with some curious compromises at a certain sea-side resort not fifty miles from Manchester. The question of Sunday trams was put to the vote; the majority of the electors of the borough, which comprises the greater part of the town, voted against Sunday trams, while the majority of the electors of the district council, which governs the smaller part of the town, voted for them. Consequently anyone who takes a Sunday tram through the borough to the district council area gets a free ride, for the trams must pass through the borough on their way. Again, public motor cars are not allowed to ply for hire on Sundays on the Marine drive, but horse wagonettes do so on the promenade. Yachts, and rowing boats are not allowed on the marine lake, but excursion steamers and yachts do business at the end of the pier. The strangest compromise is in connection with the municipal open-air band, which now plays on Sunday nights. Some of the pieces played are sacred and some secular; the many coloured "fairy lights" which usually enliven the gardens and boulevards are conspicuously absent; no coffee, chocolates or cigarettes are sold by the attendants although the programme-boy is still trading; there is no interval, and "God Save the King" is omitted at the end of the performance. Last Sunday the "Hallelujah Chorus" was substituted, the audience standing up with uncovered heads. Finally; the town clock does not strike on Sunday nights.

We may add that a very little reflection suffices to identify the above marine watering-place as Southport, where Nonconformity is in great force.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Modern England; A Record of opinion and action from the time of the French Revolution to the Present Day.* By ALFRED WILLIAM BENN, Author of "The History of English Rationalism in the Nineteenth Century." In two Volumes. London: Watts & Co. 1908. It would seem that with human nature constituted as it is, with psychological laws working as they do, the production of absolutely impartial history is an impossibility. Histories are only relatively impartial. Take the chief English historians of the nineteenth century: Hallam, Napier, Milman, Grote, Arnold, Thirlwall, Finlay, Macaulay, Kingslake, Helps, Froude, Buckle, Freeman, Goldwin Smith, Stubbs, Gardiner, Seeley, J. R. Green, Lecky, Bryce, George Trevelyan and J. A. Symonds. Can anybody pretend that any one of these authors is absolutely impartial? Are not the records in every case more or less tinged with the sentiments, the leanings and the prejudices of the composers? The same events take a different character according to the bent of the mind which is engaged in analysing them. In recording the opinions and actions of others Mr. Benn gives us more than occasional glimpses of his own prejudices. The political chapters found in his two volumes are full of one-sided statements. For Disraeli and his political opinions Mr. Benn has not a good word. He describes him as an "unscrupulous and desperate adventurer," as guilty of "impudent falsehood," as a man who sacrificed principle to his love of power. In Tory administration Mr. Benn can discern little good; in the policy of the Liberal leaders little evil. Gladstone's blunders in Egypt and in the Transvaal are represented as displaying fine statesmanship. In describing England's political development, then, Mr. Benn is not a safe guide, despite the fact that his method of tracing the steps of progress the English people have made is decidedly a good one.

Montesquieu forty years before the French Revolution began declared that liberty was the organic principle of the English Constitution, the supreme end for whose attainment every part of its complicated mechanism had been devised. Mr. Benn aims at showing how by the concurrence of a number of agencies England obtained more liberty of every kind than any other country; how vexatious trammels on individual action were one after the other removed; how the people participated more and more in the passing and the administration of laws, in the choice of rulers and in shaping the general policy of the State, and how the country came to be governed by public opinion to an extent elsewhere unknown.

Some of the headings of Mr. Benn's chapters are somewhat fantastical and seem designed to emphasize the writer's personal opinion more than is desirable in a work which claims to be historical. In Vol. I. we have such titles as "Organised Anarchy," "The Gods Arrive," "The Epic of Nations," "The Liberal Odyssey," "Prometheus Unbound," and in Vol. II. "Cosmic Economy," "A Study in Explosives," "The Enpress of India's Grand Vizier" (Disraeli, who is misrepresented sadly throughout the whole Chapter) and "The Last Paladins." The choice of apt titles is an art in itself. Mr. Benn does not excel in it by any means. Most of his titles are misleading.

Mr. Benn is most interesting and instructive when he keeps away from politics. His Chapter in Vol. I. entitled "The Churches and the World" gives an account of the struggle for supremacy between the Evangelicals, the Tractarians and the Broad Church Party. The temporary success of the Tractarian movement, which was started by Keble, is rightly traced by Mr. Benn to the subtle influence of a man who began life as an Evangelical and ended it as a Roman Catholic. John Henry Newman was beyond dispute the greatest pulpit orator of the nineteenth century, and, in the opinion of many its greatest prose writer also. "Newman considered," says Mr. Benn, "that neither Evangelicalism, nor, indeed, popular Protestantism in any form had a good logical case against infidel attacks. Heartily accepting the Bible as an infallible authority, he held that it needed the warrant of an infallible Church to be accepted,

and that any argument against the Church applied equally to the Bible." Before joining the Church of Rome Newman tried to convince the English clergy that consistently with their ordination vows they might hold something very like the whole cycle of Roman doctrine as formulated before the Council of Trent. This provoked a general outcry. It opened people's eyes to the real significance of the Tractarian movement. The secession of Newman and Ward robbed the party of its greatest intellectual lights. The luminaries that remained were soon eclipsed by such men as Milman, Whateley, Hare, Thirlwall, and Maurice—all Broad Churchmen, who were soon after reinforced by Arthur Stanley, Charles Kingsley, Frederick Robertson and Benjamin Jowett. Mr. Benn in the chapter on which I am commenting and in a chapter entitled "Cosmic Economy" traces the steps by which liberal theological thought overcame prejudice and made itself popular throughout England. Thirlwall, Milman and Charles Hennel began the battle against orthodoxy and scriptural infallibility. The cause of rationalism was greatly helped by scientists like Charles Lyell, whose *Principles of Geology* dealt a mortal blow to the Pentateuch accounts of the Creation and the Deluge. The publication of *Essays and Reviews* marked an epoch in the history of theological controversy. All but two of the contributors were Oxford men and all but one, Charles Goodwin, were clerics. For 10 months this remarkable volume, which shook the old foundation of Christianity to such an extent as to threaten the very existence of the creed, was left undiscussed. It was Frederic Harrison who in Oct., 1860, pointed out in the *Westminster Review* the true inwardness of the rationalistic manifesto. Led by Bishop Wilberforce, the whole bench of Bishops joined in a public protest against the volume. Arthur Stanley came into the field in the *Edinburgh Review* and administered a number of scathing censures all round, only sparing his own personal friends Temple and Jowett. These discussions excited public interest to the highest pitch, and copies of *Essays and Reviews* were sold at an astonishing pace. Two of the clerical contributors were prosecuted as heretics before the Court of Arches, but were acquitted on all but a few counts of the accusation. On this occasion the Judge decided that a clergyman might, consistently with his ordination vows, deny the historical accuracy or the moral soundness of any passage in the Bible. Williams and Wilson subsequently appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the points given against them in the first trial, and obtained a reversal of the sentence passed on them in every particular. In reference to the eternity of future punishment, a doctrine that now seems to have been entirely given up by the majority of clergymen, the supreme tribunal declared by the mouth of Lord Chancellor Westbury, that the formularies of the Church were not sufficiently distinct to warrant the condemnation of a clergyman who hoped for the ultimate salvation of the sinner. Pusey and certain Evangelical allies, however, drew up a declaration of belief in Scriptural infallibility and the eternity of hell, which every clergyman was invited for the love of God!! to sign. "Less than half of those in holy orders responded to this touching appeal," Mr. Benn tells us, "and few names of much authority figured in the list." Made bold by the decision of the Court of Arches, men like Bishop Colenso published their views. Free inquiry sprang up everywhere, and so the laity and a certain section of the clergy were delivered from the thralldom of Rabbinical superstition. There was, as Carlyle puts it, a big Exodus from Houndsditch. The emancipation was greatly hastened by the writings of Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Lecky, Sir John Seeley (the author of *Ecce Homo*) and T. R. Green, the celebrated historian of the English people, who himself was once a clergyman, but who came to the conclusion that it is impossible "to conciliate the Church of Dogma with the Church of Science," and who strongly advocated disestablishment on the ground that State support to a Ritualist Church means paying money to make England papist (Letters of T. R. Green, p. 171-172, 292, 378.), a view which many people share with him to-day.

The last chapter of Mr. Benn's "Modern England" entitled "The Eclipse of Genius" is perhaps the best in the whole work. His theory is that the conditions for the production of geniuses are no longer present with us. He reviews all the various fields of inquiry and divers kinds of literature and sums up the conclusion he has reached as follows:—"As for our own age, it would be surprising to learn that any English writer now under fifty has produced a book which will be remembered as literature fifty years hence. The literary output is, indeed, enormous both in prose and poetry; and much talent is devoted to literature as a profession: never before has the average of cleverness, and even of good writing, been so high. But high averages are no substitute for exceptional genius; as Goethe says, a hundred greys do not make one white horse."

"This dearth of first class literary ability has been ascribed to the absorption of the nation's best intellect in scientific work. The explanation might hold good if science had more distinguished names to boast of than literature. Unhappily, she has not. Here also, or, rather, here especially mediocrity seems to be the order of the day since 1877, the year of Clifford's and Clerk Maxwell's deaths.\* We often hear of new discoveries and new methods, but there is a remarkable unpersonality about them; they are the result of co operation among a number of inquirers rather than of individual genius." The causes that have brought about the decline of genius in England according to Mr. Benn, are "the rise of a strong Government, the reform of abuses, the growth of democracy, the accumulation of wealth, the spread of education and the dissolution of theological beliefs." Among these factors the last two are certainly the strongest. Popular education has not only repressed originality and spontaneity among the higher intellects, it has called into existence a new public of inferior taste and less critical ability. Men of letters and men of science lay themselves out to capture this new public by catering to its demands. The removal of abuses and the destruction of false dogmas that were effected in the last century undoubtedly contributed to the decay of genius. The higher intellectual energisings of the past have ever been displayed in the presence of and against cruelty, falsehood, and injustice. Byron is quoted by Shelley as saying "Most men are cradled into poetry by wrong." In accordance with this law, genius, where it still exists, is chiefly to be found among the collectionists or the anarchists to whom our whole society is hateful as an organized spoliation of the working classes. If a sense of wrong is necessary to the production or at any rate to the manifestation of genius, the illusion whose decay is such a marked characteristic of modern English life is still more so. On this subject I will quote the words with which Mr. Benn concludes his review of modern English life. "This decay of illusion must be counted among the causes to which the decline of genius is due. For illusion was the very air that it breathed—an illusive estimate of the evils to be overcome, and of the forces available for their overthrow; an illusive estimate of historical heroism, individual or collective, creating epics and dramas through all the past; illusive estimates of what the old religions had effected, leading to estimates equally illusive of what new religions or new sciences might also effect, creating Utopias in the future—these, in great measure, inspired the splendid imaginative and historical literatures, the vast philosophies, the glowing oratory, whose discontinuance we now deplore. Yet for our own clearer sense of reality we must also thank those children of light, the men of genius, less careful than the children of this world to secure the perpetuation of their race. For that very organization of experience which has dispersed the mists of ignorance is their work: nor can its lessons be more impressively conveyed than in the warning given by Matthew Arnold, as the sum of Wordsworth's teaching, neither to make man too much a God, nor God too much a man." W.D.

\* There have, however, been bright exceptions to the rule, such as that of the late Lord Kelvin, for instance.

## OPINIONS ON THE KATSURA CABINET.

The September *Taiyō* gives the opinion of three well known men on the Katsura Cabinet. The first of these is Mr. Katō Takaaki, the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Here in an abridged form is what Mr. Katō has to say on the new Ministry. Hitherto all we have affirmed in reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the country's finances has been disregarded. "Mere negative criticism, pessimism, needless alarm!" These are the epithets that have been applied to the warnings of coming disaster given by us. But Marquis Katsura has displayed in an unmistakable manner clear evidence that he regards the financial situation of the country as calling for heroic measures. He has set his hand to the financial plough, and is not the man to look back. What relief it is possible for him to give to the situation it is as yet impossible to determine, but we can not but admire the way in which he has personally gone to the root of the financial difficulties. His decision to fill the post of Minister of Finance himself for a while was a very wise one. Hitherto the Ministers of Finance, in order to retain their position in the Cabinet, have always quietly acquiesced in the demands for money made by the War Party in the Ministry. Whether the money required was really available or not, they have made it appear as though it was (*Kore made to iu mono wa zaisei no kyoku ni ataru frock coat ren (nakama), ga jiko no chii wo tanoisu ga tame ni sabre to (military party) wa iwo mukae, sono yōkyū suru ga mama ni chōjū [kiki-shitagau] shi, itsu mo nai mono wo aru yō ni miseru kufu wo suru kara, etc.*). Consequently it has happened that gigantic schemes involving big sums of money have been sanctioned by the Cabinet without opposition. The fact is that our Budgets are compiled in a way that makes it very difficult for ordinary people to find out what is the real state of our finances. Take the surplus funds as stated in our Budgets as an example of what I mean. The surplus given is often no real surplus at all. It includes a portion of loans that were sanctioned in a former Budget but which have not yet been floated. The unissued part of a sanctioned loan is called surplus revenue (*Kono jōyokin naru mono ga jissai genkin ga nokotte oru no de wa nakute, zenkaiki nendo ni boshū subeki kōsai-daka no uchi de, boshū sarenakatta mono ga jōyokin to iwarete oru*). The money the Government expected to borrow and did not borrow it calls a surplus, and it appears as such in the accounts. That the surplus is no real surplus is apparent to everybody who looks beneath the surface. Where Budgets are carefully compiled big surpluses are naturally of rare occurrence. Where they occur frequently they are taken to indicate that a Government is demanding more from the people than is actually required. The attempts of our Ministers of Finance to make money that does not actually exist appear as if it did in their accounts is the fruitful source of all manner of evils. The military party have up till now never understood the real financial situation. There are people who think that it shows cleverness in a financier to cook accounts in such a way that the non-existent shall seem to exist. But the majority of people prefer to be honestly told just how the nation's ledger stands and to know the full extent of their liabilities. The determination of Marquis Katsura, one of the leaders of the Military party, to look into the state of the country's finances for himself is from every point of view a subject for rejoicing. We should like to see General Terauchi succeeding Marquis Katsura as Minister of Finance. That would certainly lead to fundamental changes in the military policy of the country. It is plain to everybody that at present we are not able to borrow money. If the situation should alter sufficiently to allow of our issuing new loans, even though they be for productive purposes, I am opposed to the State's adopting this course. We have already done enough borrowing. The country must live and develop itself on its ordinary income. To revert to this policy is the only proper financial adjustment worthy of the name. (*Kompon-teki uo zaisei seiri wa shakkin seisaku wo haiseki shite, saiyū sai-*

*shutsu no heikō wo tamochi, sono tokoro ni kenko naru chiban wo tsuku ni aru*). To alter our lavish ways because we are no longer able to borrow would be acting like a prodigal son who stops his wild living only because his father refuses to supply him with money. We want the Katsura Government to guarantee that they sincerely repent of the country's modern ways and that they will not go back to them even though the means of doing so be placed within their reach.

Mr. Hanai Takuzō's views on the present Cabinet are next given by the *Taiyō*. Here is the gist of what he has to say. There is an old Chinese saying which affirms that "the past can't be wiped out." But it seems that this does not apply to politicians. For here we have Marquis Katsura, who so signally failed in the matter of the Portsmouth Treaty, returning to power a few years after the event. It would seem that the responsibility of statesmen for their acts does not last long and that popular clamour too is short-lived and can be regarded lightly by men in office. We are to have Count Komura as Foreign Minister. So we shall see some splendid diplomatic feats! Liberal, indeed, are the terms of the release from responsibility granted to our statesmen by the nation (*Kokumin no seiki-teki sekinin menjō no giryō wa tai shita mono de aru!*). Why the Seiyūkai Cabinet fell to pieces nobody seems to know. The Seiyūkai members say that it was owing to a revival of clanism. I am not satisfied with this explanation, yet I must confess at the same time that there seems to me to be something unconstitutional about the change of ministry that has taken place. If it be true that the present Government is hostile to all political parties as such and is endeavouring to govern independently of all parties, then of course the Government is acting unconstitutionally. That Marquis Katsura has left the Seiyūkai out in the cold is no concern of mine. I do not belong to any political party, for the simple reason that no existing party seems to me established on a sound basis. But what I say is this: let Marquis Katsura declare his policy, and if it be of a kind to commend itself to politicians he will find supporters, that is, he will make his own party. After all said and done, in modern times parties are formed and held together by the declared policy of their leaders. Instead of boasting that he will act but not talk, let Marquis Katsura both talk and act, as Western statesmen do, and he will thus secure a following. Whether Marquis Katsura will succeed in at once straightening out our finances and improving our relations with other countries is doubtful. But his assumption of the control of the Department of Finance is a promising sign. There is one thing I regret about the new Cabinet, and that is the number of oldish men that it contains. We need new blood in our ministries. To me the Vice-Minister of the Home Department would have made a better Minister than Hirata; and Mr. Okada, the Vice-Minister of Education, would have been an improvement on Komatsubara, and as regards the Department of Justice, Tsuzuki Keiroku would have been a more suitable man than Okabe. Marquis Katsura's preference for old men is not a very good sign. In reference to Gotō, there are all sorts of opinions held. Some predict that he will play an insignificant part in the new Cabinet, maintaining that he lacks the qualities that would render him prominent; others think that he is destined to astonish the nation as head of the Department of Communications by the reforms that he will inaugurate. He is decidedly the most interesting figure in the new Cabinet. But whether he will fulfil all that is expected of him is very doubtful.

The views of Mr. Senkoku Mitsugi are also given by the *Taiyō*, but they are too vague to bear reproduction in these columns.

W.D.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR OIL.

A case in which the Rising Sun Petroleum Co. claim yen 33 from Mr. J. B. Hammond came up on Sept. 18th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Kato.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Ideura and Defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Hammond purchased from the Rising Sun Petroleum Company a quantity of volatile oil valued at yen 33 in January this year, and did not pay for it. Plaintiffs had lodged a claim in the present Court in June, but Defendant had objected to it.

The Judge at once passed judgment in favour of the Plaintiffs, as Defendant was absent.

## CLAIM AGAINST A SHIPPING FIRM.

The hearing of a joint case instituted by Messrs. Tsuji and Goto, hide and skin dealers, against the British India Steam Navigation Co., claiming yen 457.96 and yen 483.70 respectively, was resumed on Sept. 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

Defendants' Counsel produced certain documents and the *Indian Law Reports*, and contended that the shipping company had fulfilled their duty in every possible respect towards carrying the cargo of sheep skins in question. Neither the crew of the steamer concerned, nor the defendants, could admit the negligence charged by Plaintiffs' Counsel.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that the ship-owners would be exempted from damage arising from "robbery" or the "Act of God" as specified in the bill-of-lading. There was no attack in this case by robbers or pirates nor any "Act of God" during the voyage of the ship from India to Japan. Nevertheless a portion of the goods was found to have been stolen.

Defendants' counsel held that robbery was not by forcible means only. The word also included unavoidable theft, though not by robbers or pirates.

Referring to the judgment given in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the case between Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co., the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., (a translation of which was published in the *Japan Mail* of Aug. 12th, 13th and 14th,) Plaintiffs' Counsel said that "thieves" were regarded as the same as robbers, and that the theft must be taken to have been larcenously committed. The Ship-owners were responsible for larceny. Counsel also referred to the Commercial Code, after which he stated that the skins were stolen from some bales. The bales from which they were taken were re-packed in a clumsy fashion.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that the goods were carried from India to Hongkong, where they were transhipped to a steamer belonging to the Java-China-Japan Line and brought to Yokohama. Counsel was willing to ascertain on which ship the theft occurred.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that, on whatever steamers the offence took place, Defendants must bear the responsibility specified in the bill-of-lading which they had issued.

The hearing being concluded, the Judge decided to give judgment on Sept. 25th.

## YACHTING.

Races were arranged for Saturday afternoon but *Mary* started alone in the big class, and so there was no race. Ten Larks went out, however, at 2.30 p.m. with the result that No. 12 (Poole) won; No. 11 (Mason) second, and No. 2 (sailed by Eagling) third. The Russell Cup was the first prize. There was quite an exciting finish between the 4th and 5th boats. No. 3 (Clive) was leading, but made the common mistake of standing along the line long after it could have gone round and cut straight across. No. 14 (Stornebrink) was thus able to get in ahead. As the latter, however, was disqualified earlier in the race, No. 3 gains the fourth prize.

The yachts of the Mosquito Club also raced round the Widow Buoy Course with the result that *Edna* was easily first, *Pete* second and *Winsome* third. Following are the times:

	Start.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.22	4.27.15
<i>Pete</i> .....	2.15.16	4.32.14
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.15	4.34.48
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.40	4.36.55
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.40	4.36.45

## CRICKET.

## "BORN IN JAPAN" "V. "THE WORLD."

The return match of this time-honoured fixture was played on Saturday under conditions which, on the whole, favoured neither bowlers nor batsmen to any appreciable extent. The previous encounter had resulted in an easy victory for the Far Eastern eleven, but another and, it must be admitted, an unwonted destiny was in store for them on this occasion.

Play opened at 1.55. "The World," losing the toss, were sent in to bat—a wise proceeding on the part of the rival captain, as subsequent events made clear. Foster and Spencer Smith were the first of the ingoing batsmen. The start was sensational, for Mollison, bowling from the pavilion end at a pretty pace, spread Foster's wicket with his second ball before a run had been scored.

The new comer, Bousfield, opened the score with a glide to leg for 3 off the last ball of Mollison's first over, the latter thus losing that distinction dear to the heart of every bowler—Maiden and Wicket. Squire's over from the other end produced 5, but the batsmen naturally enough played with caution, and scoring was slow. Bousfield relieved matters in Squire's fifth over by cutting him prettily for 4, while Mollison's fifth and six overs were both maidens. At this juncture, the standing score at 28, Kilby relieved Squire, and with the first ball of the following over Bousfield was clean bowled by Mollison with the score at 32. The outgoing batsman by careful play at a difficult time had put together a useful 20.

Spencer Smith was now joined by Hume, and the former after a succession of singles got behind the ball to better purpose with a 4 to leg off Mollison. Hume, after some lucky strokes in the slips, where he was missed off Mollison's bowling, settled down to safer play and the two batsmen between them took the score to 77 before Smith was caught and bowled by Kilby. McClure now joined Hume, who was treating the bowling of Strome—the latter having relieved Mollison—with scant respect, putting the 1st and 3rd balls of his 4th over to the leg boundary for 4. Off the fourth ball, however, Hume was caught at the wicket, (90-4-35.)

Scott joining McClure, both batsmen played the bowling with confidence, and made the longest stand of the day. Boundaries came freely, for the most part off Hearne's bowling, who had taken the ball at the settlement end. Three consecutive overs from that bowler cost 32 runs, 24 of which were from boundaries. Mollison, with the score at 144, resumed bowling at the Pavilion end and in his second over dismissed Scott, clean bowled (158-5-43.)

McClure was now joined by Cox, but the partnership was short-lived, for the new-comer was caught at the wicket by Walker for 4. McClure, however, continued to play capital cricket, and caused some sensation by driving Hearne for 4, and then out of the ground for 6. Mollison's next turn proved fatal to his career, for the 3rd ball of the latter's 13th over—a maiden—found its way to his wicket (174-7-35.)

The score was carried by Buckle and Read to 192 when the innings was declared closed.

After a short interval "Born in Japan" started their formidable task—make nearly 200 runs in an hour and a half, or, in the event of failing to play out time, to succumb to defeat. Their opening batsmen appeared to find Cox's fast trundling little to their liking. In his second over that bowler with the score at 13 (strange to say) took three wickets for no runs. The rot was stopped by Kilby, who may be said to have saved the fortunes of his side. In partnership with Hearne (who compiled a useful 20 before being dismissed by a catch by Read off Cox) he raised the score to 42 for 4.

Mollison now joined Kilby, and some interesting play resulted. Both the bowling and fielding were such as allowed of no liberties being taken, Bousfield in particular, at slip, distinguishing himself in the latter department. Hayward was put on to bowl, but suffered severe punishment, being finely cut for four by Kilby, and driven to the leg boundary by the same player. McClure went on at the Pavilion end, but his first over

produced 10 runs. At length, however, Mollison skied a ball to short leg, which was held (79-5-23.)

Kilby was now partnered by Strome, the latter playing in his usual cautious style. Foster relieved McClure, but to little purpose, and the score was carried to 102 before Strome was caught at third man for 14.

An over later, on account of the failing light, and without further addition to the score, stumps were drawn. "Born in Japan" had lost six of their best men for 102—the sixth wicket of their opponents had fallen at 163—and owe the failing light a debt of gratitude for saving them from defeat. Though the contest resulted in a draw, those who believe that cricket of all games may be played for the sake of the game itself, irrespective of results, will congratulate themselves on an interesting and well-contested match. The great weakness of the "Born in Japan" side lay in their bowling, for apart from Mollison none of their bowlers could make headway against the batsmen of "the World." On the other hand the bowlers of "the World" as a whole kept a capital length, though Cox somewhat spoilt an otherwise excellent analysis by several wild wides. "The World" also showed a distinct superiority in the often despised but nevertheless important department of fielding. Below are given the full score and analysis.

## "THE WORLD."

M. Spencer Smith, c. and b. Kilby.....	28
B. C. Foster, b. Mollison.....	0
P. E. Bousfield, b. Mollison.....	20
H. T. Hume, c. Walker, b. Strome.....	35
J. McClure, b. Mollison.....	35
A. P. Scott, b. Mollison.....	43
P. A. Cox, c. Walker, b. Hearne.....	4
W. S. Read, not out.....	2
N. Buckle, not out.....	14
L. C. Sharman, } did not bat	
W. Hayward } .....	
Extras.....	11

Total.....192

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts.
Mollison.....	90	47	3	4
Squire.....	42	36	—	—
Kilby.....	66	30	3	1
Strome.....	24	18	—	1
Hearne.....	36	41	—	1
White.....	6	9	—	—

## "BORN IN JAPAN."

A. J. White, b. Cox.....	8
A. G. Hearne, c. and b. Cox.....	20
B. G. Walker, c. Read, b. Cox.....	0
"A. B. C. Smith" (sub) b. Cox.....	0
H. W. Kilby, not out.....	30
J. M. Mollison, c. Cox, b. Bousfield.....	23
O. Strome, c. Hayward, b. Cox.....	14
S. Mountstuart, not out.....	0
G. A. Hawke, } .....	
E. L. Squire, } .....	
W. d. Costa, } did not bat.	
Extras.....	7

Total.....102

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts.
Read.....	30	20	—	—
Cox.....	72	16	4	5
Hayward.....	18	19	—	—
McClure.....	18	16	—	—
Bousfield.....	35	10	2	1
Foster.....	24	14	—	—

## NIPPON HORSE COMPANY.

Several shareholders of the Nippon Horse Company, proprietors of the Tokyo Jockey Club, states the *Nichi Nichi*, have prosecuted the directors, Osada, Shibahara, Makita, Hitotsuyanagi, Ishida, Sakuma, and Irie, of the company. According to the complaint lodged in the Tokyo District Court, the Directors purchased land and raised a loan without the consent of the shareholders; they misappropriated money paid in by the shareholders before the company was inaugurated; and they received an illegal commission from a capitalist to whom the company owed a loan. In consequence of this case, Lieut.-General Hijima, in reserve, and Okuma, promoters, have been examined in the Court as witnesses. On the other hand, all the members of the committee of the Tokyo Jockey Club have resigned, excepting Mr. Y. Ozaki, and the chairman.

## CUSTOM PROTESTS.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs gave a decision on Sept. 1st on a protest instituted by Messrs. Grosser and Co., No. 180, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The firm imported jute canvas on which the Customs appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 1.48 per 10 square yards in accordance with No. 752 of the statutory tariff. The importers contended that the material was a kind of linen duck and the duty should be at the rate of *sen* 4.7 per square yard under No. 35 of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the goods were not manufactured with linen but with jute.

On the same day, another decision was passed in the Customs on a protest lodged by the American Trading Company. The appraisers ordered the firm to pay the duty of *ad. val.* 30 per cent. in accordance with No. 538 of the statutory tariff. The importers contended that the article was a kind of machine and should be dealt with under No. 458 of the tariff, which provides 15 per cent. The protest was admitted and the duty rate was changed as requested by the importers.

The Director of the same customs rendered a decision on Sept. 21st on a protest filed by the Kaitsu-sha. It appears that the landing agents imported a liquid on which the authorities levied duty at the rate of *yen* 16.50 per *kin* in accordance with No. 96 of the tariff. The importers stated that the material was a kind of liquid perfumery and that accordingly the duty should be at the rate of *sen* 92 under No. 39 of the Franco-Japanese Conventional Tariff. The protest was dismissed for the reason that the chemical was manufactured with spices and volatile liquid, and was a kind of artificial musk.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on Sept. 22nd on a protest filed by Mr. F. A. Oldis, No. 90, Yamashita-cho. It appears that the firm imported "reglet," "furniture," quoin," and "composing sticks." The appraisers imposed, on the first and second mentioned articles, 40 per cent. *ad. val.* duty in accordance with No. 506 of the statutory tariff, and on the third and fourth, 30 per cent. *ad. val.* duty under No. 406 of the tariff. The importers contended that these were implements to be used by printers and that the duty should be *ad. val.* 20 per cent in accordance with No. 392 of the tariff. The Director said that the "composing sticks" were included in workmen's implements; "quoin" are regarded as wedges to fasten the type in the galleys, and "reglet" and "furniture" were materials for forming spaces between the lines of the type. Consequently the composing sticks should be dealt with under the 6th clause of No. 392 of the tariff. The Directors dismissed the protest for the other articles.

## SEIZURE OF TWO RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

The Nagasaki Correspondent of the *Asahi* reports that the Russian Minister for Commerce and Industry has lodged a case in the Nagasaki District Court through the Russian Consul in that city against the Russian Far East Steamship Company, claiming *yen* 119,300 for goods sold to the defendant firm. Plaintiff's representative subsequently seized the two steamers *Amur* (1,292 tons) and *Dnieper* (1,489 tons) belonging to the shipping company, now at Nagasaki. In the Plaintiff's petition for selling the ships by auction, the Court passed judgment in their favour. Prior to the present case, the Kitagata Coal Company of Saga filed in the same Court a claim of *yen* 1,662 for coal supplied to the shipping firm; K. Nakamura of Hyogo prefecture for the payment of a promissory note of *yen* 8,693; and M. Napalokoff, the Nagasaki agent of Defendants, for *yen* 1,658 paid on their behalf. As the creditors had already seized the steamers, the whole debt of the steamship company amounted to *yen* 131,313. The price of the ships seized has been estimated at about *yen* 50,000 only. This sum will be paid to the creditors in accordance with the proportion of their credit.



from a tea house in Kanagawa since Aug. 1. On Sept. 22nd, they were removed to Public Procurators' Office in the Yokohama District Court.

1,292 tons) and *Dunker* (145 tons) being to the shipping company, now in liquidation. In the Plaintiff's petition for setting aside the auction, the Court passed judgment in favour. Prior to the present case, the Coal Company of Sogda filed an appeal against a claim of yen 2,662 for coal supplied to a shipping firm; K. Nakamura of Hiroshima for the payment of a promissory note for yen 8,693; and M. Napolakoff, the Russian representative of Defendants, for yen 1,958 paid on account. As the creditors had already secured the steamship, the whole debt of the steamship company amounted to yen 151,313. The proceeds of the seized ship were estimated at about yen 100,000 only. This sum will be paid to the creditors in accordance with the proportion of the claims.

The Tobe police have arrested ten men on a charge of stealing goods valued at yen 5,000

It is repeatedly reported by Japanese jour-  
nalists that the Government will deal strictly  
with betting at various race clubs after Oct. 1st  
when the new Penal Code will come into force.  
In connexion with the foregoing report, a staff  
of the *Hochi* interviewed a few of the judicial  
officials. At first, Mr. Kawanura, Vice-Minister  
of Justice, is reported to have said that betting  
and gambling are of course injurious to social  
morality. These actions were strictly dealt with under  
the present Criminal Code and the new laws regu-  
lating it will be still stricter. The betting at  
various race clubs was an offence to be treated  
with the provisions of the present and new code.  
The Department of Justice, however, has  
definite views regarding the control of race  
clubs in general after the enforcement of the  
new Penal Code. Mr. K. Hiranuma, Director  
of the Bureau of Civil and Criminal Affairs,  
said that condemnation of betting at race clubs  
seemed to have been agreed to by the public,  
yet the Government had connived at this act  
though it was an offence to be dealt with  
in accordance with the Penal Code. He re-  
ported that the Government will deal strictly  
with betting at race clubs after the enforce-  
ment of the new code seemed to be in the  
sense a misrepresentation. He further went  
on to say that betting must be treated with  
the code without hesitation. If the betting  
and race meetings are still left uncontrolled be-  
cause of the apparent fact that its prohibi-  
tion would unfavourably affect horse breed-  
ing, it would seem that the destruction of so-  
cial order was, on the other hand, likely to en-  
sue. In conclusion, he remarked that betting of  
course must be dealt with under the Penal Code,  
or wise special law must be issued regarding  
the control of gambling at the race clubs.  
The question could not be put off any longer.

About 8 p.m. on Sept. 23rd, fire broke out in house of a merchant dealing in timber and lumber in Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying three ho-

## BASEBALL.

After a fast and exciting game, the Washington University team scored its first victory on Saturday afternoon at Tokyo, defeating Waseda by 4 runs to 2.

The game started at 2 p.m. on the Waseda grounds.

The weather looked very unfavourable at first but cleared up during the progress of the game. A crowd of about 10,000 was present, including many foreigners from Yokohama. The pitchers of both teams were in excellent form, and were well backed up by the other members of the team. No runs were scored by either side until the 3rd inning, when Washington and Waseda each scored one. It looked at first as if Washington was going to pile up the runs, but they were well kept down by Waseda, until the 8th inning when Washington scored 3 to Waseda's 1. No runs were scored in the ninth.

Both teams played a good game, no errors being made by Washington and only two by Waseda.

Score by innings is as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	C=4
Waseda .....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	O=2

## WASHINGTON.

	A.B.	R.	S.H.	S.O.	S.H.
Meager s.s. ....	5	0	0	2	0
Hoover 1b. ....	4	1	0	0	1
Rogalski l.f. ....	3	1	0	2	1
Tetes c.f. ....	3	1	0	1	0
Raser r.f. ....	4	1	0	1	1
Tetes 3b. ....	3	0	0	1	0
Brown c. ....	4	0	0	1	0
Hamerland 2b. ....	3	0	0	0	0
Hughes p. ....	3	0	0	2	1

Total ..... 32 4 0 10 4

## WASEDA.

	A.B.	R.	S.H.	S.O.	S.H.
Iseida s.s. ....	4	1	1	0	1
Ogawa c.f. ....	4	0	0	0	0
Yamawaki c. ....	3	0	1	0	2
Oi p. ....	4	0	0	1	0
Shishichi 2b. ....	3	0	0	0	0
Matsuda 1b. ....	2	0	0	1	0
Nishio l.f. ....	3	0	0	1	0
Nonomura r.f. ....	3	1	0	1	1
Fukabori 3b. ....	3	0	1	0	0

Total ..... 29 2 3 4 4

Washington's B.B. (Four balls by Hughes) ... 1

Waseda's B.B. (Four balls by Oi) ..... 8

Two Base Hits. I. Tetes.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nakano and Nishima.

Duration of game:—2 hours.

The second game between the Washington University and Waseda, played at Tokyo on Wednesday resulted in a win for the latter by 6 runs to 3. The attendance was much greater than on the previous occasion, owing no doubt to the beautiful weather and the occurrence of a national holiday.

The Y.C. and A.C. were defeated by the Yokohama Baseball Club after a closely contested game, on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. by 2 runs to 1.

## LONG SEA-VOYAGES.

A long voyage at sea is usually attended with certain evils—discontent among the crew sometimes culminating in mutiny; difficulties of supply; sickness and, possibly, death. The master of the German sailing ship *Preussen* now in harbour remarked, in making his report to his Consular authorities, that he had very little to trouble them with as the voyage had been "a short one." It had as a matter of fact lasted for 112 days, but that was 35 days less than the average time on this run. Doubtless in this hustling age, many people could not be found to agree with the captain. These large ocean going sailers are often lost to sight for months together, and, for reasons readily understood, the difficulty of finding men willing and qualified to work them increases every year.

The dimensions of the *Preussen*, according to official figures, are: gross registered tonnage 5090, net registered 4765. Her gross capacity in cubic meters is 14, 93. She is 410 feet in length and 54 feet wide, and brings from New York a freight of 194,000 cases of oil.

## DAILY MARKET REVIEW.

The review of the Tokyo Stock Market sent us by Mr. H. Maxwell, Share and Stock Broker, is to the following effect.

Friday, September 18.

The market this morning opened strong, Tankos (old) advancing 5 sen. Other stocks followed the suit as far as Kanegafuchis new, which declined 5 at 24 30. Dai Nippon Sugar, declined 40 at 71.90, while the new shares put on half a point. The Stock Exchange shares declined 75 and 40 for the old and new at 116.55 and 63 respectively. Fijis and Kanegafuchis witnessed some active support by the houses, representing bullish interests.

The afternoon market opened somewhat weaker, though Tokyo Railways gained as much as 55 sen, which is considered rare in view of the stock being completely neglected. Sugars (Dai Nippon) new, advanced 1/4 point, and Tokyo Stock Exchange shares old improved by 25 sen.

On the Jiki market things remained quiet, the range of fluctuations being 20-30 sen.

Tokyo, September 19.

The market, as if to fall in line with the autumnal weather, which is noted for its changeableness, at least, in this country, this morning started weak, all stocks dropping 5-70 sen from yesterday's level. There were no fresh undertakings by the bears, which is accountable for the decline. It was rather the bulls who out of sheer precaution, lose no opportunity to close at the least profit. Besides the weather, if any other cause could be assigned for the fall, it must be found in the slightest fall of Japanese bonds on the London market.

The afternoon market saw a little recovery, though fractionally. Competent authorities say that the present is a lull before the storm.

Tokyo, September 21.

As predicted in our Saturday's report, the market started very firm this morning, and the afternoon market also showed an upward tendency. Otaru lumber shares were bulled in a conspicuous manner, with the result that something like a furor was created and the feeling of the market underwent a complete change. Excess of exports over imports to the extent of one million and a half known in the morning, coupled with the fine weather, added another zest to the market. Apparently a bull market is in sight.

September 22nd.

The market opened very strong this morning, almost every stock being bulled. In the afternoon, the same strong feeling was maintained. On the other hand, the Osaka market did not show the same strength as the Tokyo market, as it happened that rain is visiting that part of the country. Operators believe that they are out of the wood, and being convinced of the bright prospect of the rice crop, they cannot think of anything else but bulling the market. The phenomenal rise of the Keihin electric shares—4 points—in two consecutive markets has furnished food for reflection, though the cause of rise is rather amusing. A mysterious cave was found near by the railway to which thousands of wise people make pilgrimage daily in the hope of being benefited by the unforeseen power. Hence, the prospect of better traffic receipts.

Tokyo, September 24.

Both markets, morning and afternoon, witnessed somewhat large profit-taking sales which is responsible for the decline. The rainy weather has greatly also accelerated the fall, mingled with fresh bearish operations. The Toyo Sato (oriental sugar) recently put on the market, however, attracted considerable attention on the part of the speculative classes, and the stock shot up with surprising rapidity. This formed a subject of animated discussion among the operators. Otherwise the market presents no special feature worth describing.

The Princess Imperial will return on Sept. 22nd from Tamosawa in the Nikko district, where she has been staying since the beginning of the hot season.

## AIR TORPEDO.

## A NEW INSTRUMENT OF WARFARE.

Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, have acquired all the patent rights in the new air torpedo invented by Colonel Unge, a Swede, subject to one reservation, that the Swedish Government shall have the right to make full use of the latest weapon in every form.

The air torpedo, which is one of the deadliest instruments of destruction yet invented, will be shortly introduced into the German Army and Navy, which will thereby possess more effective equipment than any other Army and Navy in the world. Colonel Unge's torpedo can be fired without producing any recoil, hence the torpedo tube is light, and easy to move quickly from place to place. It is conveyed on a motor car, and can be speedily unmounted and fired much more rapidly than Field Artillery can be brought into position for firing.

The air torpedo can be used in every kind of warfare. In the bombardment of fortresses the new weapon will exercise a destructive effect on the most formidable works of defence. In field operations the torpedo can be hurled against bodies of troops as well as against troops in covered position. In view of the fact that the torpedo can be fired without the least noise it will be difficult for the enemy to locate the position of the torpedo battery by which it is being attacked. In coast defence the air torpedo could be fired in such way as to drop on the decks of hostile battleships.

Colonel Unge has invented an air torpedo of greater calibre for use in naval warfare, so that henceforth warships will be liable to be torpedoed from above as well as beneath the water line. Military experts declare that the air torpedo is an epoch-making invention, which adds one more horror to modern warfare.

## SUICIDES.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office gives the following statistics with regard to the suicidal deaths noted in Tokyo.

	First half 1906.	First half 1907.	First half 1908.
Drowning.....	130	108	167
Hanging.....	82	108	90
Laying on railway .....	56	76	60
Cutting or Stabbing .....	34	33	37
Poison.....	48	34	45
Shooting.....	6	2	4
Sundry .....	9	6	20

The causes of the foregoing were as follows:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Insanitary .....	56	66	74
Poverty .....	18	6	23
Love .....	18	26	8
Dissoluteness.....	21	3	10
Illness.....	22	16	31
Family discord .....	2	15	3
Decrepitude.....	3	6	2
Sundry .....	20	10	23
Cause unknown.....	44	20	44

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HEAVY snow fell on Sept. 9th in the districts surrounding Lake Baikal.

FROST fell on Sept. 17th in the district of Adzuma, near Maebashi, Gumma prefecture.

PACIFIC GERMANY.—Prince von Buelow says it is impossible to call a halt in naval construction.

A FRESH case of cholera was reported on Sept. 21st in Kyoto, the patient being a young man living in lower Jyudzu-machi.

THE first steamer, *Sakura Maru*, of the Imperial Volunteer Ship Society, successfully ran her trials off Nagasaki on Sept. 17th.

THE battleship *Revenge* has recently been firing, in the Channel, at a special submerged target with all classes of guns at various ranges, in order to ascertain how far ricochet shots go under

water with new ordnance, and how low the armour-belt should be carried on the new ships.

Two thousand Russian bluejackets will shortly arrive at Vladivostok from European Russia. They will be attached to the garrison.

The construction of the gun-boat *Mogami*, at Saseho, has been completed. She will shortly be attached to one of the active squadrons.

Five submarines belonging to the Yokosuka Naval Station will remove to Saseho on Oct. 3rd, escorted by a destroyer and a torpedo-boat.

An official telegram reports that a case of bubonic plague appeared on Sept. 17th at Nishinomiya, not far from Kobe. The patient died the same day.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram, states that the new Russian cruiser *Rurik*, built in England, is now on her way to Russia. She will be included in the Baltic Squadron.

NOTICE is given by the Department of Communications that Kodzukami-sho Buoy, E.N.E. of Kami-shima, Irako Channel, has broken adrift from its moorings.

A WELL-KNOWN trader, C. Sato of Fukushima prefecture, committed suicide on Sept. 20th by cutting his throat with a cooking-knife. The cause is not yet reported.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Shah of Persia has again deposited his jewels with the Bank of Russia as security for an advance of \$40,000 in order to pay his troops.

A MOJI TELEGRAM states that on Sept. 21st fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to the Asano Cement Company, destroying the building and its contents. The damage is estimated at yen 20,000.

We regret, says the *China Critic*, to learn of the death on Sept. 9th at Peitaiho, of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, the oldest missionary in Tientsin. Mrs. Stanley had been ailing for some time.

An electric car on Saturday morning ran into the horse of a carriage in which Mrs. Syme Thompson was driving near the Custom House. The horse was badly hurt. Mrs. Syme Thompson escaped practically uninjured.

In the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year, the Russian Government estimated 25,000,000 roubles as expenditure for emigration work. The figures show an increase by 20 per cent. over the sum disbursed in the previous year.

"GENERAL" BOOTH on Aug. 8th, set out on another lengthy tour when he left Waterloo Station for Southampton, en route to South Africa. Many of the chiefs of the various departments of the Salvation Army were on the platform and gave their general an encouraging send-off.

We are informed by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that he is in receipt of a telegram from his London office intimating that the Directors of the Bank have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended the 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

An instance of the extreme competition arising out of the pursuit of baseball is reported from Hanishina in Nagano prefecture. A pupil, 14 years old, of a primary school, has committed suicide by fatally injuring himself in the breast with a sword. The day previous to the tragedy he had a dispute with several other boys, with whom he was playing baseball.

"LA LANGUE DES FEMMES," said La Bruyère, "est leur écueil; et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller." One therefore expects the fair sex to be skilled in the art of repartee, but a good example or two is nevertheless refreshing. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, the Suffragette who so completely turned the tables on an interruptor, who in a clumsy attempt at ridicule asked her, "Don't you wish you were a man?" by replying, "No, do you?" has added to her laurels. "Don't you think mothers should stay at home with their

children?" asked a callow youth, eager to score off a well-known married Suffragette who had just spoken. Miss Gawthorpe reflected for a second. "Well," she said her voice taking an earnest, intimate note, "I don't know about that; but I do think children should stay at home with their mothers."

DETAILS of the fighting at Butenib show that the Moors displayed unexampled bravery, advancing under a fierce fire to within 400 metres of the French position. Thousands during the night attempted to take the French blockhouse, but the assault was stopped by wire entanglements and the infantry's hand-grenades. The fighting ended at two o'clock in the morning.

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE of the assistance given by science in the detection of crime is afforded by the following. The clothing of a late alleged murderer at Middlesbrough, Eng., seemed to bear very faint stains. A jet of oxygen turned on to the suspicious marks gave them a ruddy hue, and several photographs by the colour process showed blood-stains very distinctly in their natural colour.

THE cost of armed peace, says Dr. Theodor Barth, a German writer of distinction, is somewhat serious. Germany's burden amounts to \$325,000,000 annually. The average German family of five heads has to pay, year after year, 100 marks to enjoy this armed peace. More than half a million of men in their best years are constantly under arms. Never before has Europe seen such an enormous armed camp.

THE autumn meeting of the Matsudo Race Club will be held on Oct. 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The registry of horses closed on Sept. 15th included 34 foreign horses and 127 Japanese. Among the domestic griffins, *Sawaturi*, *Kumakui*, *Hitaka* and *Kinsei* are reported to be in excellent condition. The programme of each day includes 13 races instead of the usual eleven. The highest prize for country-bred horses will be yen 1,500.

THE HIGHEST AMBITION of the proprietors of the palatial hotels in all the Continentalspases is to place their special apartments at the disposal of Edward VII. The fact that the King of Great Britain has stayed at a hotel on the Continent gives it an invaluable "cachet," and for years after American tourists will pay any money for the privilege of sleeping in the King's bed. But, adds the writer, the privilege is a vain one, for the King always brings his own bed with him.

THERE has been trouble at Buda Pesth. A lady of that city went to a menagerie one day, and the monkeys broke loose. When she got home and took off her hat, which was of the "Merry Widow" type, she found a monkey grinning at her from among the flowers and fruit, fainted, and is now bringing an action. We should have thought, remarks a London contemporary, she would have been rather taken with the monkey as giving just a finishing touch to her appearance.

As the whole world seems to be discussing the marriage laws just now, it is interesting to notice the case, quoted by a contemporary, of a young fellow who married after having signed an agreement with the firm which employed him not to do so during a certain time. It cannot be too widely known that all these agreements not to marry are utterly void in law, and that, anyone who discharges an employee for breaking one makes himself liable for damages for wrongful dismissal.

MR. OCHIAI, the principal secretary of the Imperial Stud, said the *Kobe Herald* of Saturday, has arrived at Kobe to attend, as previously reported, the race meeting of the Naruo Hayashi Keiba Kai, which opens to-morrow. Mr. Ochiai is reported to have stated that he has had a conversation with Governor Hattori on the subject, and that the strictest control will be exercised over the meeting. Should such incidents take place as occurred at the previous meeting, the Club's race meetings may be suspended. Indeed the Stud is prepared to suspend race-meetings generally in this country for the time being, if the proceedings cannot be conducted in

a quiet and orderly manner, as is the case in Europe. The Stud is, however, firmly convinced of the value of racing in improving the breed of horses.

PROFESSOR MILNE, the eminent geologist and "earthquake expert," who for many years was in the service of the Japanese Government and now resides at Shide, Isle of Wight, where he has set up a seismological observatory, wrote to a London paper last month:—"The storm inside our earth still goes on. Yesterday I reported that three earthquakes had been recorded at Shide. To-day we had a fourth, which commenced at 1.8 a.m. and attained its maximum twenty-six minutes later. Its origin was 3,800 miles distant.

A HONGKONG Chinawoman apparently knows how to deal with the grasping rikisha coolie. She prosecuted one for demanding more than his legal fare and also with assaulting her. Her story was that he took her from St. Francis Street to Gough Street, and when she tendered him fourteen cents he wanted more, and as she did not comply with his demand he struck her on the eye. After hearing the evidence his Worship said he was not satisfied as to who struck first. However, he would fine the coolie \$2 for demanding more than his fare, and \$2 for the assault.

THE Imperial Theatre, which adjoins the site of the old Royal Aquarium, is not to be demolished, says a London paper, but will be taken down in sections and re-erected on another site about a dozen miles away—on a spot which is for the present a secret. All the material in the theatre is being stacked away, and in about seven months time will be seen again exactly as at Westminster. One of the most difficult things to remove from the theatre was a mirror which occupied the whole side of Mrs. Langtry's dressing-room—the back part of the theatre had to be broken away before it could be got out.

IN CONNECTION WITH the recent intrusion of a German torpedo-boat into the Tyne during the progress of the naval manoeuvres, the following incident, recalled by Col. Hale in the *Nineteenth Century*, may be of interest. Only a year ago an officer, entering a railway carriage, found it occupied by British brother officers returning from a staff or regimental ride. They had only one topic of conversation, the extraordinary fact that, whilst engaged in the work, they had tumbled clean and plump into a party of German officers engaged in identically the same occupation. The scene of the ride seemed to possess equal attractions for the military officers of both countries.

THE BISHOP of Manchester walking along the sands at Blackpool one day last month, reached his central mission pulpit to find his youthful son addressing the crowd. The bishop, unseen by his son, listened attentively behind the screen at the rear of the platform, and when Mr. Knox concluded his brief address, his lordship stepped out and proudly patted the surprised young man on the shoulder. Commencing his own address, Dr. Knox said a Birmingham gardener once exclaimed of an American bishop, "Oh, if I could only get some cuttings from him!" "He (the speaker) added "You have heard my son; some cuttings from him would make a better bishop than you have got to-day."

We learn from the *Nagasaki Press* that the *Moji Shimpo*, in its issue for Tuesday, gave some further particulars of the trouble between the Captain and crew of the German steamer *Maria Rickmers*. Nine Chinese seamen accuse the officers of brutality and state that when they arrived at Moji they wished to leave the vessel on that account. When they requested the payment of their wages, which amounted to yen 1,715, covering a period of six months, they were refused. Through the Moji police the men communicated with the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki, and later with the German Consul at Shimonoseki, but without obtaining redress. They have no means to take legal proceedings for the recovery of their money, so it is improbable that they will obtain their wages. The ship left Moji on Sunday for Tsuruga, the nine Chinese remaining behind.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FOREIGN AND JAPANESE INTIMACY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—After reading your editorial entitled Dr. Loenhof in the *Weekly Mail* Sept 12th, I feel like offering a bit of testimony from my own experience. For while you take exception to his dictum that owing to difference of views, real intimacy between foreigners and Japanese is not often to be found, it seems to me you yield altogether too much in the argument from difference of domestic life.

For the last three years I have lived much of the time in the home of a Japanese friend. I feel just as much at home there as in the house of any other friend and am made as much a member of the family. The home is Japanese in all respects, nothing foreign about it. Of course I conform as nearly as possible to the manner of home life as one would in the home of a friend anywhere. No doubt there are habits on both sides a change in which would be pleasing to the other party. That would doubtless be so in the case of foreign friends, as we all have our peculiarities. This is not the only Japanese home whose hospitality I have enjoyed and of course the pleasure of entertainment in its turn has not been wanting.

I have no desire to under-estimate the influence which difference of customs has in making the formation of real intimacy difficult, but I can not believe it is so strong a factor as claimed. You say "one can not 'drop in' casually to have a friendly chat with a Japanese acquaintance" etc. Whatever may be true of the large cities of the Empire, that certainly does not represent the state of things in the interior if I may judge from my own experience, and I can hardly believe that I stand alone in this respect.

Yours truly,  
Sept. 16th, 1908.

INTERIOR.

## PROFESSOR TERRY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Will you kindly permit me to correct one error in your account in to-day's *Mail* of the celebration of my birthday by the Imperial University—my sixty-first, by the way, not sixtieth.

Your reporter puts it that: "Mr. Terry, in replying, \* \* \* declared that he was altogether unworthy of such a distinction, and that he felt ashamed rather than gratified when he looked back to his comparatively useless career." I beg to assure you and my friends that I did not say anything of that kind. I hope I am reasonably modest as to my own work and merits, but such extravagant self-depreciation would have been ridiculous. I did not even go so far as to say that I was unworthy of the distinction. Whether I was or not is for others to judge; I expressed no opinion. Certainly I have neither thought nor said that I looked back upon my career at the University with shame or any feeling resembling shame, or that it was "useless," or even "comparatively useless." My remarks were not put into writing; and in such a case, unless a reporter takes down in shorthand what is said, perfect accuracy in a report can not be expected. But the report in the *Mail* exceeds the limits, and is a total departure from anything that I said.

Yours, etc.  
HENRY T. TERRY.  
Tokyo, Sept. 21, 1908.

## THE "VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG" AND MARQUIS KATSURA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In reference to a paragraph in your issue of the 21st inst. relating to an alleged interview between "the Tokyo correspondent" of the *Vossische Zeitung* and Marquis Katsura, I beg to inform you that the said journal to the best of my knowledge has no standing correspondent in Tokyo, and that I, its standing correspondent for Japan, have had no interview with Marquis Katsura. Some time ago, however, I was informed that a gentleman had represented himself as travelling correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* in Tokyo. Whether he had an interview with Marquis Katsura, and if so, what passed at the same, I am of course unable to say. I have not yet seen any letters from him in the *V.Z.* Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,  
Yokohama, September 21st.

## THE PUBLIC HALL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly insert the enclosed letter on behalf of the Far Eastern Public Hall Company, Ltd.:

As the re-building of the Hall is nearing completion, the Directors consider it advisable to give the new buildings a name that will mark them, not only as a place of assembly for Dances, Bazaars, and Public Gatherings, but also as a Theatre. When it becomes known that Yokohama possesses a Theatre there will be much better chances of attracting good companies than in the past.

The name should be short, suitable, and, as far as possible, cosmopolitan, so that it will readily become familiar to all sections of our Yokohama Community.

Of several names already suggested one of the following might be suitable,—"Lyric," "Comedy," "Globe," "Gaiety."

The Directors will be glad to receive any suggestions, which should be sent to the undersigned at 183 Settlement, before September 30th, 1908.

Yours faithfully,  
D. MARSHALL.  
Yokohama, September 22nd, 1908.

## RUSSIAN MAILS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—I beg to call attention through the columns of your paper to the manner in which letters from the Vladivostok or Odessa Post Office are delivered. One of my letters from Odessa, via the Vladivostok Post Office, before reaching Yokohama had a note on the back to the effect that the person to whom the letter was addressed was no longer in Yokohama, while the person (myself) had been residing here all the while. The above can be proved by an unopened letter which I have in my possession. For the sake of public welfare I hope that this letter will draw the attention of the Russian Post-master, who will put an end to the manner in which members of his staff are handling letters.

Enclosing my card, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Yokohama, September 22nd.

X. Y. Z.

## YOKOHAMA PUBLIC HALL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR, I see, in your journal of this date, a letter from the Chairman of the Public Hall Company—inviting suggestions for a new name to the building. "Man in his time plays many parts," and under its old and familiar cognomen, the Public Hall has been useful on many occasions and in diverse ways. It has served as temporary Pro Cathedral of the Episcopal Church: it has been by turns the Temple of Thalia, of Melpomene, of Terpsichore, and others of "the tuneful Nine": its walls have resounded with Music, Ancient and Modern, from Bach and Mozart to "San Toy": artists like de Kotski, Remenyi, Patey and Sherwin, even Negro minstrels, conjurers, skit-dancers, peripatetic troupes of every calibre have made their appearance there. It has been the grand Forum of debate when the Conscript fathers of the settlement enunciated their sublime, though futile, protest against Treaty Revision. In fact from the glorious pageant of the Queen's Jubilee to Fancy fairs and Boxing competitions: from the celebration of the Pious memory of Saint Andrew to Cinderellas and roller-skating, every form and variety of entertainment has found place. For all these purposes the original title of Public Hall (although at times irreverently shortened to "the Pub," by gay and giddy youth) has served us well. Then why change it? But, *autres temps autres mœurs*, and in this free and enlightened twentieth century we are urged to consider a new name for our place of general meeting or assembly.

Now of late years there has arisen a blessed comfortable, precious word of universal meaning and application called PAN—which I think will be found eminently suitable for the purpose. I believe it fills all requirements:—short, suitable, cosmopolitan, so that it will readily become familiar to all sections of our Yokohama community. Short, it undoubtedly is: suitable I claim it is in view of the eclectic uses of the *ci-devant* Public Hall; and, I imagine that such a word already familiar in our mouths as household bread will not easily be forgotten by any member of the Yokohama community. So far as I know the name is unique, no other such building in the world possessing the proud and convincing title of the Pan. Needless therefore to elongate it by calling it the Yokohama Public Pan; for, without a rival or namesake, the "Pan" will soon be known to every impressario or entrepreneur in the two hemispheres as that elegant Temple of the Muses, which crowns the Acropolis of Yokohama, in the up-to-date Empire of Japan.

Pedants and purists may object that the proposed name is too short and undignified. But its brevity is just the supreme advantage; this wonderful and adaptable prefix is *capable de tout*. It can be amplified, at the taste and fancy of the entrepreneur in charge of each entertainment, thus:—Pan-American, Pan-Anglican, Pan-Germanic, Pan-Hellenic, Pan-Presbyterian, Pan-Slavonic, Pan-

demonium (*absit omen*!). Pandora, Panopticon, Panorama, Pantheon, and so forth, according to the exigencies of the case.

Indeed the idea is capable of great extension and development. For instance, the Seal of the Public Hall Company, the official stationery and announcements, an illuminated sign on the building itself might all display the effigy of the great god "Pan"! But I refrain from further elucidation. The above will show that if our one and only "Duke" (Grand "Marshall" of the Revels) shall see fit to follow my suggestions, such a course will redound to his lasting glory and honour. *Esto perpetua*!

Yours truly,  
Yokohama, 23 September, 1908.

PANSY.

## ELEMENTARY BUDDHISM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Will you kindly notify in your paper that the Rev. A. Lloyd is expected to return to Tokyo at the end of October, and hopes to begin his lectures on elementary Buddhism in November and to continue them till April, except in January, when there will probably be only one.

They will take place at the Kyobunkwan, Ginza, at 2.30 p.m. on the first and third Saturdays of the month.

Will all those who wish to join kindly send their names to me before the end of October at my new address,

718 Gotoyama, Shinagawa.

The fee will be 5 yen for the course, which can be paid at the first lecture.

Yours faithfully,  
(Miss) F. C. TRINGLE.  
Hon. Sec.

## THE KOREAN NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION FUND.

## THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST YANG KITAIC.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Court resumed the proceedings at a quarter to ten.

Judge: (addressing Accused). Some witnesses had been called, but before proceeding with their examination, he wanted to ask the accused about one or two points. In an advertisement printed in the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo* of May 15, it was stated that a sum of 61,042.23 was at the banking department of the Collbran-Hoswick Development Company. But it had been stated in the course of the trial that a sum of 10,560 yen had been collected by the Central Society from people in country districts. Why had no mention been made of this sum in the advertisement?

Accused: The sum of 61,042.33 was all that had been collected up to that date through the newspaper office. The accused did not know about the other sum.

Judge: Had all contributions received from country districts been included in the sum of 61,042.33? Who had received those contributions from rural districts?

Accused: Didn't know who had received them.

Judge: Not received at your office?

Accused: Didn't know whether they had been received there or not.

Judge: Ought not the accused to know whether they had been received at his office or not?

Accused: Thought he ought to know about what had been received at his office.

Judge: Then the Court wanted to know if the sum of 10,560.01 had been received at his office?

Accused: Who had mentioned this sum, the accused did not know. Possibly somebody who wanted to incriminate him had done so.

Judge: As nobody wanted to incriminate the accused, he had better not talk in that manner.

Accused: Only said so, because he did not know who had received the money in question.

Judge: Then he had better say simply that he did not know. Did the accused know that the 10,560.01 yen collected from country districts had been sent direct to the Central Society?

Accused: As this money had not been received at his newspaper office, he did not know definitely, but supposed that it had been received direct by the Central Society.

Judge: Then this sum was not included in the 61,042.33 yen?

Accused: Thought not.

Judge: Did the advertisement of May 15 only refer to the money received at the newspaper office?

Accused: Yes.

Judge: Not a single yen in it belonged to the Central Society?

Accused: A sum of a little over 30,000 had been transferred to the Central Society.

Judge: Any other sum?

Accused: Supposed 10,000 yen lent to M. Martin also formed part of the 61,042.33 yen. But he had only put in the advertisement as told by Mr. Bethell.

Judge: The money transferred to Holme, Ringer & Co. of Chemulpo was not mentioned in the advertisement. Why?

Accused: That money had come from the fund at the Central Society, and so no allusion was made to it.

Judge: From the advertisement in question, it appeared that a sum of over 30,000 yen was at the Central Society.

Accused: He knew of the affairs of the newspaper office, but had no knowledge of the affairs of the Central Society.

Judge: But was not the accused one of the Auditors of the Central Society? Why had he passed an advertisement which he ought to have known as incorrect?

Accused: He was not one of the principal officials of the Central Society, and did not possess sufficient power.

Judge: Did the accused mean to say that he was not aware of the discrepancy between the advertisement and the actual financial situation?

Accused: He was aware of the transfer of a sum to Holme, Ringer & Co., but he had not had actual charge of affairs at the Central Society.

Judge: The accused had stated at a former sitting that he had carefully examined every item advertised in his paper. Why had he not examined this particular advertisement with the same care?

Accused: He was only responsible for the money received at the newspaper office. Moreover, he had a headache, he felt confused, and had difficulty in understanding questions.

Judge: But even supposing that he had had no actual charge of the business of the Central Society, the accused had admitted his knowledge of the transfer of a sum to Holme, Ringer & Co. Why had he passed it when the advertisement had been printed?

Accused: The advertisement was correct and true. Judge: The accused was not asked as to the correctness of the advertisement. He was only asked why he had passed what he knew was not correct.

(At this point the accused was shown the advertisement wherein it was stated that 32,000 and odd yen had been transferred to the Central Society.)

Accused: The advertisement simply stated the fact that this sum had been transferred to the Central Society, and the newspaper office was not responsible for its subsequent disposal.

#### MR. BETHELL AS WITNESS.

Judge: (addressing the accused) Of the witnesses whose appearance had been asked for, Mr. Collbran had refused to attend, while the manager of Holme, Ringer & Co., was unable to appear, being away in the North. But Mr. Bethell and M. Martin had consented to be present. Mr. Bethell would first be examined. (Mr. Bethell was then called in, and his examination was conducted through Mr. S. Minegishi as official interpreter.)

Judge: How old was Mr. Bethell?

Mr. Bethell: Thirty-six.

Judge: His nationality and place of residence?

Mr. Bethell: He was a British subject and lived outside the West Gate.

Judge: Had the witness no connection with the accused either as a blood relative or as a dweller in the same house?

Accused: No, no such connection; certainly no blood relation. (Laughter.)

Judge: Mr. Bethell was to be examined as a witness in the case. He thought it hardly necessary for him to caution the witness that he was to make truthful statements.

Mr. Bethell:—Freely and voluntarily he would give evidence for the sake of the accused. He knew he had been mentioned in the previous proceedings of the Court as if he had been an accomplice of Yang's. He was, nevertheless, ready to give evidence.

Judge: When had he got acquainted with the accused?

Mr. Bethell: It was in about April, 1904, when he had just come to Seoul.

Judge: Under what circumstances?

Mr. Bethell: He wanted an interpreter, and Mr. Mühlensteth recommended Yang for the position.

Judge: When had the witness started the *Tai Han Mai-i Sinpo*?

Mr. Bethell: In July or August, 1904.

Judge: When had he employed Yang on the paper?

Mr. Bethell: From the beginning.

Judge: Under what capacity had Yang served him?

Mr. Bethell: Yang had served in a general capacity. He had done translation and also assisted him (the witness) as business manager.

Judge: Had the accused, then, charge of the general business?

Mr. Bethell: No, not necessarily. The witness had always retained the general management of the paper, but he had let Yang do a great deal of managing.

Judge: Yang had called himself a general manager of the paper. Was that right?

Mr. Bethell: No, not always.

Judge: Was the witness aware that in March, 1907, a movement had been started to collect money for the redemption of the national debt to Japan?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: For what reason had the *Tai Han Mai-i Sinpo* joined the movement?

Mr. Bethell: Because money had been sent to the paper without any solicitation.

Judge: The Court had been led to understand that the paper had at first refused to receive subscriptions, but that it had afterward joined the movement. Was that so?

Mr. Bethell: The paper had not joined anything. Only people had sent money to it.

Judge: Was the witness aware that his paper of March 31, 1907, had printed an advertisement, saying, among other things, that the paper was prepared henceforth to receive subscriptions?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: Had the witness thought that the project was practicable? What ideas had he had on this question?

Mr. Bethell: Didn't know.

Judge: No idea?

Mr. Bethell: Didn't know.

Judge: In the advertisement of May 31, it was stated that the money received would, in conjunction with a bank or a company having credit in the world, be dealt with in a suitable manner. Was that the witness's intention?

(Here some difficulty occurred in interpretation, and it was some time before the meaning of the question was correctly conveyed to the witness.)

Judge: The money had been deposited with the banking department of the Collbran-Bostwick Company. Did the witness believe that that company enjoyed a world-wide credit?

Mr. Bethell: Certainly.

Judge: The same with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: It had been stated that a man named Tsai Changhak had handled the money received at the *Tai Han Mai-i Sinpo* on the account of the Redemption Fund. Was that so?

Mr. Bethell: Didn't know if Tsai was the same individual as one of that name who had for some time been at his office.

Judge: Had the money received been sent to the Collbran-Bostwick Company every day or every alternate day?

Mr. Bethell: Yes. (Then opening a paper packet Mr. Bethell produced an Entry Book at the *Tai Han Mai-i Sinpo* office.) He said (pointing to two entries amounting together to less than 400 yen) that these sums, representing the first subscriptions received at the office had been sent to one of the associations which had at this time sprung up in Seoul for the collection of subscriptions. But discovering that this association was not very reliable, all the subsequent sums received at the office had been deposited with the Collbran-Bostwick Company.

(By the request of the Judge, Mr. Bethell handed the book to him. At the same time, the witness submitted to the Court two other books, one dealing with the subscriptions received after Yang's arrest and the other with the silver things contributed, which had to be sold and the proceeds thus realised entered as subscriptions.)

Judge: (addressing Mr. Yi Yang-sang, one of the Counsel for the accused, and pointing to a copy of the Entry Book which he had submitted to the Court at the preceding sitting.) Had that been copied from the Entry Book just submitted by the witness?

Mr. Yi: Yes.

Judge: Was there no mistake in copying?

Mr. Yi: No. There might, however, possibly be some small mistakes, as the copy had been made rather in haste.

Judge: (addressing Mr. Bethell.) Did the 61,042.33 yen represent the total received up to May 15, 1908?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: Had it all been deposited at the Collbran-Bostwick Company?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: As for the transfer of 32,300 yen to the Central Society, had it been effected merely on account or in cash?

Mr. Bethell: The transfer had been made by cheques. The witness then asked permission to make a remark. The permission being granted, he stated that the accused's responsibility ended when the money was handed over to the witness, Yang

was in no way responsible for the subsequent disposal of the money.

Judge: What was the rate allowed at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank and in whose name was the money deposited there?

Mr. Bethell: The deposit had been made to the witness' credit. At first no interest had been allowed, because the deposit was not for a fixed period. But later, 2 per cent. was given.

Judge: Why had the deposit been made to the witness' credit?

Mr. Bethell: Because that was the only thing that could be done.

Judge: Had the witness entered into any agreement with anybody else as to the manner in which the deposit could be withdrawn.

Mr. Bethell: No. The witness had the sole power concerning the money. It had originally been sent to him, and deposited by him. Witness again repeated the statement that the accused's responsibility ceased as soon as he handed over the subscriptions received to him. He, consequently thought that the subsequent disposal of the money had no connection with the present case.

Judge: The witness might think so, but the Court thought otherwise.

Mr. Bethell: But Yang had been in his employ, and he wished to repeat again that after the money was handed to him the accused had no responsibility for it.

Judge: The Court could not agree with the witness on this point, and asked the witness once more to explain in what way the transfer of money to the Central Office (which Mr. Bethell called the Headquarters) had been effected.

Mr. Bethell: The transfer had been effected by means of a number of cheques drawn upon the Collbran-Bostwick Bank and which the trustees of the Central Office sent to that bank.

Judge: It had been stated that part of the money deposited at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank to the credit of the Central Society had been transferred to Holme, Ringer & Co. under the joint names of Yun Woong-yol, Pak Yongkeu, Yang Kitaik and the witness. It had also been stated that the witness had attended to the actual transfer?

Mr. Bethell: Those three men had given him a cheque for 30,000 yen, and the money had been deposited at the Chemulpo agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in his name, as he could get a better interest there. (The witness then submitted to the Court the deposit book issued by the bank.)

Judge: Was the money still at that bank?

Mr. Bethell: The other side of the book contained the sums withdrawn.

Judge: Had these withdrawals been made with the consent of the others?

Mr. Bethell: No.

Judge: Had there not been a misunderstanding that withdrawals could only be made by the consent of those who had signed the cheque by which the money had been transferred?

Mr. Bethell: (After thinking a little while) No, no specific understanding.

Judge: As the money had been deposited to the account of four men, was not the consent of all necessary for withdrawing it?

Mr. Bethell: The money had not been deposited to the account of four men; it had been deposited in the name of the witness alone.

Judge: Yun Woong-yol and others had stated that the deposit at Holme, Ringer and Co. had been made jointly.

Mr. Bethell: That deposit book showed that the deposit had been made in the witness' name.

Judge: Did the witness happen to have with him the deposit book issued by the Collbran-Bostwick Company?

Mr. Bethell: He had no official knowledge of the Central Society's bank credit. But according to a note written by Mr. Smith, accountant of the bank, and addressed to the Central society, the latter's credit stood at 12,978 yen.

Judge: How about the deposit book for the sums received at the newspaper office?

Mr. Bethell: He had it with him. (The book was handed to the Judge.) He pointed out that, owing to a miscalculation, there was a difference of about 26 yen between the sums advertised and those entered in the book.

(The Court asked Mr. Bethell to let them keep these books for some time in order to make copies of them. Mr. Bethell readily consented to this.)

Judge: It had been stated that the witness had lent part of the Redemption Fund to M. Martin?

Mr. Bethell: Yes, he had lent him 5,000 yen.

Judge: Was not the amount 27,500 yen?

Mr. Bethell: (After a little hesitation.) He asked to offer explanations concerning two separate sums.

The Central Society (or, as Mr. Bethell called it, the Headquarters) had had in its possession a little over 42,000 yen made up of 32,300 yen transferred from the *Tai Han Mai-i Sinpo* office and of about 10,500 yen received at the Central Society. Out

of this money, 30,000 yen had been transferred to Chemulpo. That had reduced the fund at the Central Society to a little over 12,000 yen. The other amount loaned to M. Martin had come from the revenue of the newspaper office. In other words, 22,500 yen from the witness' own account and 5,000 yen from the deposit at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Judge: The accused had stated that he had heard from the witness that a sum of 10,000 yen had been lent to M. Martin out of the Redemption Fund?

Mr. Bethell: No, he had spoken to Yang of the proposed loan several times, but the loan had not been actually made.

Judge: Had the witness mentioned to Yang the sum of the proposed loan?

Mr. Bethell: He had only spoken of the loan, but had never told the accused that it had been made.

Judge: Had not the proposed loan originated in the necessity of finding money to pay the salary (70 or 80 yen per month) of the clerks at the Central Society?

Mr. Bethell: No, he did not remember exactly. Didn't think he had said anything of the kind.

Judge: What rate of interest had been agreed upon for the loan of 5,000 yen.

Mr. Bethell: Nine per cent. per annum. But it was neither due nor had yet been paid?

Judge: But this interest hardly covered the expense required?

Mr. Bethell: As the Judge said.

Judge: Did the 5,000 yen belong to the newspaper office or the Central Society.

Mr. Bethell: To the Central Society.

Judge: Yun Woong-yol had stated that it belonged to the paper. Was it not a mistake of memory on the witness' part?

Mr. Bethell: General Yun did not know anything about the affairs of the newspaper office.

Judge: Had 25,000 yen been handed over to the Collbran-Bostwick Company for investment in mining shares?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Judge: What had induced the witness to invest the Central Society's money in mining shares?

Mr. Bethell: Several considerations had guided his action. In the first place, the money invested in the Su-an Mine circulated in Korea and encouraged Korean industry. The investment had been known to be very safe and the return very high. This investment had been made without Yang's knowledge. But Yun, the President, and Pak, the Controller of Account, knew it.

Judge: Had not a transaction of this nature required Yang's consent also?

Mr. Bethell: No.

Judge: Was the loan of 5,000 yen to M. Martin secured?

Mr. Bethell: No. It had been done on a promissory note alone.

Judge: What terms for repayment?

Mr. Bethell: He had originally left Mr. Martin free to redeem it in eighteen months. But on his return from Shanghai, the witness altered the terms, making it repayable in monthly instalments of 500 yen. Two payments had already been made.

Judge: Had any interest been received?

Mr. Bethell: No, not yet.

Judge: Had the interest accruing on the deposit at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank been received by the witness?

Mr. Bethell: No. The interest had only been entered on the book.

Judge: The accused had stated that the witness had received a note from the bank concerning interest, but that he had lost it.

Mr. Bethell: He was not sure whether it had been lost by himself or by the accused, but anyhow it had been lost.

Judge: What position had Yang had at the Central Society?

Mr. Bethell: He believed it was Auditorship or Accountantship. The witness had no official connection with the Central Society, so he only made this statement on supposition.

Judge: Had the witness, then, no connection with the Central Society?

Mr. Bethell: Yes, he had an honorary appointment, which, however, being in Korean, he had not been able to read. He did not know what it meant. He had not attended the Central Society.

Judge: The witness had declared that he had deposited and invested money belonging to the Central Society. How could he reconcile it with the statement he had just made?

Mr. Bethell: The Court again misunderstood. He only had the power of disposal over the sum of 30,000 yen, for which a cheque had been given him.

Mr. Bethell was next questioned by the Procurator.

Procurator: He thought the witness had stated a while ago that the transfer of 30,000 yen to Holme, Ringer & Co. had been made, as a better interest could be obtained there. But the money had not remained there long. What was the reason?

Mr. Bethell: He had discussed the advisability of the transfer in December last. He forgot the exact reasons, but somehow or other he could not get the three trustees to sign the cheque. Possibly it was owing to Yun's absence in the country, but he was not quite sure if Yun was really away. The advisability of investing part of the funds in mining shares was discussed in January, but the trustees said it had already been decided to deposit the money at Holme, Ringer & Co. So the witness had first to transfer the money from the Collbran-Bostwick Company to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and then to withdraw 25,000 yen on the same day.

Procurator: He found some difficulty in understanding why the money should have been deposited if the larger part of it was to be withdrawn no sooner than deposited.

(The interpreter having by mistake stated that the Procurator could not help suspecting the witness, the latter properly protested against it. But the mistake was never made plain to the witness. The Procurator said nothing whatever that could in any way be construed in the objectionable sense rendered by the interpreter.)

Mr. Bethell: The deposit actually made in cash at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was 5,000 yen, 25,000 yen having at once been sent by a cheque to the Collbran-Bostwick Company.

Procurator: He wanted to know more exactly the reason why it was necessary to withdraw the sum on the same day on which it had been deposited.

Mr. Bethell: Several consultations had taken place about the investment in mining shares. At the last of these consultations Yang was present, and he objected to the proposal. So he first made the deposit as decided and then took the money out.

Procurator: Had the signatures of the three men been required in connection with the depositing of the money?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Procurator: But the witness had stated that out of the 27,500 yen lent to M. Martin, 22,500 yen had been advanced from his own account. Would he tell him what was the nature of that sum?

Mr. Bethell: That money had been contributed by the public or, more correctly, by certain individuals.

Procurator: For the purpose of paying the national debt of Korea?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Procurator: Has this been acknowledged through the paper?

Mr. Bethell: It was part of the 61,042.33 yen.

Procurator: He thought he had heard the witness say that that 22,500 yen was separate from the Redemption Fund.

Mr. Bethell: No, he had only meant to say that it had nothing to do with the Fund at the Central Society.

Procurator: Was he then to understand that out of the money advanced to M. Martin, 5,000 yen belonged to the Central Society and 22,500 yen to the Redemption Fund account kept at the newspaper office?

Mr. Bethell: Yes.

Procurator: What had become of the balance, 5,000 yen, after 25,000 yen had been invested in mining shares?

Mr. Bethell: It had been lent to M. Martin.

Procurator: When had the 22,500 yen been lent to M. Martin?

Mr. Bethell: He could not tell exactly. But it had been advanced in various separate sums and at various times since about a year ago.

Procurator: Had any bond been received for the loan?

Mr. Bethell: The questions had nothing to do with the present case, but he might say that the bond quite satisfied him.

Procurator: Might he ask about the terms?

Mr. Bethell: Yang Kitaik knew nothing of these loans. On his return from Shanghai, the separate loans had been made into one loan repayable in monthly instalments of 500 yen.

Procurator: What was the interest?

Mr. Bethell: Nine per cent. per annum.

Procurator: Why had these loans been made to M. Martin?

Mr. Bethell: Because of the good interest.

The Judge then resumed the examination of Mr. Bethell.

Judge: What sum now stood to the credit of the newspaper office's Redemption Fund account at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank?

Mr. Bethell: 6,432.48 yen

Mr. Bethell here submitted to the Court a sheet of paper with figures showing the amount received and its disposal. The total amount received up to date on account of the Redemption Fund was 61,232.48 yen (which included sums received since May 15, when the total stood at 61,042.59 yen and not 61,042.33 yen as advertised, there being a miscalculation of 26 sen), out of which 32,300 yen was transferred to the Central Society and 22,500 yen was lent to M. Martin. The balance remaining to

the credit of the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo's* Redemption Fund account at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank was 6,432.48 yen.

In reply to the question why the witness did not give in the advertisement of May 15 a clear statement as to the disposal of the money, instead of stating that it was in the bank, whereas the greater part of it was not there, Mr. Bethell at first tried to explain it away, saying that it was not customary to do so, and that he was too busy to do so, and that he understood that the advertisement simply meant that so much had been sent to the bank and not necessarily that it remained there. But on the question being reiterated, Mr. Bethell admitted that it was his fault, and that he ought to have been more careful.

The Procurator again asked permission to put a few questions to the witness.

Procurator: From statements by the accused, it appeared as if some written document had been signed by Yun Woong-yol, Yang Ki-taik and Pak Yong-kiu at the time the sum of 30,000 yen had been transferred to Holme, Ringer & Co. Was that so?

Mr. Bethell: It was just a cheque to get the money out of the Collbran-Bostwick Bank.

Procurator: What was the price of the mining shares, how many shares had been bought, and where and in whose name were these shares kept?

Mr. Bethell: The shares were kept at the Collbran-Bostwick Bank in the name of the three trustees of the Central Society. The number of shares was 125, and the value was \$100 (U. S. gold) each.

Procurator: What was the present market price of shares?

Mr. Bethell: There were no market quotations, as the mining work had not yet sufficiently advanced. But he believed that they were worth more than the price at which they had been purchased.

The witness' examination concluded, the accused asked the Court to be allowed at a subsequent stage of the trial to point out mistakes in the Japanese rendering of Mr. Bethell's statements, in case he thought there were any mistakes and in case he thought such mistakes were injurious to him.

The Judge assured the accused that he would be allowed to look at the official record of the proceedings, but he was told that it was not for him to decide whether or not any rendering was mistaken.

M. Martin was then called in, but owing to the painful incident to M. Marnham, already noticed, the Court had to adjourn for a short recess. It was then a little past one.

#### M. MARTIN AS WITNESS.

The proceedings were resumed at 2.50 p.m. M. Martin was called in, but before proceeding with his examination, the Judge asked Mr. Ok, one of the counsel for the accused, what it was that he had wished to say while Mr. Bethell had been giving evidence. (Mr. Ok had tried to put in a word but had been requested by the Court to wait till the evidence should have been concluded.) Mr. Ok said that he had wanted to caution the Procurator not to state any opinion, as that would delay the proceedings. The Judge assured him that the Procurator had not volunteered any opinion.

Addressing the accused, the Judge told him that Mr. Bethell's evidence had not been translated for him, as he understood English. As for the evidence that was going to be given by M. Martin in French, the substance would from time to time be interpreted for him from the Court record. (When, however, the Court interpreter subsequently proceeded to render into Korean the gist of M. Martin's statements, the accused said that the process might be dispensed with, as he had already been able to gather the meaning from the Japanese interpretation.) The examination of M. Martin was then proceeded with, Mr. T. Kuroda acting as official interpreter.

Judge: Was the witness aware of the nature of the case?

M. Martin: Yes.

Judge: Since when did the witness know Mr. Bethell?

M. Martin: Since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904.

Judge: Age?

M. Martin: Thirty-two.

Judge: Place of residence and nationality?

M. Martin: He lived outside the West Gate and he was a French citizen.

Judge: Was he on intimate terms with Mr. Bethell?

M. Martin: Mr. Bethell had stayed at witness' hotel for over two years, so he was intimate with him.

Judge: Was the friendship close enough to allow exchange of confidence in regard to financial matters?

M. Martin: They knew each other sufficiently well to have confidence in regard to any business which they might undertake jointly, but not sufficiently well to exchange confidence on all matters.

Judge: Had the witness borrowed from Mr. Bethell sums of 22,500 yen and 5,000 yen?

M. Martin: Yes.



Judge: When?

M. Martin: On several occasions between September, 1907, and March, 1908.

Judge: Did the witness remember each sum?

M. Martin: Did not remember exactly. When they had first discussed the matter, Mr. Bethell had told the witness that he might have 30,000 yen at the utmost. The term for each separate advance was eighteen months, but when Mr. Bethell returned from Shanghai, the terms were altered, so that henceforth payment might be made by monthly instalments of 500 yen each.

Judge: Interest?

M. Martin: Nine per cent.

Judge: Had any security been given?

M. Martin: Some security had been handed to Mr. Bethell.

Judge: What security?

M. Martin: He did not like to say, as it was a personal affair. He requested the Court to ask Mr. Bethell about it.

Judge: Mr. Bethell had stated that he got no security for the loan.

M. Martin: Mr. Bethell had been satisfied, so please ask him.

Judge: Was the witness quite sure that he had handed some security?

M. Martin: The first loan he had got was 5,000 yen, and then 22,500 yen in various sums. No security had been mentioned in the bonds.

Judge: When had the first loan of 5,000 yen been obtained?

M. Martin: Did not remember exactly, but in September, 1907. He also received 5,000 yen on two subsequent occasions in October, 1907 and February, 1908.

Judge: In what sums had the witness received the remainder of the loan?

M. Martin: In various sums of 2,000 yen, 4,000 yen, etc.

Judge: What had Mr. Bethell said as to the character of the money?

M. Martin: He had told him that it belonged to the Redemption Fund.

Judge: Had Mr. Bethell told him where these sums had been taken from?

M. Martin: No. Mr. Bethell had not told him where they had come from. But they were in cheques, some upon the Collbran-Bostwick Bank and others upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Bethell had told the witness that the money belonged to two separate accounts.

Judge: Had Mr. Bethell said that 5,000 yen came from Holme, Ringer and Co. and 22,500 yen from the Collbran-Bostwick Bank?

M. Martin: He could not say which were which.

Judge: Had Mr. Bethell told him whether he could advance any other sum?

M. Martin: Mr. Bethell had only said that he wanted good interest.

Judge: Did not the money lent him belong to Mr. Bethell?

M. Martin: He knew it belonged to the Redemption Fund.

Judge: Did the witness know which sums belonged to which accounts?

M. Martin: He did not know. But when Mr. Bethell returned from Shanghai, he wanted to have the whole made into one loan payable 500 yen monthly.

Judge: Why had the witness contracted the loan?

M. Martin: For several reasons, especially to extend business.

Judge: Had any debts been paid by it?

M. Martin: How the Court thought he had had debts to pay, he knew not. But he had not had any debt to redeem.

Judge: If he could specify his reasons more concretely, his statements would carry more weight.

M. Martin: He had constructed with the money thus obtained a concert room, bought a cinematograph apparatus, extended the premises, built a bathroom and an engine room for heating rooms, and bought furniture.

Judge: When had the payment of the loan begun?

M. Martin: When Mr. Bethell returned from Shanghai. Two payments had already been made.

Judge: In what months?

M. Martin: In July and August. (M. Martin showed to the Court Mr. Bethell's receipts for the two payments).

Judge: Had interest been paid?

M. Martin: While the former arrangement had been in operation, something like three or four hundred yen had been paid on account of interest. But since the new arrangement of monthly instalments had come into operation, no interest had been paid, because it was agreed that the interest should be paid after the principal had been paid off.

Judge: Same witness had stated that the loan to the accused had been made in order to get money to pay the clerks at the Central Society?

M. Martin: Now that the matter was mentioned, the witness recollected that something to that effect had been told him. He had from time to time

advanced to Mr. Bethell sums of 100 or 150 yen on account of the interest on the loan.

Judge: Who had first proposed the loan?

M. Martin: Mr. Bethell had proposed, though the witness did not remember exactly.

Judge: Would the witness state definitely whether he had asked for the loan for business extension or Mr. Bethell wanted to advance for the sake of good interest?

M. Martin: He did not remember exactly. Mr. Bethell had come always to his house. Some people had said that the witness wanted the loan, but he believed it was Mr. Bethell who proposed the transaction.

Judge: The accused had said that only 10,000 yen had been lent to M. Martin, and declared he had not heard of any other loans. Could the witness throw any light upon this?

M. Martin: The witness had no connection with Yang, and so had not heard anything from Yang.

Judge: Had he not heard anything on the matter from Mr. Bethell?

M. Martin: That might possibly have arisen from the fact that Yang had only heard of the loan when it had just reached 10,000 yen.

Judge: Might it not be that there was some confidence between the witness and Mr. Bethell as to the rest of the loan, so that only 10,000 yen could be told to Yang?

M. Martin: He did not know anything of the kind.

Judge: Had not Yun Woongyol and his son come to the accused's house to discuss with Mr. Bethell matters relating to the transfer of money to Holme, Ringer & Co.?

M. Martin: It would be two years this November since Mr. Bethell had left his hotel, and as a hotel was a public house, the witness could not remember if such a consultation had taken place at his place.

The witness was next examined by the Procurator.

Procurator: How much had been paid by Mr. Bethell as interest?

M. Martin: Between three and four hundred yen altogether.

Procurator: Had receipts been obtained for such payments?

M. Martin: No.

Procurator: Had the payments been entered in books?

M. Martin: He thought they had been.

Procurator: Mr. Bethell had said that no interest had been paid. Was the witness sure?

M. Martin: No interest had been paid under the existing arrangement, but some payments, as already stated, had been made under the former arrangement.

His examination over, M. Martin retired.

Mr. Ok, one of the counsel for the accused, asked to have the substance of Mr. Bethell's evidence translated for him by the Court interpreter, as it had vital importance for the defense.

The Judge said that he had no objection to the request, but that, as the sitting had already lasted some hours and the accused might be tired, it would be better if the counsel could wait till the Court record in Korean was completed, when he would be permitted to read it.

To this Mr. Ok at once consented.

The Court rose at a little past four. The date for the next sitting was not announced.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

### KING EDWARD AND THE SULTAN.

London, September 17.

King Edward telegraphed to the Sultan on the anniversary of his accession, warmly congratulating him on his first anniversary since the promulgation of the Constitution. His Majesty also congratulated the Sultan on his birthday.

### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

It is reported from Vienna that an official note states the meeting of M. Iswolsky and Baron von Aehrenthal, Foreign Ministers respectively of Russia and Austro-Hungary at Buchlau, showed the Ministers to be in complete agreement regarding the advisability of adopting a benevolent and watching attitude towards the new régime in Turkey, hoping that, consolidated, she would become an element of peace in Europe.

### AMERICA AND HINDUS.

The Washington Post says the Department of Commerce and Labour has decided

that Hindus are undesirable and cannot be admitted to the United States.

### AN ADVISER ON IRRIGATION.

London, September 18.

The Turkish Government has engaged Sir William Willcocks to supervise the contemplated irrigation and canalization works in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

### MOROCCO.

Reuter learns that Great Britain has accepted the Franco-Spanish note, which also meets with the approval of Germany.

### ANTI-HINDU DISCRIMINATION.

With reference to yesterday's announcement from Washington, Secretary Strauss explains that the immigration laws cannot take cognizance of race, but the law regarding physical inability will be strictly enforced in view of the numbers of frail Hindus entering from Canada.

The question of the Transvaal Hindus remains acute.

### GENERAL'S TRAGIC END.

London, September 18.

General Luard was found dead on the railway near Maidstone, having been knocked down by a train. He left a letter which said:—"You will find my body on the line. I am sick of scandalous and lying reports, and cannot stand the strain any longer. I cannot face my son who is returning from South Africa to-morrow."

(Major-General C. E. Luard, F. R. G. S., late R. E., was born in 1839. The son referred to is Captain C. E. Luard, D. S. O., of the Norfolk Regiment.)

### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

London, September 19.

The American Fleet has left Albany for Manila. Admiral Sperry in replying to Premier Deakin's farewell message wished the "splendid Commonwealth" a happy and prosperous development.

### THE MURDER OF MRS. LUARD.

Major-General Luard since the murder of his wife has received hundreds of letters making terrible accusations.

### LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE.

The Lancashire cotton operatives decided on a lock-out on Monday. One hundred and fifty thousand mill-hands will be idle owing to the refusal of the men to agree to a five per cent. reduction of their wages.

### FROM AMBASSADOR TO VIZIER.

The Sultan has promoted his Ambassador at London to the rank of Vizier in recognition of his services in bringing about the Anglo-Turkish rapprochement.

### INTER-PARLIAMENTARY-UNION.

Later.

Prince Buelow, speaking at the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union at Berlin, which is attended by 800 delegates of different nationalities, declared that while Germany had been taught by the cruel lessons of the past that she must be strong enough to defend her soil and dignity, she was sincerely desirous of peace based on right and justice, and would not abuse her strength.

Replying to greetings from the Inter-parliamentary Conference, the Kaiser telegraphed that he hoped the conference would work for the maintenance of the works of peace, which were so dear to his heart.

### NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO TOKYO.

Later.

Mr. Van Royen, Councillor of the Netherlands Legation in London, has been appointed Minister to Tokyo.

### THE LUARD TRAGEDIES.

At the inquest on General Luard a

verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

The inquest on Mrs. Luard showed that it was impossible for the General to have been present at the time of the murder.

#### THE FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

The forest fires are nearing Ottawa, where it is impossible to see fifty yards because of the overhanging pall of smoke. Fog attributed to the fires is delaying shipping to and from New York.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES: SENSATIONAL FINISH.

London, September 21.

The British army manœuvres, which had to be stopped on account of rain, have now been resumed on the South Downs. They ended in a 24-hours' battle, resulting in the invading force completely crushing the British. The manœuvres were carried out on actual war conditions. The forces were supplied with very little information: they were left to their own intuition.

#### A BLUEJACKET IN IRONS.

The cruiser *Gibraltar* arrived at Perth with one bluejacket in irons. He confessed to having thrown over-board the gun-sights, valued at £700 sterling, when the ship was a fortnight out from Plymouth, whereby the vessel was rendered inefficient. He will be court-martialled at Sydney.

#### CHOLERA IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

The number of cases of cholera in St. Petersburg during last week was 1450, compared with 200 in the preceding week. Over 25 per cent. were fatal.

#### PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

There was a procession of Anglo-German workmen forming a peace demonstration in Berlin yesterday. Some 25,000 men participated.

#### A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The huge central telephone exchange at Paris was gutted yesterday evening. Communication both with the provinces and abroad has been destroyed. The damage is estimated at a million and a half sterling.

#### LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

The German Crown Prince, bidding farewell to the inter-parliamentary delegates on behalf of the Kaiser, declared that throughout his reign his father had made the maintenance of peace his foremost care. It had often been uphill work, but was worthy of the unremitting efforts of the noblest spirits of all nations.

#### HEARST REVELATIONS.

The millionaire newspaper proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has caused a sensation throughout America by producing letters showing that Republican Senator Foraker, Democratic Senator Barley, and other prominent Republicans and Democrats have been in financial relations with the Standard Oil Company. Further revelations are expected, and are likely to upset the calculations with regard to the Presidential election.

#### GREAT FOREST FIRES.

Fires have caused incalculable damage over large areas of timber in the mountains of New York, Maine, and Pennsylvania. Two towns in Wisconsin have been destroyed and 400 are homeless.

#### FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWING.

London, September 22.

Three thousand French troops have left Casablanca since July, three thousand will leave in October, and the remaining eight thousand will be gradually withdrawn according as the organization of the police force progresses.

#### EFFECTS OF THE LANCASHIRE LOCK OUT.

It is variously estimated that the prolongation of the Lancashire lock-out struggle will eventually involve in idleness from four to twelve hundred thousand people.

#### PARIS PARALYSED.

The Telephone Exchange Fire has paralysed life in Paris. Business men are obliged to have recourse to the telegraph which, however, is also damaged. Numerous telegrams have been sent to London via New York. It is hoped shortly to resume the international services but it is expected that weeks must elapse before even the provisional restoration of general telephonic communication.

#### THE CHOLERA SCOURGE AT MANILA.

There were 58 cases of cholera at Manila on Sunday. Public festivals have been interdicted. Two hundred police have been told off to assist the sanitary officials.

#### DISASTROUS EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH CRUISER.

A premature explosion of a charge of gunpowder on board the French cruiser *Latouche-Treville* at Toulon caused a gun to explode, shattering the turret. Fifteen were killed, two of them being blown 100 feet away.

#### LARGE LOCKOUT.

Five hundred and thirty mills are closed in Lancashire, and the opinion is growing that the lockout will not be quickly settled.

#### PRINCE EULENBERG.

Later.

Prince Eulenberg has been released in consequence of the condition of his health.

#### CHINESE IN CANADA.

Ottawa.—It has been discovered that Chinese have been entering Canada from Mexico, fraudulently certificated as merchants, evading the head-tax. It is estimated that the Government has been defrauded to the extent of £30,000 sterling.

#### THE LANCASHIRE MILLS.

Four hundred and ninety Lancashire mills have stopped, and about a hundred are working, though some on short time.

#### THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Russian Budget shows the ordinary revenue to be 2,476 million roubles and the expenditure 2,473 millions.

#### SATISFACTORY BUT VAGUE.

Mr. Asquith's daughter is well. She was frightened and overtaken by the darkness and the high cliffs.

#### PRINCE BUELOW AND THE PRESS.

Prince Buelow gave a garden party to the International Press Congress. He made a speech referring to the power of the press, in which he said that few people realised it. It was a huge apparition in the history of civilization. He warned his hearers against furthering injustice and falsehood. Journals ought to be patriotic, but patriotism was not injustice to others. The intercourse of nations must be based on mutual goodwill. Speaking to Reuter's correspondent, he said that nobody in Germany believes in attacking England; such an idea was a frightful misunderstanding.

#### AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

London, September 24.

The British Admiralty agrees to lend two up-to-date cruisers to Australia for training purposes.

#### SHIPWRECK OFF ALASKA.

The barque *Star of Bengal* has been wrecked off the coast of Alaska. Nine whites together with 101 Chinese and Japanese were drowned.

#### (BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.") SVEN HEDIN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Simla, September 18.

Sven Hedin has returned after two years from Tibet, where he found the sources of the Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej. He explored a great mountain-range 2000 miles long, to which he proposes to give the name of Trans-Himalaya. He suffered great hardships from hunger and cold, but his disguise as a Nadakan saved him from detection. He says that the Chinese are determined for ever to keep Tibet closed, and that the Tibetans are obliged to obey. He came across several gold fields during his journey, which was 4,000 miles long. There are now practically no fresh discoveries possible in the heart of Tibet, which the distinguished Swedish explorer has carefully mapped.

#### FATAL AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

Washington, September 19.

Orville Wright lies in hospital with a thigh and two ribs broken, while Lieutenant Selbridge is dead. The Wright aeroplane has been wrecked as the result of a disastrous flight on Thursday. Wright, with Selbridge as passenger, was flying at a height of 75 feet when the propeller broke, and the aeroplane fell to earth with a sickening thud, the occupants underneath. Selbridge, the American military aeronaut, had the base of his skull fractured, and died three hours later. The accident was entirely due to a mechanical mishap: Wright's system is not involved.

#### THE LANCASHIRE LOCK OUT.

London, September 21.

The Lancashire cotton mills closed to-day, and 150,000 men are thrown out of work.

#### DISTURBED PERSIA.

London, September 22.

Teheran.—The Shah has replied to the Anglo-Russian note. According to a well-informed source, the reply practically refuses to re-establish the Constitution until Tabriz is subdued. A special from Tabriz says that the Shah has sent a telegram to the Nationalists offering a renewal of the Constitution after the surrender of the Nationalists, but the latter have replied promising to surrender after the Constitution has been renewed. Thus there is a complete deadlock. The troops are outside the city of Tabriz and the Nationalists inside. Excellent order is preserved in the city. Satan Khan, the Nationalist leader, has ordered his officers to shoot at sight anyone arresting a British subject.

#### THE HEARST BOMBSHELL.

London, September 22.

New York.—Mr. Hearst has sprung a bombshell on the presidential campaign, which is shattering the reputations of ten members of both parties. He has produced letters alleged to have been stolen from Archbold, executive of the Standard Oil Company, to Senators Foraker and Bailey, Representative Sibley, and Governor Laskell of Oklahoma, indicating that these while in office had financial relations with the Trust. Foraker's weak reply leaves his reputation blasted. Hearst promises further disclosures, hoping to gain votes for the Independence League candidate from both parties. The revelations have caused a sensation.

President Roosevelt has issued a statement practically endorsing Hearst's charges and bitterly denouncing Foraker as an enemy to all administrative reforms. The statement also contains a private letter by Taft to a friend last year in which Taft condemned the

idea of nomination to the presidency if a compromise with Foraker was implied, but the effect of this is marred by the fact that Taft was recently publicly reconciled to Foraker.

Roosevelt also endorses the charges against Laskell, who is treasurer of Mr. Bryan's campaign fund, and in consequence Bryan has replied to Roosevelt demanding proof of the charges.

#### DECLINE IN COPPER.

There has been a heavy fall in copper both in New York and London.

Later.

A further decline in copper is reported.

#### SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANING.

Paris.—Wilbur Wright has offset his brother's accident in America by acroplaning for an hour and a half, beating all records. He covered fifty miles and only descended owing to nightfall.

#### TURRET EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH WARSHIP.

London, September 24.

A Paris despatch, recalling the fact that six weeks ago nine men were killed and twenty injured by a gun explosion on the gunnery ship *Couronne*, adds that on Tuesday fifteen men were blown to pieces by an explosion in the turret of the cruiser *Latouche Tréville* during gun-practice. The roof of the turret was blown off, and all inside were killed instantaneously.

[The *Latouche Tréville* is a small armoured cruiser of 4680 tons, launched in 1892. The gun which exploded was probably a 7.6 in., of which the vessel carries two.—Ed. J. M.]

#### EFFECTS OF THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

In Lancashire £160,000 are being lost weekly in the form of wages owing to the cotton lock-out, and £50,000,000 of capital are lying idle.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

New York, September 16.

After a keen competition, the Democrats have nominated Mr. Lewis Shauler, the present Vice-Governor of New York, as a candidate for the governorship of the State. The election campaign between Mr. Hughes and Shauler, the present Governor and Vice-Governor respectively, is expected to become serious. For success they seem to rely on the option of the Independent Democrats under Mr. Hearst, whose attitude is not yet known.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, September 16.

Germany, Italy and Holland will jointly ask the Powers who sent their envoys to the second International Peace Conference to hold a meeting next year with a view to concluding an international peace treaty.

#### ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

Mr. Hayes, formerly a Democratic representative for California, has declared that not only should the entry of Japanese into the United States be forbidden, but those now in the country should be expelled.

#### MOROCCO.

The German acting minister for Foreign Affairs has stated that his Government should recognize Mulai Hafid as the new Sultan, and at the same time should consider the joint proposal of France and Spain.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A change is noticeable in the election campaign. The influence of Mr. Bryan has somewhat increased.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New York, September 17.

President Roosevelt will return on Sept. 27th to Washington from Oyster Bay, where he has been staying during the hot season. On Sept 17th, he invited about two thousand villagers to his villa, where he entertained them. After the expiring of his official duty next spring, the President will retire to a quiet town.

#### MOROCCO.

France believes that she will not be able to avoid a collision with Germany over the Morocco affair.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, September 18.

The electoral campaign has become more serious. Mr. Bryan is repeatedly condemning Mr. Taft in his speeches. Mr. Bryan and other leaders of the Democrats have decided to concentrate their influence in the States west of Chicago. In New York the competition is expected to become especially violent.

#### MR. BRYAN.

At the request of the American Travelling Merchants' union, Mr. Bryan made a speech on Sept. 18th in New York. At the opening of the address, he condemned the policy adopted by Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York, and subsequently the action of the various trusts. In conclusion, he said that the steel and iron traders whose capital amounted to one thousand million dollars in all, were trying to support with money the Republican Party in the Presidential election.

At 8 p.m. on Sept. 18th, Mr. Bryan will make another speech at the Carnegie Hall giving a further explanation on the platform of his party.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

San Francisco, September 18.

The American Battleship Fleet left Albany at 5 p.m. on Sept. 18th, a day later than the time previously appointed. The fleet is expected to arrive at Manila on Oct. 2nd or 3rd.

#### POLITICAL INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Hearst is condemning Senator Foraker by saying that the latter has a special connexion with the Standard Oil Company. In consequence of this the Republican party will feel awkward.

#### M. ISWOLSKY AND COUNT WITTE.

St. Petersburg, September 19.

It is reported by the *Bourse Gazette* that the re-actionaries, who are dissatisfied with the constitutional attitude adopted by M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, are trying to remove him from office. The opposers say that he has sympathized with political affairs in Turkey and Persia. Consequently the position of M. Iswolsky is dangerous. The paper adds that Count de Witte is popular as a candidate for the office, but the Government is not willing to appoint him in the place of M. Iswolsky.

There is a rumour that Count de Witte has joined the re-actionaries and that M. Meseikoff, of the *Novoe Vremya*, is supporting him. In consequence of the foregoing rumour, the report that Count de Witte will be appointed to the Foreign Office replacing M. Iswolsky seems to have been given from a trustworthy source.

#### COUNT DE WITTE.

St. Petersburg, September 20.

The announcement that Count de Witte will be appointed to the Ministry seems to have some connexion with the new policy adopted by the Russian Government to-

wards Germany. It is also suggested that his appointment may arise from a desire on the part of the Government to raise a loan in a foreign country. The other members of the Ministry are said, however, to oppose Count de Witte.

#### THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

St. Petersburg, September 21.

The Russian Government has appointed a committee to investigate the work of doubling the track of the Siberian Railway. The work will be commenced at Omsk and Achinsk next spring. Messrs. Iwanovsky and Budakoff will be appointed superintending engineers.

#### A RUSSIAN NIHILIST.

New York, September 21.

A prominent Russian Nihilist, who has been sentenced to death is detained in a prison belonging to the Immigration Bureau in New York. The Russian Consul-General in that city has asked the United States Government to deliver up the convict to him. The Russian residents in New York, who are in opposition to their Government, are about to present a petition to President Roosevelt, asking him not to hand over the accused.

## BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease  
Contracted in India—Was Covered  
with Large Sores—Life in India  
Affected Liver—Found No Relief  
In Several Hospitals but

## CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted 'malarial cachexia,' which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness.

I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement. I was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin. Thomas Reader, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Tottenham St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Sores, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; R. Town & Co. Sydney; London, Cape Town, etc.; E. J. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Foot-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.



**FUKUSHIMA & Co., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.**

Tokyo, Sept. 25th, 1908.

**LATEST COMMERCIAL.**

— — — — —  
IMPORTS.

A slight rise is to be noted in American cotton while the Indian is steady. Cotton yarn remains weak. No change is reported in cotton piece goods. Woolens and woollen mixtures have had a moderate business during the week.

## RAW COTTON.

	RAW COTTON.	PER PICTL.
American Middling...	... — ...	30.00 to 31.45
Egyptian ...	... ..	44.00 to 51 50
Indian Broach...	... ..	26.00 to 26.50
Chinese (Old crop) ..	... ..	—
Chinese (New crop) ..	... ..	25.50 to 25.75

COTTON VARIETIES

	PER GALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... ..	250.00 to 265.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... ..	355.00 to 365.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed... ..	410.00 to 430.00

SECTION PIECE GO

White Shirtings—	{ 40 yds. 36 in. ...	8.50 to 12.50
Grey Shirtings—	40, 50 yds. 36 in. ...	
Common to Medium ...	38 1/2 yds. 45 in. ...	V. 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—	9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—	46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	
Ordinary to Medium ...	... ..	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—	46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	
Good to Best ...	... ..	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—	46-48 yds. 45 inches...	7.00 to 12.00
Prints—	24 yards, 34 inches ...	3.10 to 3.60
Cotton Shirtings—	36-40 yds. 36 inches ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Sateens—	36-40 yds. ...	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—	2-8 to 3lb 21-25 yards, 30 inches.	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—	3-8 to 5lb, 21-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—	Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	10.00 to 16.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	... ..	0.95 to 1.50
Flannelette ...	... ..	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere ...	... ..	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLIE

FABRICS AND WOOLLEN GOODS.		PRICE.
Flannels	...	0.50 to 0.70
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	...	0.40 to 0.60
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	...	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine, 120-140 yards,	...	
30-32 inches Common to Medium.	...	0.20 to 0.28
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards,	...	
30-32 inches Good to Best	...	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union,	...	
54 to 56 inches	...	0.50 to 1.35
Cloths—Army Cloth	...	0.85 to 1.50
Cloths—All other	...	1.25 to 3.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	...	0.70 to 0.80
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	...	0.60 to 0.71
" " " 2	...	0.58 to 0.64
" " " 3	...	0.46 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	...	0.40 to 0.44
" " " 2	...	0.34 to 0.39
" " " 3	...	0.25 to 0.30

**METALS.**

The market is stationary but with good prospects. Galvanized sheets, flat, have been sold at yen 14 and tin-plates at yen 8 which special rates were not taken as standard on the market.

as standard on the market.		PER FICHT.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	... ..	...V. 3 80 to 3 90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	... ..	... 4 40 to 4 50
do Sheet...	... ..	... 5 00 to 5 25
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	... ..	... 10 70 to 11 00
do Flat	... ..	... 11 50 to 11 75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	... ..	... 6 25 to 6 60
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W....	... ..	... 7 00 to 7 25
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ..	... ..	... 2 10 to 2 15

## KEROSENE

The import of American oils has continued as usual. The market has become brisk.

Chester	... ..	Y-3.80	to 3.93
Victory	... ..	3.74	to 3.76
Borneo and Sumatra	... ..	2.90	to 3.00
Hokuyetsu	... ..	3.30	to 3.60
Nippon	... ..	3.33	to 3.78
Ogura Hokuyetsu	... ..	3.50	to 3.70
Tozai	... ..	3.60	to 3.75

SUGAR.

The market is generally quiet and there is no change in prices.

Change in prices		PER TON
Brown Manila...	...	Y 10.45 to 12.00
Brown China	...	8.00 to 13.50
White Java and Penang...	...	14.50 to 17.50
White Refined (German)...	...	15.50 to 19.00
" (Hongkong)	...	15.00 to 20.00

INDIGO.

During the week no change has occurred. A moderate business has been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	...	...	...	...	...	Yeh.	260
" second	...	...	...	...	...		250
Java, first	...	...	...	...	...		320
" second	...	...	...	...	...		290
Madras, first	...	...	...	...	...		160
" second...	...	...	...	...	...		145
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	...	...	...	...	...		200
Artificial "Kenshin"	...	...	...	...	...		200

... ..  
FLOUR.

Business is brisk as enquiries have appeared from the provinces and Manchuria.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June—December	100 35	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March—September	96 30	E.L.
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March—September	95 30	"
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June—December	87 80	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=B) .....	100	100	5	June—December	95 20	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=E) .....	100	100	5	June—December	86 80	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H) .....	100	100	5	June—December	95 00	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	84 70	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GONJI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	84 50	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BONDS (GOBURI) .....	100	100	5	March—September	83 60	E.L.
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Gobu Mark 1) .....	100	100	5	June—December	81 00	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h) .....	100	100	5	June—December	92 30	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	93 00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	91 00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	91 70	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	94 00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	88 00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	91 00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February—August	536 50	E.L.
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	8	June—December	62 40	
" (Second class) .....	50	37 50	8	June—December	47 30	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February—August	214 00	E.L.
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February—August	149 00	E.L.
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11 1/2	June—December	91 90	
" 3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11 1/2	June—December	64 00	
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	11	March—September	80 50	
Kwansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	9 1/2	March—September	47 70	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9 1/2	March—September	74 60	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June—December	85 30	
" (New Issue) .....	50	12 50	14	June—December	23 00	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May—November	55 50	
" New .....	50	25	7	May—November	27 40	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	65 30	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May—November	41 00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April—October	101 50	
" (New Issue) .....	50	12 50	12	April—October	38 60	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	69 00	
" New .....	50	25	10	May—November	36 00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May—November	69 50	
" New .....	50	30	14	May—November	43 50	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June—December	80 00	
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	13	June—December	8 80	
Ujiwaga Electric Co. ....	50	12 50	no.	March—September	80 50	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	13	June—December	26 40	
" New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12 50	13	June—December	85 50	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April—October	79 30	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	5	February—August	26 00	E.L.
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June—December	15 50	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	33	12	May—November	52 00	
Uraga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June—December	9 70	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12 1/2	May—November	47 50	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June—December	83 00	
" News .....	50	12 1/2	16	June—December	23 50	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	8	June—December	32 50	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	18	June—December	79 10	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June—December	52 70	
" New .....	50	25	12	June—December	26 50	
Nisshin Spinning Co. ....	50	12 50	no.	May—November	7 30	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May—November	114 50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May—November	90 00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May—November	103 80	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	9 1/2	June—December	62 50	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June—December	75 90	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June—December	58 50	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June—December	52 00	
Yokohama Boki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	15	June—December	30 00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	no.	June	12 70	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ...	50	12	16	May	17 30	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March	220 00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March—September	124 50	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June—December	98 50	
Nanboku Oil Co. ....	50	50	8 1/2	June—December	45 80	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April—October	74 00	
" New .....	50	12 1/2	15	April—October	23 50	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June	58 00	
" New .....	50	25	10	June	31 50	
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	15	20	June	26 30	

	Yen.
Gold Drop..... 4 sacks	9.90
Flag .....	9.80
Royal .....	9.80
Trophy .....	9.80
Red Seal .....	9.80
Lion .....	11.00
Portland .....	10.50
Premier .....	10.50
Japanese:—	
Rising Sun..... 6 <i>kwamme</i>	2.45
Takasago .....	2.45
Fuji..... 6 "	2.45
Pine .....	2.40

## WHEAT.

There is no change since the the previous report in which a moderate business was noted as going on.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 <i>kin</i>	4.90 — 5.00
Red .....	4.50 — 4.90
Blue Stein.....	5.40 — 5.65

EXPORTS.  
RAW SILK.

The market is weak. The Kiito Gomei Kaisha has offered for filature No. 1 coarse, *yen* 900. Sellers, however, stand off. Business has been done for Europe on a small scale.

Japanese dealers anticipate that no improvement can be expected in the forthcoming week.

On Oct. 24th stocks were: filatures 19,461 bales; Re-reels, 3,985 bales; Kakeda 1,837 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,110 to 1,130
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,080 to 1,100
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,030 to 1,040
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 905
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	960 to 970
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	930 to 940
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	890 to 895
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	920 to 925
Re-reels—Extra	980 to 985
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1½	925 to 930
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 905
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	880 to 885
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	860 to 865
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	840 to 845
Kakedas—No. 2	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2½	800 to 805

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

	Sept.	Present delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.	Nov. delivery.
18th .....	946	931	—	945	—
19th .....	944	928	—	945	—
20th .....	—	—	—	—	—
21st .....	934	—	—	—	—
22nd .....	925	—	919	925	—
23rd .....	—	—	—	—	—
24th .....	920	905	915	920	—

## WASTE SILK.

A moderate business is going on as stocks have become large and sellers have commenced to look at exporters' offers.

On Oct. 24th stocks were: Noshi, 4,101 bales; Kibiso, 5,389 bales; and sundry 1,354 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	140 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	135 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	130 to 140
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	125 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	110 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	90 to 100
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	60 to 70
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Best	85 to 90
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Medium	40 to 70
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 105
Rereel—Fair	70 to 75
Rereel—Best	60 to 65
Rereel—Good	40 to 45
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

The market remains lifeless owing to the inactive conditions in foreign countries.

## KANAZAWA.

	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	9.10	8.90	8.45
22½	—	8.85	8.35	8.25
27	—	8.65	8.30	8.25

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½	8.90	8.60	8.50	8.30	8.50
27	8.80	8.50	8.45	8.35	8.30
36	8.70	8.55	8.40	8.40	8.30

## "GOLD" MARK.

	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22½	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

There is no improvement.

	Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1½"	6 <i>me.</i>	3.25—3.37
22" x 1½"	7 " "	4.25—4.52
24" x 1½"	7½ " "	5.10—5.40
	Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)	Yen.
20" x 1½"	9 " "	4.30—4.50
22" x 1½"	10 " "	5.30—5.60
24" x 1½"	12 " "	7.20—7.40
	Figured Habutae (scalloped):—	Yen.
10" x 1 corner embroidered	" "	0.95—1.00
12" x 4 " "	" "	1.15—1.20

## COPPER.

A recent London telegram reports that a considerable fall has taken place. The markets in Japan are affected by the change.

According to a London telegram under date of Sept. 22nd, the quotation was £60.5.0.

Refined per 100 <i>kin</i> ...	Yen 45—49
Bessemer per 100 <i>kin</i> ...	" 52—50
Electric refined per 100 <i>kin</i> ...	" 53—57

## TEA.

The season is about closed.

	Y.	—
Choicest ...	—	—
Choice ...	—	—
Fine ...	—	—
Fine ...	—	—
Good Medium ...	—	—
Medium ...	29 to 32	—
Good Common ...	27 to 28	—
Common ...	25 to 26	—

## RICE.

The market is steady.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	250,265
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	219,098
Delivery.	Closing Price.
September .....	15.49
October .....	15.43
November .....	15.35

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
Superior.....	Yen 17.00	16.10
Medium .....	16.10	15.90
Common .....	16.00	16.00

	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
September...	15.77	15.94
October .....	15.10	15.23
November...	14.92	15.94

## FOREIGN LIQUORS AND SPIRITS.

The market is almost lifeless. The import this year decreased by 30 per cent from that of last year. Stocks are reported to be large.

## FERTILIZER RS.

An improvement has taken place in this line. Prices are generally steady.

	Yen.
Bean Cake, Newchwang, per piece	1.26
" Hankow, per 100 <i>kin</i>	2.45
Phosphate, per ton	95.00
Sulphuric, Ammonia, Violet, per ton	135.00
" " White, "	132.00
" " Green, "	132.00
Saltpetre, Chilean	125.00
Powdered bones, Indian	60.00
" American	90.00 to 120.00

## COTTON YARN.

## (OSAKA.)

In spite of the fall in American raw cotton and silver, the market has maintained its steady aspect as there have been some good enquiries from South China.

	Yen.
Delivery.	Yen.
September .....	111.50
October .....	110.10
November.....	110.10

## EXCHANGE.

London silver ¼ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates closing as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	8/0½
— Bills on demand	8/0½
— 4 months' sight	8/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	8/0½
— 6 months' sight	8/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	856
— Private 4 months' sight	860@½
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 87½
— Private 10 days, sight	do 85½
Shanghai—Bank sight	86½
— Private 10 days' sight	87½
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154½
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207
— Private 4 months' sight	211½
Bar Silver (London)	231½

\* Nominal.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Sept. 30
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 1	W. Sept. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	Th. Oct. 1
America	P. M.	Mongolia 2	Th. Oct. 1
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 3
Hongkong	B. T.	Inveric	Su. Oct. 4
Iacoma	B. T.	Suetic	Su. Oct. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 5
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Oct. 5
Europe	M. M.	Caledonian	Tu. Oct. 6
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Oct. 10
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M. Oct. 12
Portland	P. & A.	Nunantia	M. Oct. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. Oct. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Oct. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	E. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Nov. 6

1 At Nagasaki on the 15th inst.

2 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Luetow	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Sept. 27
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Th. Sept. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Sept. 30
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	W. Sept. 30
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 2
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. Oct. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. Oct. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Sa. Oct. 3
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	M. Oct. 5
Hongkong	B. T.	Suetic	M. Oct. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 5
Iacoma	B. T.	Inveric	W. Oct. 7
America	P. M.	China	W. Oct. 7
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Th. Oct. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nunantia	Tu. Oct. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Oct. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Oct. 17
Vancouver	B. & S.	Antiochus	Su. Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Oct. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Oct. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 8

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, Ikawa, 18th Sept.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Hanazaki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 973, K. Osawa, 18th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 713, T. Terada, 19th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nam Sang*, British steamer, 2,591, F. Wheeler, 20th Sept.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Bluemfontein*, British steamer, 2,958, P. J. Greggans, 20th Sept.—New York via ports and Moji, Mails and General.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.

*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 20th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Alesia*, German steamer, 3,312, J. Ernst, 20th Sept.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 20th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Ariake Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,183, T. Ota, 17th Sept.—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 18th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,837, Wm. Bainbridge, 20th Sept.—Muroran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kamakura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 21st Sept.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ville de la Ciotat*, French steamer, 2,821, Barillon, 22nd Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 22nd Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Lennox*, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 23rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, P. Wagemann, 23rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 23rd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oanfa*, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 23rd Sept.—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Monmouthshire*, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warner, 23rd Sept.—Hamburg, Middlesbrough and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Tsinan*, British steamer, 1,450, J. B. Harris, 23rd Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pinna*, British tank steamer, 4,100, T. Fairfield, 24th Sept.—Gaviota, Cal. Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Onshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 745, J. Kanao, 24th Sept.—Newchwang, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 19th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 19th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. A. Evans, 19th Sept.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 19th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 20th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi, 20th Sept.—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 20th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tydeus*, British steamer, 4,800, D. P. Campbell, 20th Sept.—Sydney, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 18th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Daylight*, British sailing vessel, 3,599, MacBryde, 18th Sept.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Shiokubi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 18th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Alesia*, German steamer, 3,312, J. Ernst, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Benvenne*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 21st Sept.—Mombasa, Ballast.—Comes & Co.  
*Hanasaki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 973, 21st Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ariake Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,183, T. Ota, 22nd Sept.—Karatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Kichin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 21st Sept.—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nam Sang*, British steamer, 2,591, P. Wheeler, 22nd Sept.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
*Prometheus*, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 22nd Sept.—London, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 21st Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Ikawa, 22nd Sept.—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 22nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kogoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teraoka, 22nd Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nore*, British steamer, 4,180, G. Philipps, 23rd Sept.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 23rd Sept.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 24th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Lennox*, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 24th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 24th Sept.—Portland, Or., via Honolulu and San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Oanfa*, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 24th Sept.—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Lustosa* from Europe via ports:—The Right Rev. and Bishop McKen, Mrs. Schereschewsky, Miss Schereschewsky, Mr. Hanns Tillmanns, Mrs. T. McKim, Miss McKim, Mr. C. E. Dadelius, Mr. S. Pitt, Mr. E. T. Eze, Mr. P. Rachels, Mr. Dyer, Mrs. Consul H. F. Hias and servant, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. O. Michel, Mrs. O. Michel and children, Mr. B. v. D. Boesh, Mrs. Wang She, Mrs. Wang She and child, Mrs. Yang Yee, Mrs. Tse Yick Man, Mr. S. S. Kiang, Mr. G. Woo, Mr. Wang and child, Mr. George Hancock, Mrs. Label, Mr. C. Lang Took Nei, Mr. T. W. Cheung, Mr. G. Chan and Mr. H. L. Gam in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Lt. D. G. Black, Mr. V. C. Feser, Dr. A. H. C. Van Engelen, Mrs. W. A. Fetter, Capt. W. C. T. S. Filmer, Mrs. W. C. T. S. Filmer, Dr. A. Genthe, Capt. I. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., Miss F. F. Hasuki, Mrs. S. Honda, Mr. H. Kawano, Miss A. H. Lewis, Mr. F. R. Lutz, Mr. H. Mantinola, Mr. E. Murbatt, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. R. A. Santos, Mr. I. Schwob, Mr. V. Segura, Mr. Y. Shimizu, Mr. F. Sian, Mr. S. Uyeno and 2 native servants, Dr. Ed. Wolf and Mrs. H. Yoshida in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. H. Higson, Miss Alice Norton, Hon. Chu Hung and native servant, Mr. W. P. Barritt, Miss G. D. Chu, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Greene, Mr. W. K. Ashman and native servant, Mr. J. F. Greig, Mr. H. Bekki and Mr. Aoki in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. le Comte Carvisant, Mrs. and Miss Carvisant, Mr. Luis Gounaries, Mr. H. Single, Mr. Mrs. Fielder, Mr. F. Fomet, Miss R. Kakahashi and Mr. Alexander Kabos in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nore* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports:—Mrs. and Miss Wade, Mr. P. Pakels, Mr. and Mrs. Brakelbark, Miss Brakelbark, Mrs. Vine, Mr. E. G. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyer, Mr. Jno. Elmore, Mr. P. Alleton, Mr. W.

E. Gooch, Mr. J. P. Cochrane, Mr. W. C. Devin, Mr. V. Denne and servant, Mr. F. E. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. F. A. Dick, Dr. W. H. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hegeman, Mr. Frederick Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Paterson and Steward F. Reelby, R.N. in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Lennox* for Vancouver:—

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
From	Canada	& West	& East	Coast	Cities
Hongkong ...	1,577	—	—	539	2,116
Keelung .....	—	—	7,412	—	7,412
Foochow .....	727	—	—	—	727
Shanghai ...	2,608	—	951	—	3,559
Yokohama ...	925	—	550	—	1,475
Shimizu .....	3,718	656	1,128	105	5,607
Kobe .....	230	—	527	25	782
Yokohama ...	943	783	915	95	2,736
Total ...	10,728	1,439	11,483	761	24,411

	Shanghai	New York	San Francisco	London	Other	Total
From	Canada	& West	& East	Coast	Cities	
Hongkong & Canton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai .....	177	—	—	—	—	177
Yokohama .....	420	—	—	20	10	450
Total .....	597	—	—	20	10	627



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YOKOHAMA, OCT. 3RD, 1908.

明治三十五年三月廿日  
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VOL. I.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENEZ CE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 3RD, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. L. POLLARD, a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

VICE-ADMIRAL TRUPPEL, Governor of Kiaochow, left Tokyo on Sept. 27th for his post.

MR. S. OHASHI, a lawyer of Tokyo, was arrested on Sept. 30th on suspicion of fraud.

ON Sept. 29th, snow fell on Mount Hakusan, near Kanazawa, thirty days earlier than last year.

BARON SAKATANI, formerly Minister for Finance, left Changchun on Sept. 27th for Dairen on his way home from Europe.

THE sale of *pari mutuel* chances at the Autumn Meeting of the Naro Race Club in Osaka, amounted to yen 2,100,000.

THE new Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Miyazaki Maru* (8,700 tons) was launched on Sept. 24th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe.

MR. IJIN, new Minister to China, will leave Tokyo on Oct. 8th for his position. He will embark at Kobe by the *Awaji Maru* direct for North China.

THE Yokohama Municipality has decided to charter five large steamers from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with a view to welcoming the American

Battleship Fleet off Kannon-zaki. The steamers will be dressed and will carry a large number of leading citizens.

THE first volunteer ship *Sakura Maru* ran her trials on Sept. 24th off Nagasaki. As her speed was not up to contract requirements she will be tried again.

THE American business men, who have been invited by the Yokohama and other prominent Chambers of Commerce to visit Japan, are expected to arrive in Yokohama about Oct. 13th.

MARQUIS INOUE is progressing favourably. On Sept. 28th, he was able to speak for a short time with visitors. No change has been noted in the condition of Marquis Nodzu. He is still very weak.

THE Yokohama Post Office will issue illustrated post cards—one set consisting of two cards, each *sen* 10—in commemoration of the visit of the American Fleet. The sale of the cards will close on Oct. 7th.

ACCORDING to the *Asahi* Prince Ito, Resident General in Seoul, now in Tokyo, will leave about the middle of October for his post. He will return at the end of December or the beginning of the following month.

THE Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard in Kobe, which has built one gun-boat and three torpedo-boats to the order of the Siamese Government, received recently a further order from the same Government for the construction of warships.

THE *Hochi* says that Viscount Okabe, Minister for Justice, has decided to prohibit betting at Race Clubs, and that the Horse Breeding Office will be abolished. In the Military Department, an office will be provided for encouraging horse improvement.

THE autumn naval manoeuvres are fixed to take place on Oct. 18th in western waters. The attacking force will be under the command of Vice-Admiral Ijima, and the defensive squadron under Vice-Admiral Dewa. Admiral Togo and some thirty high officers have been appointed as judges.

It is reported by telegram that the United States Government has issued an order to the Battleship Fleet, which is now on the way from Australia to Manila, not to allow the landing of the crews, as cholera is prevalent in Manila. No change has been made in the date for visiting Yokohama.

BARON SUFU, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, has been decorated with a war medal of the Russo-Japanese war. It is said that the passengers—journalistic correspondents and foreign officers—of the *Manchu Maru*, which visited Korean and Manchurian coasts, will be decorated with similar insignia.

THE *Hochi* says that a certain S. Uyesugi of Osaka has instituted a case in the Osaka District Court against M. Robert Loonen, the president of the Oriental Glass Manufacturing Company, claiming yen 11,500 for land transferred to the association, and his salary for a contract term of employment at the factory.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha held a general meeting on Sept. 28th at the Nihonbashi Club. The net income for the first half of this year was yen 192,611.54, to which a balance, yen 8,547.11, from the previous account was added, making a total of yen 201,158.65. Of this sum, yen 10,000 was declared as an interim dividend at the rate

of 5 per cent per annum to the ordinary shareholders and 12 per cent. per annum to the preferential shareholders, and the remainder was carried forward to the next account.

IN consequence of the recent Customs scandal, Mr. Y. Noma, chief appraiser, and T. Shioya, an official, of the Yokohama Customs were examined on Sept. 28th in the Yokohama District Court.

ON Sept. 27th, the Tobe police arrested two suspicious-looking men attired like coolies on the Tenjin Hill in West Tobe-machi. On examining them the police found a number of bombs and cartridges in their possession.

THE Kiaochow Yokohama liner *Hokushin Maru* (1,189 tons) belonging to J. Harada of Osaka, ran on a rock, one mile off Miwa point in Wakayama prefecture, at 7.30 a.m. on Sept. 29th, owing to a storm. The passengers, 44 in all, including 11 Chinese, were safely landed. No great damage was sustained by the ship.

THE construction of the three temporary piers at the Bund between the West and East Hatobas is practically completed. Each pier is 9 feet in width, 310 feet in length, and the depth of water at the end is about 15 feet at high tide. The sides of each pier will be decorated with illuminations and the ends with one large arc-light each.

LORD Northcote, G. C. M. G., formerly Governor-General of Australia, and Lady Northcote arrived at Hongkong by the *Kumano Maru* on Sept. 29th. On the same evening they were present at a dinner given by the Governor of Hongkong in their honour. On the following day the distinguished visitors left by the same steamer for Yokohama.

ABOUT fifty coolies employed at a factory belonging to the Standard Oil Co. at Takashima-cho, who were discharged on Sept. 21st; tried to make trouble on Saturday by demanding wages which they alleged to be due to them. Through the efforts of the Kanagawa police, they were pacified, but it is deemed advisable not to relax the surveillance of the police.

THE BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON consisting of the *King Alfred*, *Kent*, *Bedford* and *Monmouth* has left Hakodate for Miyazu (Amanohashidate) and, later, Sakai (Hoki Province) on the Western Coast. The warships arrived at Miyazu on the 29th ult., and will remain for two days there. The city is decorated with the British and Japanese flags in honour of the visit.

A YAMAGUCHI telegram to the *Asahi* says that Koyama Rokunosuke (*alias*: Toyotaro) was released on Sept. 25th from the Yamaguchi Jail. It may be remembered that Koyama attacked Li Hungchang, the Chinese plenipotentiary, with a revolver when peace negotiations were being conducted at Shimonoseki. He was subsequently sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A HEAVY storm was experienced in Yokohama early on Wednesday morning. No special damage was sustained apart from the usual inundations at Negishi, Kitagata, West Tobe, and Ota, and some slight landslides in Kanagawa. At Hodogaya a house collapsed with the result that one of ten occupants sustained severe injuries. The rivers Shibuya, Tama, and Sagami flowed over their embankments. Some seventy houses in the districts along the Sagami river were flooded. The bridge of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway over the Tama river in Kawasaki was at one time in a very critical condition in consequence of the fact that several boats struck its pillars, shaking it severely.

## KOREA.

Friday, September 25.

Major-General Muda, Chief of Staff of the 13th Division, who has just returned to Tokyo, has been interviewed by the editor of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He says that the work done by the troops in Korea has been very arduous. The 13th Division, for example, is composed partly of the force which garrisoned Formosa during the War, and partly of the force which engaged in the Saghalien campaign. Thus these men have been on active field service continuously since the War. Some idea of the duties that have devolved on them in Korea may be conveyed by saying that for the purpose of dealing with the insurgents one regiment had to be divided into 60 detachments, all of which were sent out in different directions into the hills and virtually uninhabited places, where they were kept living under canvas, provisioned no better than they would have been in actual warfare, and called upon to engage in harassing combats without the spur of patriotism inasmuch as they were fighting against rebels in a foreign country. These men have suffered much and done their duty splendidly, and it is high time that they should be relieved. The 13th Division would be replaced by the 6th from Kumamoto. As for the remaining troops, namely, one brigade of the Kokura Division, four squadrons of cavalry and a regiment of the Asahigawa Division, the method of relieving them is not yet determined. The 13th Division will reach Japan by the 15th of November. As to the insurgents, the Major-General confirms the statement that practically nothing remains of them now except brigands of the nature of the Hunglutsz. This does not apply, however, to the force under the command of Yi Pouyun which recently operated in the Tumen region, making its headquarters in Russian territory. Three hundred of these insurgents crossed the Tumen originally into North Korea, and were driven back with heavy loss by the Japanese. Subsequently a band of 150 followed their example and fared similarly. Then they attempted to make a lodgment in Chientao, but there also they were repulsed, and now they have buried their rifles among the mountains and retired from the field temporarily at all events. A circular recently issued by their leader gives a fair idea of the incentives employed to make them fight. It says that Japan intends to swallow up Korea and to subject its people to sufferings like passing through floods and fire. Foreign nations are rendered indignant by the spectacle and are massing their warships in Far Eastern seas so as to be able to back up with force a remonstrance which they are about to make in Korea's behalf. This therefore is the time for the Korean people themselves to show that they are determined not to submit to such tyrannical injustice. Such is the language of the circular. These Tumen insurgents have allies in Shanghai, but, as the Chinese Government as well as the Russian has agreed in a most friendly manner to assist Japan in dealing with the problem, a satisfactory solution is pretty sure to be found.

Saturday, September 26.

The *Hochi's* Seoul correspondent sends a strange story indicating that the present Minister of Home Affairs and Mr. Yi Yongik's heirs have been engaged in a plot to obtain ten thousand yen from the funds of the Ex-Emperor by false pretences. His Majesty

is said to have complained to General Hasegawa, and the latter carried the case to the Residency General. The tale sounds very like a recrudescence of the miserable intrigues for which Seoul used to be notorious. The Minister of Home Affairs is the most prominent politician now on the Korean stage, and he must have many enemies, especially as being the some-time leader of the Il Ching-hoi.

Mr. Ariga, the Chief of the Patents Bureau in the Residency General, invited the foreign merchants of Seoul to his office on the 25th instant, and offered with regard to the working of the new Convention between Japan and the United States explanations which are said to have allayed all apprehensions.

We may mention here that the *Japan Herald*, discussing what it calls the probable "seizure of British and German industrial property" under the new system, declared that "the greater part of the foreign trade of Korea is in the hands of the British and the Germans." To this the *Seoul Press* replies very calmly that the figures for the import trade in 1907 were: Great Britain 13 and Germany 0.2, while Japan stood for 66; and those for the export trade were China 19, Japan 76 and the rest of the world (including Germany and Great Britain) 5. The *Japan Herald's* allegation diverges so wildly from the truth as to be quite comical.

It would seem that Korean subjects are to be allowed to put up land instead of money in payment of shares in the Oriental Development Company. But the option will not be unlimited. The restrictions are said to be that the land must not be the object of a superficies or of a pledge; that it must be at least 1250 acres in superficies, and that it must be all within an area of 5 miles square. Certainly this plan has one advantage, namely, that it will probably place large tracts of land in the hands of the Company with the obvious consent of the Korean owners themselves. But will the properties thus obtained be economically desirable? That question seems to be answered by a further proviso that the land must be such as seems likely to be profitable. Moreover, its value is to be assessed by multiplying the average net produce during the past 5 years by 17. There is thus reserved to the Company a large discretionary power, and certainly no one can say that the price at which the land is to be assessed is negligible. Will it pay the Company to take over land on such terms?

One encounter between the insurgents and the Japanese troops is reported to have taken place on the 18th inst. at Chihongju in Chihollado. The soldiers numbered 6, the insurgents over 20. The latter lost 11.

Sunday, September 27.

The story of the attempted embezzlement of 10,000 yen, the property of the ex-Emperor, seems to have had its origin in a transaction of quite a different character. It appears that when Yi Yongik died, he had a sum of 55,000 yen lodged in the First Bank. But when his son and successor attempted to withdraw this money the Household Department set up a claim to it. Commissioners have been appointed to investigate the matter. It will be observed that the name of the Minister of Home Affairs is no longer brought into this complication.

On the 25th instant the hearing of the Yang case was resumed in the Seoul Court. The Public Procurator spoke at some length (*Mainichi Dempo's* report.) His argument was that with regard to the Debt Redemption Fund paid into the office of the *Dai Han*

*Mai Il Shimpō*, the responsibility of taking care of the money rested solely on Mr. Bethell, according to the evidence produced before the Court, and as Mr. Yang was only an employee acting in a subordinate position and merely carrying out instructions, the charge against him must be considered not proven. Our contemporary's report adds that Mr. Yang exhibited great satisfaction while the Procurator was speaking, and we can well imagine that he felt it. The *Mainichi Dempo's* reporter further says that the responsibility of keeping the fund having now been clearly brought home to Mr. Bethell, proper steps will doubtless be taken by the Korean Government to induce the British Consular Authorities to take the matter up. In order to bring about that result, however, it will be necessary that some definite charge should be preferred, and we find difficulty in seeing who could prefer it. However, it would be most unfortunate if the case were left where it is. The evidence produced in open court has been very far from constituting a full exoneration of those entrusted with the money, and the matter plainly calls for further elucidation. The judgement of the Court is to be pronounced on the 29th instant.

Monday, September 28.

It is said to be expected that the ordinary expenditures of the Korean Government next year will be two millions greater than those of the present year. Rumours are prevalent in Seoul that on Prince Ito's return to Korea a new Cabinet will be formed, centred upon Mr. Kim Yunsik. Why this should be there are no indications, and we are disposed to regard it as an untrustworthy forecast.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* publishes an estimate of Korea's wealth. The estimate is said to be based on researches made by the Residency-General, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, by the adviser of the Finance Department and by various Koreans and foreigners. The following are the figures:—

	Yen.
Land .....	1,767,948,731
Buildings .....	117,600,000
Furniture and Works of Art .....	26,220,000
Cattle, Horses, &c. ....	43,265,625
Mines .....	150,000,000
Marine Products .....	110,000,000
Electric, Gas and Waterworks Undertakings .....	1,000,000
Ships and Boats .....	2,705,000
Gold and Silver coins, Bullion &c. ....	7,876,000
Banks and Firms .....	2,222,500
Goods and Merchandise .....	119,115,225
Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones .....	76,800,000
Libraries and Book-stores .....	250,000
Harbours and Rivers .....	100,000,000

Total ..... 2,524,003,081

This total is only 27,492,300 yen more than the corresponding figure for Formosa, and it is 77,584,098 yen less than the estimated wealth of 3 prefectures in Japan, namely, Fukuoka, Hyogo and Niigata.

Mr. Oya, Chief of the Railway Superintendent Bureau of the Residency-General, has just returned to Japan and been interviewed at Shimonoseki. He says that there is a great deal to be done in Korea still in the matter of railway construction, but the old difficulty, want of funds, stands in the way. One thing, however, must be accomplished within the next three years, namely, the effective linking up of the Korean system with the Manchurian. The Mukden-Autung line will take 3 years to complete, and will involve an outlay of 30 million yen. When it is completed, there will be a large stream of goods and passengers passing through Korea, provided that the latter is properly

equipped. We (*Japan Mail*) presume that Mr. Oya, when he speaks of Korea being properly equipped for this particular purpose, refers to a bridge across the Yalu, for the road is already open from Fusan to Wiju. Mr. Oya goes on to say that one of the plans under consideration by the Residency-General is to attract passengers from Dairen to Chemulpo, whence they would reach Japan by Seoul and Fusan. He adds that although Korea has not escaped the general depression, her railways have done very well in the past years. A deficit of 480,000 yen was expected over the whole system, but it appears that there will be, on the contrary, a surplus.

Tuesday, September 29.

The only news telegraphed about the insurgents to day is that a few days ago 42 of their number fell in two encounters with Japanese detachments.

The first call for volunteers, 419 in number, for the ranks of the auxiliary gendarmes having been fully responded to, another call is now about to be made.

Thursday, October 1.

To-day the Emperor of Korea pays a visit to the Imperial Tombs at Suwon. This is His Majesty's first contact with the outer world since he ascended the Throne. In connexion with the occasion, the *Mainichi Shimpō's* Seoul correspondent wires many encouraging reports about the state of affairs at Court. He alleges that the crowd of sooth-sayers, astrologers and intriguers who used to frequent the Palace have been gradually rooted out, so that now no remnant of them is to be found. Their Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress, have caused a small exhibition of natural products and a botanical garden to be formed within the precincts of the Palace, and they frequent these places for purposes of instruction and amusement. The same correspondent alleges that the ex-Emperor's doubts have been completely dispelled in the matter of Japan's object in inviting the Crown Prince to Tokyo. Reports received from time to time as to the unvaried courtesy and consideration shown to the Young Prince have led His Majesty to conclude that there are no grounds for suspicion, and he is about to write with his own hand a letter of thanks to Prince Ito.

The *Dai Han Mai-Ii Shimpō* has again come into collision with the authorities. An article published by it on the 30th ultimo attacking the programme of the Oriental Development Company having been deemed by the authorities to be subversive of public peace and good order, a sentence of suspension has been pronounced against the newspaper.

The Court which was engaged in the trial of Mr. Yang has pronounced him innocent of the crime laid to his charge. There could have been no other result in view of the evidence produced. Yang acted as a mere irresponsible employee and could scarcely be called to account for things which he did by order without any exercise of his own discretion. Public opinion seems to be divided as to whether the proceedings in the Debt Redemption case will end here or whether a suit will be instituted against Mr. Bethell. Certainly the matter can not be said to have been satisfactorily disposed of. According to the evidence given on oath, part of the money entrusted by the people to the office of the *Dai Han Mai-Ii Shimpō* was invested in mining shares and another part was lent to a hotel proprietor. If the subscribers of the money are content to regard such a manner of investment as correct, that is their

affair. Certainly such a view will not be endorsed by ordinary folks.

The *Fiji Shimpō* makes a statement as to the allotment of shares of the Oriental Development Company. Our contemporary says that the allotment is to be in the proportion of 2 to Japanese and 1 to Korean subscribers, which is intelligible enough, but when the *Fiji* goes on to describe that, in addition to having 60,000 shares set aside for Korean investors, the latter are likewise to be entitled to bid for the remaining 150,000, we do not see how the ratio of 2 to 1 is to be maintained. Be that as it may, however, the interesting point is that very few Koreans are likely to subscribe. The rate of interest ruling in Korean markets precludes all idea of investment in enterprises that yield a paltry profit of only 8 or 10 per cent. Even on the security of land a borrower in Korea is now obliged to pay 15 or 20 per cent, and loans on less certain security cost from 40 to 50 per cent. It is not likely therefore that many Koreans will be found bidding for shares in the Development Company.

A resident recently returned from Korea gives interesting particulars of the good work done by Japan in that country. New and clean quarters are springing up in many parts of the country, and the people, thanks to the energizing influence and example of the Japanese, are beginning to live again—to show energy, enterprise and spirit. As a nation, Korea was as nearly as possible dead. A fatal indifference hung over the populace, the main purpose of whose existence seemed to be to grind out taxes for the upkeep of a corrupt and effete Court at Seoul. Now much of this attitude of despair is changed. The standard of life in general is rising; Korean hovels are gradually giving place, in the larger communities, to decently built abodes; men and women are beginning to go about neatly, cleanly and decently clad. A few years ago, telegraphs and railways were a thing unknown; now these essential harbingers of civilization are extending to all parts of the Peninsula. A fine and substantially built hospital has risen in Seoul, where Korean patients receive skilled treatment for a fee of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  sen a day, which is half the rate which Japanese patients have to pay. Schools have been established in the principal towns, where English as well as Japanese is being taught—a circumstance which Anglo-Saxons should welcome as another step towards the establishment of English as the universal language.

Like the Chinese, the Korean is no lover of trees. He look upon them merely as fuel. Promising shrubs are torn up by the roots, and hillsides are denuded of vegetation. Quite the reverse process is now being enforced, and afforestation of the country on scientific lines is the order of the day.

One of the wisest measures hitherto carried out is the establishment at Singin, some 20 miles from Seoul by rail, of a Model Farm. Korean rice crops for years past have suffered terribly from the ravages of a destructive parasite which works its way down the stalk to the very roots. At the Model Farm two fields are shown side by side, one with the parasite at work, the other in which it has by scientific treatment been removed. The contrast is striking indeed: in the latter case each stalk shows almost double the amount of grain. From various parts of the country Korean farmers are brought to see this (to them) astonishing result. The process of treatment is explained to them and they are sent back to their native place to tell their neighbours. In this

eminently sensible way it is expected that the yield of rice for the whole of the peninsula will shortly be increased by 30 or 40 per cent. The cultivation of cotton in like manner has been taken in hand, and with every prospect of success. In short, in all the departments of life, enlightenment and practical assistance are the keynotes to Japanese methods in Korea. Under such treatment the country is visibly brightening, and the rate of progress will be increased when military rule is replaced, as it soon will be, by civil. Nobody claims for the Japanese administration that it is perfect—we all are human—but in judging of results in such cases a broad view of the matter should in fairness be taken. Is Korea, as a whole, better for the Japanese occupation? Most certainly she is, and that she is will soon be obvious to the world. Japan in Korea is, in fact, following the excellent example set by her Ally years ago in Egypt. In the early stages of the British occupation in that distracted land, England had to pass through the same ordeal of misrepresentation and abuse. Now all that is passed. The end has justified the means, and the righteousness of her work shines as the noon-day sun.

In this context our informant remarks that Mr. Bethell, the ex-Editor of the *Korea Daily News* of seditious propensities, is now as far as the Koreans are concerned, an absolutely discredited person. His recent attempt to rehabilitate himself though the medium of a departing British Consul will produce no effect whatever upon them, nor indeed upon anyone else save the *coterie* of foreigners who frequent the hotel which, in connection with the Debt Redemption Case, has earned some notoriety.

#### FORMOSA.

Mr. Oshima, Civil Governor of Formosa, has arrived at Shimonoseki en route for Tokyo, somewhat to the surprise of the public, for Governor-General Sakuma is also in Japan. Mr. Oshima explains that his coming is due to financial considerations. The fall in the price of camphor has created a very marked deficit in the Formosan revenues, and although it can be conveniently met by the increased yield of the sugar-consumption tax and by surpluses of revenue during recent years, such resources are limited, and at any rate it is desirable to provide a permanent remedy for the deficit. Mr. Oshima does not think that there is any hope of the price of camphor appreciating. His idea is to sell a greater quantity, and fortunately the acquisition of extensive forests owing to the advance of the *Aiyu* lines has made that possible. For that purpose, however, larger employment of capital is required, and it is to arrange for this that the Civil Governor has come to Japan. He takes the opportunity of denying the exaggerated reports recently circulated as to large expenditures on account of the railway-opening ceremonial on the 24th of October.

The Taroko on the 2nd inst. made an attack upon the *Aiyu* station at Batoran in Formosa, but were immediately repulsed. These are the aborigines against whom the operations of the *Aiyu* have been chiefly undertaken of late, and against whom also the cannonade of the *Senkai Maru* was directed. The aborigines betrayed their intention during the night of the 1st inst. by burning torches. The consequence was that the *Aiyu* were fully prepared for them, and they were driven back without causing any loss whatever.



## AMERICAN POLITICS.

Saturday, September 26.

The *Asahi Shimbun* with its usual enterprise publishes a very long telegram from New York with reference to the political commotion in the United States. We learn from this wire that President Roosevelt has fairly taken the field. In answer to his accusations against Mr. Haskell on the ground of pecuniary relations with the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Bryan entered a strong protest, pointing out that there are more Haskells than one in Oklahoma, and suggesting that the President's charges had been delivered at the wrong address. Thereupon the President called a council, and after full deliberation and sifting of evidence, addressed a long communication to the Democratic candidate. In this document the President seems to have taken off the gloves completely. He affirms that the Haskell in question is the Governor of Oklahoma and no other, and he declares that this gentleman stands self-confessed by abstaining from any attempt to rebut the accusations preferred against him. No doubt, Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say, the Trusts would like to see Mr. Bryan elected, but Mr. Bryan's methods as regards the Trusts have never been submitted to the test of practice. Mr. Bryan's reply to this document has not yet been published. It is expected, however, that he will sever his connexion with Mr. Haskell. Meanwhile Mr. Hearst is making the most of this incident to discredit the Democratic Party. He began by throwing a bomb into the Republican citadel, and in his capacity of leader of the Independents he would be equally pleased to blow up the keep of the Democrats. But it appears to be fully recognised by shrewd Americans that he is merely troubling the water.

Another telegram to the same journal from San Francisco says that Senator Foraker has replied in very angry terms to Hearst's charges, and to the President's endorsement of them, and that he has circulated a document vehemently attacking the Republican Party and exposing many weak points in its armour. Mr. Haskell has proceeded to Chicago to meet Mr. Bryan. It is said that he totally denies any connexion with the Standard Oil Company, and that he has no intention of resigning his position on the Democratic Committee. The situation in America may be summed up by saying that abuse and recrimination monopolise the platform for the time being. There are even publicists wild enough to claim that Hearst's attack upon Haskell was instigated by President Roosevelt.

Monday, September 28.

Another long telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that Mr. Haskell has resigned his position on the Committee of the Democratic Party. It is claimed that there is morally no reason for him to take this step, but he considers it wise in the interests of his Party. Meanwhile Senator Foraker is said to have published a long statement, in calm but severe language, declaring that Mr. Taft is connected with the Standard Oil Company. The Republican Party has suffered another blow in the resignation of Mr. Dupont, who was chairman of committee, and who also appears to have been connected with the much abused Standard Oil Company.

Another telegram to the same journal from New York says that Mr. Bryan has refused to be interviewed by representatives of the newspapers, and has declared his intention of not noticing the President's

long indictment, for the moment at all events. People are perplexed as to how this attitude ought to be determined; that is to say, whether it should be regarded as signifying that Mr. Roosevelt's charges can not be answered, or as implying some special line of defence later on. Mr. Haskell's resignation of the presidency of the Republican Financial Committee is also causing sundry surmises, being regarded in many quarters as an admission of the truth of the President's accusations. As for the President, he is evidently bent upon weeding out everyone who has any connexion direct or indirect with the Trusts, and he has already dismissed one party official on that account, but the name is not telegraphed.

These political troubles in America may be said to engross the attention of the world. They are, in a sense, the product of a protective tariff, and it is evident that the issues at stake have interest for all countries. The most singular incident in the whole affair appears to be the attitude of Senator Foraker. He seems to have turned upon the hand that he had always hitherto carressed, and that is a procedure quite sufficient in itself to destroy his reputation in ordinary circumstances.

Tuesday, September 29.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, which is greatly distinguishing itself by the fulness of its American news at this crisis, has another long telegram professing to give the exact words of Mr. Bryan's answer to President Roosevelt's charges against Mr. Haskell. Mr. Bryan says, "Your abuse of the powers vested in you as President for the purpose of excusing and protecting the members of your Party has reached the extreme limit. I venture to think that such partiality as you have shown is unprecedented in its infidelity towards the Electorate. If I have the honour to be elected President I shall never descend to such partiality. As for the dishonest practices attributed to Mr. Haskell I hear of them for the first time to-day, and I do not hesitate to affirm that they have hitherto been equally unknown to you, Mr. President, and to Mr. Taft. I say this in view of the fact that while Mr. Haskell was Governor of Oklahoma neither you, Mr. President, nor Mr. Taft found any reason to address a caution to him." Mr. Bryan goes on to prefer various charges of corruption against prominent members of the Republican Party, and to declare that President Roosevelt himself accepted a very large sum from the railway magnate, Mr. Harriman, for the electioneering fund in 1904. "Are not you then a dishonest man?"

Meanwhile Senator Foraker has addressed to the President a long letter which is not of much value as it merely comprises excuses on his own account and accusations against others.

On the whole these incidents combine (we still quote the telegram) to expose a very corrupt state of affairs in the American world of politics.

The *Fiji Shimpō* also has a telegram which says that Hearst's revelations have produced a great sensation and that there are no signs of the commotion subsiding. Hearst's charges against Haskell having been confirmed by the President, the accused man is in very bad odour. Mr. Haskell has been obliged to tender his resignation, and it is considered inevitable that Mr. Bryan will accept it if he has the interests of his party sincerely at heart. Mr. Taft doubtless hoped that the wound given to his own party would be healed by the Haskell revelations, but as these have followed precisely the same

groove as that taken by the Foraker *expose*, the two incidents do not efface each other.

A later telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that Haskell's resignation has been accepted by Bryan and that he has been succeeded by the Manager of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Riddell, who distinguished himself very much in connexion with the election of Mr. Grover Cleveland and who is a very well known publicist. The same telegram says that in his answer to President Roosevelt Mr. Bryan asks what is the ethical difference between a bribe and a gift when the destination of both is identical, namely for political purposes.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram which says that Haskell is preparing to take legal proceedings against President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst, but many people regard this as a mere menace.

Wednesday, September 30.

The political commotion in the United States seems to have resolved itself into a duel between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. The former has addressed to the latter a long reply attacking the Democratic Party in unreserved terms, and charging it with corruption. The President, according to *Asahi* telegrams, says: "I am not an enemy to proper trusts. On the contrary I am their friend. But I am utterly opposed to an institution like the Standard Oil Company which constitutes a grave injury to the public. Is not the Democratic Party lending its assistance to protect the Standard Oil Company?"

Mr. Foraker appears to have rounded on Mr. Taft. Moreover, as this politician has always been specially friendly with the negroes, and the latter have now thrown him off on account of the Hearst disclosures, it is feared that the black men's votes, numbering over 500,000, will go to the Democrats. This would make a serious deficit in the Republican supporters, and the latter's committee-men are said to be holding secret meetings to consider the question and devise means of preventing this defection.

Another telegram to the same paper from San Francisco alleges that the President has, in an open letter, described the attitude of the Democrats toward the trusts as insincere and ineffective. He enters at length into the charges against Mr. Haskell, and asks how it happens that such a man was appointed head of the Finance Committee of the Democratic Party. The President goes on to say that the Trusts are supporting the Democrats, and devotes much space to making clear the relations between them and the Republicans.

On the other hand, Mr. Haskell loudly declares that President Roosevelt himself is the very personification of crookedness. It is also reported that he, Mr. Haskell, is about to institute an action for libel against Mr. Hearst.

Thursday, October 1.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams this morning say that some newspapers are taking occasion of the present tumult to foist upon the public forged letters assailing the reputation of prominent politicians. The *New York Times* is specially noted. It is said to have inserted in its columns a letter which professes to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, and which attacks Mr. Bryan in unmeasured terms. The great jurist, Mr. Jerome, has pronounced this letter to be of more than doubtful authenticity, and he suggests the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against the newspaper.

Thus far the effect of the deluge of incriminations and recriminations seems to be a strengthening of Mr. Bryan's candidature. He is said to have a better chance of election than he had on either of the previous occasions when he competed for the Presidency.

One rumour has it that President Roosevelt has decided to stump the country in Mr. Taft's interest.

Meanwhile Mr. Taft is making powerful speeches here and there. In connexion with his project of delivering a political lecture in the city of Lincoln which is the birth-place of Mr. Bryan, the latter has telegraphed to his agents in that city to have his photographs removed if possible from the windows of the houses and the shops during Mr. Taft's sojourn. This is considered a very manly procedure on Bryan's part, as it is evidently intended to show courtesy and respect to his rival. It is noted that when Mr. Bryan went to Ohio, which is the birthplace of Mr. Taft, the latter did not think of taking any such step. Meanwhile we have the emphatic telegram in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the betting in New York is strongly favourable to Mr. Taft.

#### THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Friday, September 25.

On the 24th inst. the Establishment Committee of the Oriental Development Company met in Tokyo. A question was raised by Mr. Ogawa as to the expediency of allowing the Korean Government to subscribe its portion of the capital in land instead of in coin. He thought it would be much better that the Company should collect all its capital in money and should then buy such land as seemed suitable. The Korean members of the Committee, however, made explanations which seemed to have proved satisfactory, but which are not given in the reports of the Committee. With regard to the number of shares offered for public subscription, our readers may remember that 200 were reserved for a purpose which was not openly stated. The natural inference was that these shares had been taken by the Directors, but since each Director is required to hold 50 shares as a qualification for office, 200 would obviously be insufficient to go round. This point was cleared up by a motion made by Mr. Iwashita, Director of the Kitahama Bank. He proposed, and the meeting agreed, that 1,000 shares should be set aside for the directors, the number thus offered for general subscription being 139,000.

In the evening Marquis Katsura entertained the Committee at dinner in the official residence of the Minister of State for Finance. Prince Ito was present and is said to have made a speech lasting for nearly an hour, but only a very skeleton report of it is given by the Tokyo press. His Highness said that Japan's object is to make Korea prosperous and independent. He invited the Korean people to consider frankly and intelligently whether Japan was endeavouring to lead their country into the path of ruin or into the road of progress. There were still many Koreans who imagined that this Empire was sending to the Peninsula only soldiers and tax-collectors for the purpose of holding the country with the strong arm while its riches were all seized and transferred to Japanese pockets. Very likely even among the Korean Members of Committee sitting there that evening there

were some who still entertained this view. If so, they would be acting disloyally towards their country and neglecting the duty entrusted to them as Members of Committee, if they failed to take advantage of their presence in Japan to discuss the matter fully and to learn the true sentiments of the Japanese people. Japan's frank desire is to see Korea happy and prosperous. She wants to walk hand in hand with her neighbour, not to drive her by force, and this Development Company is a practical illustration of that policy since it had for purpose co-operation between Koreans and Japanese to develop the material resources of Korea.

Saturday, September 26.

Prince Ito's appreciation of the mood of the Korean Committee-men was verified at the general meeting of the Establishment Committee on the 25th instant. The Statutes of the Company, as prepared by the special committee, came up for discussion and were on the point of being approved when the Korean members raised an objection. They said that the term *tochi keiyi* (working of land) was plainly open to the construction that the Company would have the right of working all the land in Korea, which would mean wholesale aggression; and that the term *tochi kwanri* (control of land) would be of equally wide application. In vain was it explained that the Company's competence could not possibly be extended so as to embrace lands other than those in its actual possession. The Koreans would not be persuaded. If that were so, they said, why not insert a limiting clause? But the insertion of a limiting clause would have rendered the Statutes ridiculous since it would have implied a necessity for a totally superfluous limitation. Finally it was agreed that the Minister of State for Finance should hand to the Korean members of Committee a note setting forth fully the limitations of the Company's powers.

This incident is very instructive. The Korean members of Committee must be supposed to be men of property and standing; in other words, they represent the best intelligence of Korea. Yet we find such persons imbued with quite extraordinary suspicions about the integrity of the Japanese Authorities in the matter of land. We say "Japanese Authorities" advisedly, for the Koreans know well that the *Toyo Takushoku Kaisha* is Marquis Katsura's child. What has engendered this mood of morbid distrust? A great deal of it is unquestionably due to the exaggerated statements that have been publicly made again and again by responsible foreign journalists and correspondents.

Tuesday, September 29.

The Korean members of the Establishment Committee of the above Company were entertained at the Bankers' Club on the evening of the 28th inst. Mr. Toyokawa of the Mitsu Bishi Bank presided. In his speech he expressed great satisfaction that the Korean members of Committee had frankly stated their doubts and received explanations of them, thus clearing the atmosphere and establishing a full understanding between both parties. He pointed to the fact that the returns of the Clearing House in Korea showed a state of affairs very similar to that which existed when this valuable institution was inaugurated in Japan 15 years ago, and he trusted that under good management and with a due measure of official encouragement as well as under the operation of good laws

the development in Korea would equal that which had taken place in Japan. The *Toyo Takushoku Kaisha* had come into existence safe-guarded by law and protected by the Governments of the two countries, and, if properly conducted, it ought to have a brilliant future. He raised his glass to the health of the Company and in welcome of their guests that evening.

One of the Korean guests, Mr. Cho, speaking in Japanese, said that the establishment of such a company for the purpose of developing Korea's resources was a great happiness for his country and that he himself fully appreciated the honour of being a member of the Committee. There were two classes of critics with regard to this enterprise. One consisted of those who, while approving its programme, doubted whether it would realise any profits; the other, of men who suspected the integrity of its designs. He did not make any particular statement with regard to the criticisms, but he recalled the old Japanese proverb that after the rain has fallen the soil grows firm, and he expressed conviction that the proverb would be verified in this instance.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, referring to the fact that the public are to be asked to subscribe to this Company's shares from the 1st to the 10th of November, says that the Government is anxious to avoid any repetition of the South Manchuria Railway Company's experience. Nevertheless, as the Company's share-rights are already selling in Tokyo at a premium of from 2 to 2½ *yen*, and as the Government's subvention of 300,000 *yen* annually insures a good interest on the small sum (one-fourth) of the capital to be paid up at the first installment, the applications are expected to be two or three times the number of shares allotted.

#### THE AMERICAN VISITORS.

What may be called the first of the series of entertainments planned by the Japanese for their American visitors took place on the 26th instant, when the Mitsu-Koshi Department Store invited eighteen of the wives and daughters of the Battleship Squadron's officers to an all-day party. Mr. Hibi, the enterprising Manager of the Store, was the host, and he received able aid from Mr. Takayanagi, the assistant-Manager. The first incident was photographic. The ladies were pictured twice in a group, Japanese costume being worn on the first occasion, foreign on the second, and they were afterwards taken singly in Japanese dress. Tiffin was then served, purely *à la Japonaise*, in the beautiful refreshment salon of the Store, and subsequently there was a display of Japanese painting by two well known artists. Keramic experts then disclosed the mysteries of *Raku* faience, a species of ware which lends itself notably to such occasions, as the amateur can write his name or sketch any object on a utensil preparatory to the stoving process which fixes the script or sketch permanently. This very interesting interlude was followed by a *seance* of the tea ceremonial (*cha no yu*), one of the happily preserved graces of Japan's old-time civilization. The party then repaired to dinner at the *Seiyoken*, and each carried off a *souvenir* in the form of a Fuji-shaped vase of artificial flowers. Finally a visit was paid to the theatre *Hongo-za*, when the closing performance of the *Sada-Yacco* comedy brought the day's entertainment to an end amid much mirth.

## CHINA.

Friday, September 25.

The *Shanghai Mercury* again publishes telegrams from London with reference to the question of the Fakumen Railway. It appears that *The Times'* correspondent in Peking has wired to London in the sense that this is the most important of all the problems still unsolved between China and Japan. *The Financial Times* seems to have been again brought into the field by this telegram, for it publishes correspondence to the effect that the Katsura Cabinet would be doing much towards rehabilitating Japan in the world's confidence if it settled the Fakumen question in a friendly spirit.

In this context we observe that the *London and China Express* condemns Japan's procedure in the Fakumen question on the ground that she makes a private contract override a public agreement. That is certainly a novel doctrine of international law, nor can we think that such a principle would be applied were a Western Power in question. It amounts to saying that the protocols of a conference have no value whatever if they restrict in any degree the privileges actually embodied in the treaty or convention negotiated. The doctrine need only be stated to expose its extravagance.

We read in the *Official Gazette* that one of the conditions of the Yalu Timber Felling Convention is that the enterprise should be policed by the Chinese. This represents a considerable concession on Japan's part. Another condition is that, if after the enterprise has been carried on for some time it be deemed expedient to hand it over to a private company, that step shall be taken. The Chinese negotiators sought to effect a different arrangement of this particular question. They wished to make a hard and fast agreement that the enterprise should be placed in private hands after one year of official operation. The arrangement finally made seems to us much wiser. We may add that, according to news from Mukden, the Manchurian authorities are not provided with funds for putting up China's share of the capital, namely, 1½ million yen. Viceroy Hsu has accordingly asked for the assistance of the Viceroy of Pehchili in raising a loan to that amount.

Very disquieting news comes *via* Amoy. It is to the effect that owing to the long continued drought in northern Fuhkien riots have broken out; a town has been seized, and excesses of all kinds are being committed.

Saturday, September 26.

Mr. Hagiwara, Chief of the Communications Bureau in the Department of Foreign Affairs, is said to have communicated to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan a statement made by the Japanese consul in Canton. It is to the effect that the anti-Japanese feeling engendered by the *Tatsu Maru* affair has of late been considerably softened, and the Chinese are beginning to frequent Japanese stores as of old. Moreover paragraphs are appearing in the vernacular journals speaking of friendly relations with Japan. Altogether an improved tone is perceptible, and there is reason to hope that the boycott will soon be relaxed.

The pest seems to be spreading at Tangshan. During the 15 days ended the 20th inst. there were 200 cases. The Central Government has allotted a sum of 80,000 taels for hygienic purposes, but it is said to be almost impossible to take effective sanitary measures. The miners will not

enter hospital. A rumour has been spread that unless they do so, they will be dragged thither in chains, and that if they do so, they will be buried before death. The consequence is that they are thinking only of flight, and the circle of infection will thus be widened. It is feared that Tientsin will soon be reached. As for getting rid of the great spreaders of infection, that is a hopeless task, for the rat is associated with the god of wealth in the pantheon of North China. Of course the output of coal from the Kaiping mine is virtually brought to an end, and since it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, the Japanese mineral will now be without a competitor in Tientsin and Peking. It is lamentable to think that just as Hongkong has eradicated the pest this fell disease should have broken out in North China. The filthy conditions among which a Chinese is quite content to pass his life create an atmosphere only too favourable for the spread of such a horror.

The *Shanghai Mercury*, as telegraphically quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, has a wire from London giving the gist of an interview said to have taken place between Mr. Yamaza, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in London, and a representative of the *Bristol Daily Press*. What with diplomatic caution and translators' vagaries it is difficult to make out exactly what Mr. Yamaza is supposed to have said. But the gist of it is that Japan contemplates a mutually satisfactory settlement of the Fakumen Railway question, and that in this matter she is guided by a desire to show her friendly disposition towards China and to dispose of a problem which has brought her into some disfavour and caused more or less suspicion among foreign Powers. Naturally Mr. Yamaza does not say what the nature of the solution would be, but he speaks in a vague way of some guarantee for the security of the South Manchuria Railway. We have all along thought and said that any European Power situated as Japan is would have adopted towards the Fakumen Railway question an attitude at least as resolute as hers. Agreements are agreements binding all their signatories. They are not unilateral documents which may be torn up by one of the parties at will. At the same time we have appreciated and written that, considering the peculiar position occupied by Japan in the world, and having regard to the agitation which has been successfully fomented about this question, its settlement by arbitration or some other friendly means is very desirable.

The latest news about the Dalai Lama is that he actually left Wutaishan en route for Paoting, but that he was attacked by illness en route and had to turn back. Was it an attack of second thoughts? The Dalai Lama's progress from Lassa to Peking will be recorded in history as a curiosity.

Tuesday, September 29.

It is rumoured that a complete reorganisation of the Peking Ministry will shortly take place. According to the present system the responsibility of the high officials is of the vaguest description, and moreover it would be impossible with such a system to make successful preparations for the establishment of constitutional government. All the leading politicians, as Prince Ching, Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and others, are in favour of complete re-organisation, and it is thought that the Japanese system will be taken for model. In the old days it used to

be commonly said among foreigners that the most inchoate body conceivable was the Tsung-li Yamen, for if one of its many Ministers made to-day a concession disagreeable to the rest, another Minister would simply retract it to-morrow. Things are not nearly so bad with the Waiwupin, but still the proposed reorganisation would be welcomed most heartily by China's friends.

In spite of denials said to be made by the War Office in Tokyo the *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Japanese Government has determined to withdraw virtually the whole of its troops from Peking and Tientsin. It would be remembered that the Powers decided to station troops in these cities after the Boxer outrage 8 years ago, and that Germany in 1905 or 1906 suggested that the time had come for withdrawing. It is not known of course what attitude was assumed by the various Powers towards this proposal, but we do not imagine that it was ever contemplated to keep the troops long in China. The Japanese Government does not propose, it is said, to withdraw the detachments altogether: the idea is merely to reduce them to skeletons. It seems to us that in Japan's case at all events there is good reason for withdrawal.

Viceroy Hsu has memorialised the Throne in favour of erecting the region of the Long White Mountain into an administrative district under the name of "Changpei-Fu." This territory, though it may be said to form part of Chientao, has never been in dispute, Chientao proper being on the east of the Long White Mountain whereas Changpei-Fu is on the west. The dimensions of the proposed district are said to be from 800 to 900 li, but whether this means some 300 square miles or 33 miles square is not clear.

The Dalai Lama finally reached Peking at 2.30 p.m. on the 28th inst. A temporary resting place had been erected at the station, and there the Pontiff received the persons who went from the city to greet him. Apart from the Yong-ho prelate who went as a matter of duty, the only highly distinguished personage who welcomed the Dalai Lama seems to have been Mr. Na Tung, and he went in charge of a guard of honour. The telegrams say that everybody went down on his knees and bowed his forehead to the ground in saluting the great Prelate, and the Dalai Lama answered these salutes by raising his hands to his head. When the ceremony was over, he entered his palanquin and repaired to the Yong-ho Temple.

If the above account be correct, the Dalai Lama's visit to Peking will have the effect of reducing him to the rank of a most unequivocal inferior. It was generally believed that he hoped to rehabilitate himself after his flight from Lhasa by the brilliance of the reception accorded to him in Peking. If that be so he has been significantly disappointed, for not even a Prince of the Blood was specially sent to meet him.

The telegraph (*Asahi Shimbun*) says that the Dalai Lama is a man of 31 or 32 years of age, of medium stature, very dark complexion, prominent teeth and pockmarked. His eyes flash vividly and he gives the impression of a man of action. He came accompanied by a retinue of about 300 people, including a cavalry escort of 13 troopers, and the Chinese Government lined the road with policemen to preserve order amongst the huge crowds which assembled to see him pass.

Wednesday, September 30.

It appears that the force of Japanese troops now stationed in Peking, Tientsin



and Shanhaikwan is seven companies, and the idea is to take away four and leave only three. If Japan contemplated removing her whole force it would be necessary for her to consult the other Powers, but when there is question merely of reducing the number, no such precaution is required. The idea, so far as we can gather, is to leave Shanhaikwan and Chienwantao entirely without garrisons and to keep three companies in Peking and Tientsin, but whether equally divided between the two places or not we do not know. Evidently so long as Japan maintains a garrison in South Manchuria and a strong force of guards for the railway, she can have no difficulty in taking any necessary military measures in the adjoining territory. That is the ostensible reason assigned for the present step, but it is not an altogether satisfactory reason seeing that it has existed ineffectually for more than two years. The two more credible causes are that Japan wishes to be on as friendly as possible terms with China, and that she also desires to dispense with unessential outlays. Japan still retains, we imagine, a vivid recollection of the days when the bluff at Yokohama was covered with the barracks of a British and French military force. She is therefore in a position to sympathise with the plight to which China was reduced after the Boxer enroute.

Thursday, October 1.

With reference to the commercial crisis in Tientsin which has been so much and so ably discussed, it is said that the Chinese merchants of that place have come to an agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Bank of Communications for the granting of accommodation to the amount of 500,000 taels. Such a figure would not afford much relief, but it might at least have the effect of setting things going.

We learn from the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams that an attempt recently made by Japanese traders to open stores in the Chinese quarter of Tientsin was opposed by the police, and the action of the latter led to a protest by Mr. Consul Obata. After some exchange of views the Chinese authorities declared that this veto had been imposed temporarily, in connexion with a plan of city improvement, but that hereafter Japanese subjects opening stores in the Chinese quarter would receive just the same protection and liberty as that enjoyed by the Chinese themselves.

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods seems to have extended to San Francisco. A telegram from that place to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that a certain Chinese firm in the City having imported a quantity of Japanese goods, the Chinese merchants of Canton and Swatow announced their intention of ceasing all transactions with this firm. The only recourse for the threatened firm was to declare that it had made the purchase by mistake, and to put up a fine of 1,500 dollars. This appears to have been done, and now the goods valued at 10,000 dollars are lying piled up with nobody to take delivery of them.

San Francisco telegrams are by no means worthy of universal credence, especially where Chinese and Japanese affairs are concerned. Still the above message is very circumstantial. We presume that when the merchants of Canton and Swatow are spoken of, the reference is to traders who originally emigrated from those places and are now settled in San Francisco.

#### THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Asahi's* London correspondent telegraphs that *The Times* has a leading article on the subject of China. It says that administrative reforms which are essential to Chinese admittance into the rank of strong Powers do not appear to be earnestly undertaken by China. In fact there is no evidence of them. These reforms are also the key to the solution of the Chinese domestic problem. Turning then to the Fakumen question, *The Times* regrets that Japan should place weapons in the hands of those who are disposed to be hostile to her. It would be a very mistaken policy on Japan's part if she were to show any lack of sincerity towards the problem of the open door and equal opportunities in Manchuria, since her liberal attitude towards that problem was largely instrumental in procuring for her the friendship of the British nation.

The *Shanghai Mercury* also has a long telegram from London which is re-wired to the *Asahi Shimbun*. It quotes *The Times* as giving a brief résumé of the history of the Fakumen Railway question, and as expressing a strong hope that Mr. Iijun, Japan's new Representative in Peking, will be instructed to approach this question in a friendly spirit with a view to its speedy settlement on amicable lines. *The Times* further goes on to say that the rights of Japan and Russia with regard to railways in Manchuria are now accomplished facts, and that none of the great Powers has any intention of disputing those rights or of interfering with the steps necessary for giving effect to them. But in the practical enjoyment of such rights Japan ought to abide by the limits which the business men of America, England and China regard as recognised and which Japan has herself recognised, namely, that her sphere of influence does not extend westward of the Liao River. If she approaches the Fakumen question on that basis, its satisfactory solution will soon relieve her of an embarrassment which may otherwise prove mischievous.

The *Standard* is quoted by the *Shanghai Mercury* as asking whether, if Japan is really sincere in her declarations of friendship for China and in her announcement of a desire to develop the resources of Manchuria, she would not be well advised if she yielded on this point, which has earned for her no little animosity among the Chinese and the British.

The *Globe* speaks in even stronger terms. It says that Japan by her arbitrary interpretation of her Treaties with China has raised a question which has elicited expressions of resentment from all quarters in America, England and China. This problem has even caused a section of the Chinese nation to advocate a Sino-American alliance. It is not likely that such an alliance will be formed at present, but as America is earnestly bent upon developing her trade with China, she might very well welcome the Alliance at a favourable time, and thus the balance of power which makes for peace in the East would be disturbed.

It will be observed that with the exception of *The Times* the above newspapers do not assign any reason for passing judgment unfavourable to Japan on the Fakumen question. *The Times* says that Japan has herself recognised the Liao River as the limit of her sphere of influence in a westerly direction. We have never been able to obtain any evidence of such recognition. It is not in writing, and certainly the fact that Japan held the Mukden-Hsiniuntun Railway

after the War is a practical evidence to the contrary. This theory about the Liao River was originally asserted by the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation, but it was denied by the Japanese Government, and no proof of it has ever been adduced so far as we know. We can only repeat our often expressed opinion that any European Power situated as Japan is would have taken precisely the same line with regard to the Fakumen question as she has taken, but that in view of the commotion caused by the question it becomes problematical whether she would not consult her best interests by submitting it to arbitration or by some other sacrifice.

#### THE TOKYO CITY ASSEMBLY.

The Tokyo City Assembly held a meeting on the 30th ultimo and decided among other things that the *bun zai* (percentage tax), which was levied solely for the purposes of the great Exhibition, should henceforth cease to be collected. Mr. Koidzuka proposed that as the citizens of Tokyo were much disappointed by the postponement of the Exhibition, steps should be taken to approach the Government for the purpose of holding a purely domestic exhibition in Tokyo in the year 1912. This led to an objection from another member to the effect that a domestic exhibition in Tokyo in 1912 and an international exhibition in 1917 might be an excessive strain. An animated discussion ensued, and the result was that the Assembly agreed to place the matter in the hands of a committee, which may be interpreted to mean that it is shelved. The Assembly decided to ask the Government to refund the money (namely 1,300,000 yen approximately) which the City has hitherto lodged with the Treasury for the purposes of the Exhibition. This is likely to prove a troublesome question, for the Government may justly claim that the Exhibition is only deferred not abandoned, and that the Treasury is not under any obligation to replace matters *in statu quo ante*, while neither the Treasury nor the City is justified in abandoning preparations for the postponed event.

#### A PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT.

The latest novelty in the political field is a proposal to organise a people's parliament which would contain twice the number of members in the present Diet and would hold its first meeting in Tokyo next February for the purpose of discussing matters having a genuine relation to the people's interests. How these members are to be chosen, how they are to be convened and in what building they are to meet, the public is not informed, but this magnificent looseness will be understood when we say that the principal projectors are Messrs. Kono Hiro-naka and Oi Kentaro. In the background, however, are said to loom the figures of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, which we do not believe.

As to the new political party whose probable birth was announced a few days ago, its prospects do not look bright. Certainly it would be a more or less formidable body if the Yuko-kai and the Boshin Club joined hands unequivocally. But the Boshin Club consists mainly of business men who support the present Cabinet, whereas the Yukokai includes the Shimada section whose members would certainly not enter into any unrestricted alliance with such a party as the Boshin Club.

## MR. PRESTON AND AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

## AN AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, returned yesterday afternoon from a trip to Manchuria and Korea, and to a representative of the *Japan Mail* expressed his surprise at the circulation of a report that he had in some form or another attacked the foreign merchants of Japan.

Mr. Preston states positively that neither in any report to his Government, in any speech, in anything that he has written, nor in anything that he has said or done, has he either attacked the foreign merchants in Japan or given the slightest expression of an unkindly feeling towards them or reference to them. He characterises the statement that has been much commented upon in this particular as absolutely without foundation, and as baseless as it is possible for a slander to be.

It will be interesting to see what our contemporaries will now say in the face of this statement from the Canadian Commissioner of Trade.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, naturally astounded at finding himself accused of attacking the foreign merchants of Japan, an attack which existed only in the dreams of his accusers, has addressed to the *Japan Herald* a letter from which we take the following paragraphs:—

Will you allow me to say that neither in any reports to the Canadian Government, nor in any speech that I have delivered, nor in anything that I have written, nor in anything that I have said, have I either attacked the foreign merchants, or endeavoured in any way to reflect upon them or their business?

The charge which you have made in this particular is as baseless as the fabric of a dream. It is absolutely without foundation.

I can only come to the conclusion that you have been innocently deceived in some manner. I certainly hesitate to believe that you would wilfully and deliberately give currency to such statements regarding myself, unless the absolutely unfounded suggestions had reached you from some quarter interested in circulating the falsehood. \* \* \* \*

Where this extraordinary hallucination can have arisen I am at a loss to understand. But I only want to repeat again that I have not attacked, nor attempted to discredit, nor given expression to an unkindly thought, in regard to the foreign merchants who are doing business in this country.

To this letter the *Japan Herald* appends the following foot-note:—

[Mr. Preston must be well aware that the foreign Press in this country is supported by the foreign merchants, who would not give such support unless their views were expressed therein more or less clearly. Further it is difficult to understand his complaints as to "the unrestricted liberty accorded to foreigners" in this country unless his attack on the Press includes an attack on the supporters of the Press, who are in many cases themselves merchants. It would be more interesting, however, if Mr. Preston would attempt some proof of his remarks regarding "certain publications of the Press," which he holds over for "future discussion."—Ed. J. D. H.]

We think it right to reproduce these paragraphs. It is now distinctly admitted, by the *Japan Herald* at all events, that the alleged attack upon foreign merchants was of a wholly vicarious nature, and that the local newspapers, finding themselves criticized, chose to identify themselves with the merchants and to take refuge under the latter's skirts. According to this new theory, when any one condemns the yellow press of America he is condemning the people of the United States. It is certainly true that every newspaper takes its tone more or less from its milieu, but the foreign merchants of Yokohama and Kobe will think twice before they endorse the *Japan Herald's* theory.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, in a second con-

tribution to the *National Review*, on the future of Japan, says that fifty years hence Japan will have a population of seventy millions and a larger revenue than Great Britain. To-day her manufactured products find a market everywhere throughout the world. From a national standpoint and an individual one, Japan will be taking rank as one of the wealthiest countries of the world. Long before that period has been reached, the western public will wonder why it ever listened to pessimistic forebodings concerning the future of Japan. She is a nation the west can now well afford to treat with magnanimity.

The *Advertiser* has interviewed Mr. Preston with reference to his comments on foreign local journalism in Japan and has obtained from him the following valuable statement:—

I cannot believe that the foreign journalists in Japan who so persistently criticise and attack the Japanese really understand the full force of their actions. They may not intend to cultivate an anti-Japanese sentiment among the foreign population, but just as true as night follows day, they are giving occasion for a serious anti-foreign sentiment among Japanese. I state this advisedly, and with a full sense of the responsibilities of all that it means. Your anti-Japanese foreigner is playing with a two-edged sword. For more than a year I have gone in and out among the people of Japan, with a view of making enquiries as to the lines upon which Canadian trade might be fostered in this country. Without going into details I have only to say that very shortly after I commenced my enquiries for the Canadian Government, I was fully convinced that unless this ill-advised and persistent criticism of things Japanese, by a section of the foreign Press, should come to an end, the result could not but be detrimental to foreign commercial interests; and that all those whose sympathies were with the constant criticisms of Japanese life and character would sooner or later find their business in an unfortunate position. \* \* \* I have perhaps mingled more with the Japanese during the last fifteen or sixteen months, than very many of the foreigners in the Empire, and I certainly regard the outlook for the friendly relations that ought to exist between the foreigners and the Japanese as not extremely encouraging unless there is a decided change in the tone of a section of the foreign publications here. The question is of far too serious a character in its disastrous possibilities to be allowed to drop, simply because a howl has been made by those who have been disturbed by my candid expose of the situation. I will venture to say that in no country in the world will a foreign press be found carrying on a similar policy as that to which I am making reference. The position here is certainly unique as well as exceedingly regrettable from the foreign commercial standpoint.

In thus speaking Mr. Preston fully endorses what we have written again and again. Quite recently, in view of the extraordinary line taken by the *Japan Gazette* with reference to the Yang trial, we were constrained to ask how friendship between Japanese and foreigners could possibly be hoped for while foreign local journals adopted such a tone. It is our deliberate conviction, confirmed by observation which does not suffer for lack of opportunities, that certain foreign newspapers published in Kobe and Yokohama are the worst conceivable enemies to the interests of the foreign community which they so blatantly profess to serve.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, September 26.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that Mr. Ma, Governor of Ulyasutai, in Mongolia, has advised the placing of the Kiakhta-Ulyasutai telegraph line in Russian hands. He says that the repairs of the Kulong-Kiakta line have been completed, but there is no sign of any progress with the Kiakhta-Ulyasutai section. The Governor suggests that the people should be invited to furnish the telegraph poles, and that the

working of the line should be entrusted to the Russians, whose commercial interests are intimately concerned.

Port Arthur complains of trade depression, now the universal lament. A committee has been appointed to devise means of restoring prosperity. We wish it all success.

It is stated that extensive reforms are to be effected in the operating of the South-Manchuria Railway. They include reductions of staff and the adjustment of money details.

The attempt to raise additional revenue in Manchuria seems to be faring very badly. It was the Viceroy's idea to obtain a large amount by means of a house tax, but the people protested vigorously, and sent a strong committee to Peking to contest the matter. This committee seems to have been so thoroughly representative that although its success in the capital has not been notable, the householders everywhere have refused to pay the tax, and not only that, but also petitions have been received for a reduction of the taxes already existing, and for greater leniency in the terms on which State property is leased. Viceroy Hsu's financial adjustment seems likely to encounter much difficulty.

Koyama Rokunosuke, the man who attempted to shoot Li Hung Chang in Shimonoseki, when the Chinese Viceroy came to Japan to negotiate the Peace Treaty of 1905 (1905), and who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour, has just been released. Owing to his good conduct in jail, we presume, this slight mitigation of his sentence is granted.

Monday, September 28.

The *Official Gazette* of the 28th inst. publishes an Imperial Ordinance, signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to criminal procedure in Manchuria. There are 12 articles, and the gist of them is that discretionary powers are vested in the judges to substitute flogging for imprisonment or fine in certain cases where such substitution seems expedient. The cases are given in detail but there does not seem to be any occasion to reproduce them. It may be mentioned, however, that this order does not apply to women, that the flogging is not to be public, that due regard must be given to the state of the malefactor's health and that the minimum age of prisoners so treated is 16 and the maximum 60. The proportion of blows to fine is one blow per 1 yen, and not more than 30 blows may be administered in one day, while the proportion as to imprisonment is one blow per one day. In the case of Chinese who have no domicile in the leased territory, punishment by fine is obviously futile, inasmuch as no power to collect the fine exists. In other cases we presume that the ordinance will be welcomed by the Chinese, most of whom appear to prefer ten blows with a bamboo to ten days' imprisonment or to paying 10 yen.

Thursday, October 1.

It is stated that in the sequel of negotiations between the Viceroy of Manchuria and the Russian authorities a decision has been reached that Chinese subjects residing within the railway zones shall be exempt from the obligation of paying taxes to their own Government. The Viceroy at Mukden has made formal announcement of this fact to those concerned.

The state of the Sungari and Noni Rivers seems to be causing much uneasiness. They are said to have risen to a height of 20 ft. above their normal level, and a little more

would make them overflow their banks. Tsitsihar, is already inundated—there are said to be 200 Japanese settled there—and the people are hurriedly seeking places of refuge, while the new railway works have been completely destroyed. A part of Harbin also is inundated, and it is feared that the floods will ultimately invade the whole city.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a paragraph describing the results of a journey made by Major-General Murata in the Chientao region from the close of August to the 25th of September. We are puzzled about the identity of this officer, for the General Murata of rifle-inventing fame is now and has been for some time in the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo, and we do not know of any other General Murata. But whoever the officer may be who made the journey, the gist of his report is that there are about 80,000 Koreans settled in Chientao, and only 20,000 Chinese. He also states that the Chinese and Japanese local administrative offices are only 10 miles apart, and that the exercise of their functions often overlaps. The presence of the Japanese has had the effect of putting an end to the harsh methods of Chinese tax collectors and to the inroads of Hunghtsz, so that although official difference of opinion may exist as to the over-lordship of Chientao, the Chinese settled there welcome Korean rule as exercised by the Japanese. The region is undergoing steady development especially at the hands of the Korean settlers who are constantly increasing in number.

#### NEWSPAPERS

While we entirely agree that some of the telegrams sent from Seoul to Japanese newspapers about the Debt-Redemption case have been unjustifiable and misleading, and while we think that Mr. Bethell may justly complain of having been thus represented as implicated in misappropriation of public money though the judicial investigation into that matter was still unconcluded, we cannot but be amused to find that gentleman calling upon H.B.M.'s Consul in Seoul "to invite the Japanese Authorities in Korea to exercise control over the local correspondents of Japanese newspapers with a view to stopping the dissemination of false statements tending to his (Mr. Bethell's) injury and discredit." The proposal is supremely ridiculous in itself. Imagine what would be said if an American citizen invited the U.S. Authorities in Manila to take a similar course with respect to the American journals published there. Any official who treated such a request with even a semblance of seriousness would be laughed to scorn. But the mirth must be even heartier when the complainant is the ex-editor of the *Korea Daily News*, a journal which, while under his control, was notorious for collecting and publishing every report injurious to the Japanese without any apparent consideration of its truth or falsehood. While he presided over the *Korea Daily News* the hospitality of its columns was extended to any and every anti-Japanese story coming from a Korean source, whereas now he would put an official muzzle on every anti-Bethell story coming from a Japanese source. Mr. Bethell has had the delightful assurance to declare that during all the period of his editorship he was animated with perfect friendliness towards the Japanese. The Seoul reporters can now meet his remonstrance with the placid reply "we are animated with perfect friendship towards Mr. Bethell."

That is the comic side of the picture, but of course, it has its serious side, also—two serious sides for the matter of that. One is that there certainly have been some flagrant misrepresentations wired from Seoul to Tokyo in connexion with the Yang trial; the other, that a conspicuously exaggerated fuss has been made about them. Considering the general level of journalistic scrupulosity, as displayed by the *Korea Daily News* while it was under Mr. Bethell's editorship, and as displayed by Occidental newspapers which have been much *in evidence* of late, it is only commonly just to admit that Japanese reporters are well above the average. No Japanese reporter has yet been convicted of deliberately planning to telegraph intelligence concocted or distorted for political purposes. The trouble with Japanese newspapers is that the correspondents they employ are usually an inferior class of men—they can scarcely be otherwise in view of the small stipends paid them—and they consequently have very little direct access to sources of news, above all, where foreigners are concerned. This disadvantage considered, they may be congratulated on their work, and they would be congratulated if they were not Japanese.

#### GERMANY IN CHINA.

The German Governor of Tsingtao has been interviewed by a representative of the *Kokumin Shinbun*. His Excellency is represented as saying that the Japanese and the Germans are both very active in China, the former being, if anything, the more active of the two. It is not political rivalry, however, but commercial, and therefore it presents no objectionable features. The Japanese seem to entertain mistaken ideas about Tsingtao. They derive their impressions from newspapers which found their views not upon direct observation but upon news filtering in by roundabout channels. The same may be said about German appreciations of Japan. They are derived not from observation at first hand but from intelligence which passes through American and English channels. Tsingtao may be justly said to be a little Germany. Its municipal system, its harbour regulations, its sanitary arrangements and its whole civic system are practically replicas of a town in Germany. It is distinctly a prosperous place, and even during recent times of depression the number of ships clearing at the port was very considerable. Tsingtao, from having been a petty little island when it passed into German hands, has now given the go-by to Chefoo. When the railway from Tientsin to the banks of the Yangtze which passes through Tsinan is completed, Tsingtao will become the most important commercial depot in North China, and will in fact be a second Shanghai. By and by Kiaochow will be linked up with the Peking-Mukden Railway and German enterprise will thus derive a further impetus. Tsingtao and Dairen may be regarded as good exponents of the extraterritorial methods of Germany and Japan. Both places have progressed by rapid strides, and if there be any difference it is in favour of Dairen. Mr. Kubota, one of the directors of the South Manchuria Railway, recently paid a visit to Tsingtao in order to pick up any wrinkles that might suggest themselves and the Governor of Kiaochow sent an official to Dairen for the same purpose. The Governor expressed great admiration for the facility with which the Japanese adopt the good

points of foreign systems, and the ability they show in improving on them. His Excellency strongly deprecates the idea prevalent in some quarters that Germany is fortifying Kiaochow Bay so as to make it a second Port Arthur. He points out that geographical and topographical conditions render it quite impossible to convert Kiaochow into a Port Arthur even were Germany so disposed. But she is not so disposed. The docks she has built there and all her other arrangements are on a purely commercial basis, their object being economic, not political. Whatever measures of fortification have been adopted, their unique purpose is to enable Germany to preserve her neutrality in the event of any trouble in the Far East.

#### THE EXHIBITION.

After all the hubbub there appears to be now scarcely a ripple of remaining excitement outside the walls of the Tokyo Assembly about the postponement of the Exhibition. Therefore it comes as a sort of anti climax to read the news sent by Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, who was in London when the telegraph told that city about the postponement. It appears that the effect produced was at first very bad. People asked whether Japan's financial difficulties were really so great that she could not adhere to her programme in the matter of an exhibition still 4 years distant. But all this pessimism was changed when, a few days later, intelligence of the Government's financial programme became public. It was then clear that a Cabinet headed by a statesman who is supposed to represent the military party in Japan, had laid resolute hands upon the military and naval appropriations, which were thought to be sacrosanct, and had cut them down so materially, or rather had spread them out over a term of years so greatly extended, that relief was obtained for the Treasury to the extent of some two hundred million yen. English men of affairs interpreted this to mean not only that the country's finances were placed upon a sound basis, but also that Japan must be acquitted of the belicose intentions ascribed to her in connexion with the "integration" of her Army and Navy. The reaction of opinion was very marked, Mr. Hayashida says, and from being the recipient of commiserations he found himself loaded with congratulations.

#### RACE CLUBS.

It is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Horse Breeding Office is considering the steps to be taken toward the race clubs in general, in order to diminish the alleged disgraceful effects connecting with betting. The authorities intend to issue a notification for that purpose. The main features of the notification are as follows:

- 1.—A special charge shall be imposed at the entrance of the *pari mutuel* department besides the ordinary entrance tickets.
- 2.—Only one chance shall be sold to each person, and thus purchases by professional gamblers shall be prevented to an extent.
- 3.—Visitors to the race clubs must be fully dressed, viz., frock-coat, or *haori* and *hakama* for men; and *shiro-iri* and *montsuki* for women. Otherwise admittance shall be prohibited.
- 4.—The dividend of the *pari mutuel* shall be paid to the first, second and third winners.
- 5.—A special union must be organized as to the *pari mutuel* business. Any person who is not in the union shall not be permitted to purchase chances.



## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 26.

Considerable amusement has been caused in Tokyo in connexion with the affair of the Japan Marine Products Company. The President of the Company, Lieut.-General Enya, lent 400,000 yen, which is more than one half of the Company's paid up capital, to a certain Mr. Ota for the purpose of purchasing a forest from the Shimadzu Family. Apparently Mr. Ota paid over only 250,000 yen of this amount for the forest, which is some 120,000 yen short of the price of the property. What became of the other 170,000 which passed into Mr. Ota's hands we have no idea. At all events the thing has been settled by the Marine Products Company taking over the forest, and it is a change of venue which excites merriment. The forest is said to be not altogether a white elephant, as it contains much timber which can be used for electric poles.

The *Jiji Shimpō* quotes the Governor of Tokyo as saying that there has been no application as yet for revising the schedule of the Tokyo Railway, and that as the Railway Company in its negotiations with the Municipality, represented its affairs in a favourable light, there ought to be no reason now for raising the schedule. If, however, it were conclusively shown that the Company can not carry on with the present rates, a change must of course be made. The *Niroku Shimbun* quotes Mr. Inouye, one of the most prominent Directors, as saying that the Company is not at present thinking of revising its schedule, but is engaged in adjusting its affairs.

Saturday, September 26.

The *Yorodzu Choho* has a pessimistic note about the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Power Company. It represents the United States engineers as being at variance with Mr. Furuichi, and it alleges that there is apparently insuperable difficulty in raising the capital. We wonder what hand holds the pen which makes such frequent assaults upon this Company.

The *Nippon* says, in effect, that the affairs of the Oriental Glass Company have been adjusted and that the production of window glass in Japan will soon become an accomplished fact.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō's* Osaka telephone) that the Swedish match-manufacturers, whose trade has been largely interfered with in recent years by Japanese competition, have determined, in the sequel of investigations conducted *in loco*, that if they can buy up the firm which supplies wood for the stems of the matches, they will be in a position to crush the Japanese industry. Already their negotiations to that end have nearly matured, it is said.

Sunday, September 27.

The matchmakers of Osaka and Kobe, confronted by the possibility of foreign competition, are again taking measures to form a trust. Success is still problematical, but as much good will is said to be brought to the effort, it may possibly have substantial results.

The sugar refiners of Japan are already beginning to agitate for such a revision of the import duties as will enable them to exclude foreign sugar. Probably there will be a good deal of this kind of agitation.

Monday, September 28.

Mr. Tsukada, Chief of the National Debts

Adjustment Bureau in the Department of Finance, is quoted by Tokyo newspapers as denying the very confident assertions recently circulated in the sense that the Government had decided to pay over the whole of the railway-purchase bonds in 1909-1910. He points out that the 2300 million yen of bonds are already disproportionate to the country's financial strength, and, as some of them remain still undigested, it cannot be doubted that an addition of about 5 millions would produce more or less depression. A suitable method of meeting that contingency has to be thought out, and the Government has not yet arrived at any conclusion. The problem is not one that presses for solution, and therefore it may be considered at leisure. Whether Mr. Tsukada made this statement, we cannot undertake to say, for the fact that it appears in the same language in several papers simultaneously shows merely that it emanated from a news agency. But if he did use the words attributed to him, they will certainly be much resented by the business world. The bankers and leading men of affairs have repeatedly urged that these bonds should be issued with as little delay as possible, and if in the face of a view held by such experts a prominent official of the Finance Department declares that the matter is not at all of a pressing character, we have a decidedly awkward clash of opinions.

Another piece of intelligence published by all the newspapers relates to railway construction. Assuming—on what grounds it is not stated—that the new appropriations for the building and repair of railways next year will be 16 million yen, and that the postponements from the current year represent 4 millions, the total outlay would be 20 millions, which is only about one half of the appropriation fixed by the Railway Law. This would involve such a large reduction of works now in progress that the engineers engaged came recently to Tokyo for the purpose of pointing out the great disadvantage of such economy. It is, however, alleged that they received from Baron Goto assurances which satisfied them for the moment. The Baron is represented as having explained that this part of the Budget had by no means reached the degree of fixity alleged by rumour, and that he hoped to be able to arrange so that there would be no serious reduction or suspension of work. The engineers are reported to have accepted this explanation for the time being, but they are resolved to agitate strongly against any abandonment of productive railway enterprises, and it is thought that this question may create a parliamentary difficulty.

The Government's recent action in largely extending the provisions of the law for the protection of birds is attributed to the fact that the capture of all birds with brilliant plumage has assumed enormous dimensions of late years. From 3 to 4 million skins are now exported annually, chiefly to France, and the consequence is that the birds are becoming scarcer and scarcer. This is notably true of swallows which used always to be protected in olden times. The indirect result is that insects injurious to crops are multiplying rapidly.

The *Mainichi Dempo* quotes an anonymous member of the Government as saying very positively that there is no valid reason for raising the fares of the Tokyo Railway. This statement is based upon the fact that the Railway is paying a dividend of 7 per cent., and that the shareholders ought to be

quite content with that. If the dividend fell to 3 or 4 per cent., the problem might assume a different complexion. This statement is interpreted by our contemporary's informant as a plain indication that the Government will refuse to sanction any increase of fare. But it seems to us very doubtful that any responsible official should have committed himself to such a sweeping and inconsiderate verdict.

The eminent engineer, Mr. Furukawa, has just paid a visit to Saghalien and does not bring back a very encouraging report as to facilities for material development. Mauka, on the west coast, is the only harbour open all the year round, but Mauka is so segregated by mountain ranges that it cannot be reached by railway. The alternative plan would be to build a line from the coal-bearing regions to the east coast, but there no suitable harbour is to be found. Nothing remains therefore but to fall back upon Odonari (Korsakoff), which means that the mines could be worked for only seven months in the year, as the harbour is frozen up for five months. There is plenty of coal, but whether it could be profitably mined in these circumstances is doubtful.

Tuesday, September 29.

The Tokyo press announces that large reforms are on the verge of being carried out in the organisation of the Railway Company with the object of reducing its expenses.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has interviewed Mr. Nedzu, one of the principal shareholders of the Company, and has elicited from him a statement that extensive reforms must be effected before the question of increased fares is finally taken up. Mr. Nedzu thanks the *Jiji Shimpō* for its recent exposures of the abuses in the management of the Company. He says that some of these exposures were incorrect, but that others fell short of the truth, and that at any rate they had the effect of arousing a wholesome spirit of inquiry. He declares himself radically opposed to the system of a uniform fare, but he defers the consideration of that problem and confines himself to explaining that really effective amalgamation of the three Companies joined into one two years ago is only now about to be accomplished. When it is accomplished and when the Company can show by plain arithmetic that an increase of fares is necessary, the question can be raised with propriety.

The deferred meeting of the Japan Steamship Company took place on the 28th inst. and immediately set itself to discuss the whereabouts of a sum of 70,000 yen which is said to have disappeared in very suspicious circumstances. A tumultuous and abortive discussion seemed likely to result when one of the members threw oil upon the troubled waters by pointing out that to carry the case to the law courts would be to benefit the lawyers only, and that the best way would be to appoint a committee of six to confer with the directors for the purpose of finding a *via media*.

Wednesday, September 30.

A curious difficulty is described in dealing with the fourth re-payment of the first War Loan. The Government has determined, as is already known, to resort to the method of lots. But it has been found on careful investigation that there are no less than 680,000 holders of the bonds to be redeemed, and that if the numbers drawn

for redemption were all published in the *Official Gazette*, 40 pages would be required and the thing could not be accomplished in less than 10 days. Thus a question of interest payable would be raised. Some device for getting over this difficulty has been elaborated, but we confess that the details are so obscure as to elude our understanding.

Settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange passed off very quietly. The total number of shares handled was 42,060; the total price 1,791,790 *yen* and the average 47.356 *yen*.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, referring to the extensive reforms effected in its affairs by the Tokyo Railway Company, says that they are to be definitely announced to day, and further states that Mr. Kawada is henceforth to have chief charge of the Railway's business. We are not surprised to learn this for Mr. Kawada is universally recognised as one of the ablest business men of the time. From a statement made by the President, Mr. Mudaguchi, we gather that this is the second large measure of reform undertaken since the re-organisation of the Company, and that the high-salaried officers whose services are dispensed with, number 30.

Thursday, October 1.

The operation of drawing lots for repaying the fourth installment of the First War Loan commenced yesterday, the 1st instant, and will be finished by to-morrow, when the results will be announced in the *Official Gazette*. Perplexing explanations are offered by some Tokyo newspapers as to the methods pursued in the lot-drawing. But we need not weary our readers with such details. Without going into figures everybody will be quite content to believe that the Treasury's methods are just and straightforward. The money will be paid over on the 15th inst.

The programme of reforms effected by the Tokyo Railway Company was published on the 1st inst. So far as we can gather, there has been a reduction of 40 in the ranks of the high-salaried officials and of about 400 in the general staff. It would seem that in connexion with this affair there has been a somewhat sentimental incident, namely, the voluntary resignation of 3 high-salaried officials for the purpose of setting an example. The President, Mr. Mudaguchi, strongly eulogises the self-sacrificing spirit of these gentlemen, and the latter on their side have only good words for the President, respect and regard for whom seem to have largely influenced them in the course they took. Altogether the Company's success in effecting these reforms without any commotion appears to be much applauded.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has interviewed Mr. Tachikawa Yujiro, now a large shareholder, who was a member of the board of directors of the Shigai Company in ante-amalgamation days. This gentleman is of opinion that the reforms now effected do not reach the real root of the evil, namely, the survival of the three-company sentiment. He seems to think that great abuses have arisen in consequence of each of the old companies wanting to have a lion's share in the plums of employment and contracts, and that so long as there are three managing directors it would be impossible to carry on the business in a really competent manner. A complete change of the present board of Directors is necessary in his

opinion. He charges the present Directors with relying too much upon what the Japanese call *undo*—a euphemism for intrigue—instead of applying themselves to develop the resources of the enterprise. He also contends that no time should be lost in laying all the lines for which the Company has concessions, and he disposes in a lordly manner of the obviously valid argument that if the lines be extended to thinly populated districts with the present uniform fare, the Company must incur heavy losses. We are disposed to think that the basis of the commotion now going on is a manoeuvre for removing the present board of Directors and replacing them by the leaders of the agitation. The position of a Director in such a large company is naturally very much coveted.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a leading article on the subject, the gist of which is that the honourable course for the Directors would have been to resign, and that they might well have set an example, as has now been done by the three employees who sacrificed themselves in the Company's interest. Our contemporary is not disposed to regard the scheme of reform just announced as a *bonâ fide* evidence of good intentions on the part of the Directors. It appears to think that they undertook reform because their endeavours to procure a rise of fare were unsuccessful. Nevertheless, as the great majority of the shareholders are willing to entrust the care of their interests to the present Directors, our contemporary notes that outsiders have nothing to say. It is thus evident that the *Jiji Shimpō* also is a strong advocate of a change of personnel.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an interesting note about the Stock Exchange record on the 30th ultimo. It says that no such leap upwards has been seen during the past two years. One can not say that all the circumstances were favourable. The weather was not everything that could be desired; some diminution of the original estimate of the rice crop is inevitable; silver is low and the markets for silk and cotton yarns are not active. In spite of all this, quotations took a very marked upward leap. The lowest prices were reached in May, and the following table shows the comparative figures between the worst period of that month and the 30th of September:—

	Lowest Quotation in May.	30th Sept.	Difference.
Tanko	76.40	92.05	+ 15.65
Tokyo railway	52.95	60.90	+ 7.95
Yusen	76.60	81.15	+ 4.55
Gas	74.90	82.70	+ 7.80
Fuji Spinning	64.05	83.95	+ 19.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning	66.05	87.50	+ 21.45
Sugar	56.40	73.75	+ 17.35
Stock Exchange	97.95	126.50	+ 28.55

Our contemporary thinks that a distinct reaction has taken place among the business classes and that the country may be said to have emerged from its period of gloom. Of course there will be temporarily relapses on the Stock Exchange owing to profit-taking sales, but on the whole the upward tendency will be maintained. A great deal of credulity is needed by anyone who places implicit trust in this optimistic forecast.

The second estimate of the rice crop published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shows a diminution of about 2½ million *koku* as compared with the first estimate. The returns from all the Prefectures have not yet been sent in and therefore this statement is more or less hypothetical. Should it prove correct, however, the crop will still remain a record.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, September 26.

It is not to be expected that in its present delicate condition the Tokyo Stock Exchange could fail to be depressed by the present wet and cold weather, supplemented by the depreciation of silver and copper, the great lock-out in England and the political commotion in America. All shares, with four insignificant exceptions, fell yesterday, and thus there have now been two consecutive days of débâcle just at a time when an upward movement was anticipated.

Tuesday, September 29.

The continued fine weather and the fact that money has become much easier produced a very active market on Monday. All shares rose, with insignificant exceptions, and experts are said to regard the record of the past two days as the beginning of a better time.

Thursday, October 1.

The 30th ultimo was a very active day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. There has not been such an upward leap since the depression set in 19 months ago. Doubtless the now assured prospect of a good rice crop was mainly responsible, but for some days back there has been a much easier feeling, and the impression now prevailing among experts is that better times have set in. Many relapses must be anticipated, however.

Friday, October 2.

There were some profit taking sales on the 1st instant, and the result was a falling market in some cases. But on the whole the tone was confident, and the great leap—5½ points—made by the shares of the Exchange itself may be taken as an indication that a better time is anticipated. The news that the balance of trade was favourable for the 11 days ended the 30th ultimo was also not without effect. We append the quotations for October delivery:—

	Sept. 28th.	Oct. 1st.	
Tankō Kisen	92.20	91.45	— .75
Tokyo Railway	60.90	60.65	— .25
Kei-Hin Railway	73.75	73.40	— .35
Yusen Kaisha	81.15	80.85	— .30
Toyo Kisen	26.40	26.60	+ .20
Tokyo Gas	86.45	86.00	— .45
Tokyo Dento	72.70	72.70	—
Fuji Gas Spinning	83.55	84.30	+ .75
Tokyo Spinning	32.60	33.10	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning	87.50	87.80	+ .30
Beer	81.20	81.00	— .20
Sugar	73.55	73.25	— .30
Takarada (Hoden) Oil	—	—	—
Nippon Oil	—	—	—
Namboku	—	—	—
Stock Exchange	126.50	132.00	+ 5.50

## FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of the foreign trade during the 10 days ended 30th September show exports amounting to 10,004,000 *yen*, and imports totalling 8,906,000 *yen*, the excess of exports being thus 1,098,000 *yen*. For the 9 months ended September, the figures are:—

	Yen.	Diminution compared with 1907.
Exports	258,003,000	—50,733,000
Imports	349,621,000	—25,013,000

Thus the excess of imports was 81,618,000 *yen*, and the reduction in the volume of the trade, 75,746,000 *yen*.

A NAG (SAKI) telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* reports that five men have been arrested while trying to leave for China. They forged 3,000 \$10 notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and has the counterfeited notes in their possession.

## TEA.

The *Lancet* has been saying some very nice things about China tea:—

The argument in favour of China tea on the ground that in general it is far less astringent than is Indian tea rests on a scientific basis, and there we are content to leave the controversy. It is idle and impossible for the advocates of Indian tea to deny that their favourite commodity contains and yields when infused a much larger amount of tannin than for the most part do China teas. The latter, in fact are altogether more delicate in character, and certainly more suited to the requirements of persons with delicate digestive apparatus. If a dyspeptic is permitted to drink tea at all, that tea should be China tea, because as a rule it is much less astringent and therefore less likely to derange a delicate digestive system. Analysis has proved this again and again, and it is a confluence which has no reason behind it which asserts anything to the contrary. There can be little doubt that if it were not for the habit of adding milk to tea, which in the circumstances is a perfectly correct physiological, though perhaps not aesthetic, proceeding, the infusion of a powerful Indian tea would produce infinitely more harm than it does. On the other hand, China tea, owing to its delicacy, is frequently consumed without milk. \* \* \*

The parties interested in the sale of Indian and Ceylon teas declare that China tea is objectionable because the leaf is prepared under unwholesome conditions, that it sustains in fact contamination owing to its manipulation by hand, whereas Indian and Ceylon teas are immaculate in this respect because nothing is concerned in their manufacture and production for the market but machinery. To this view many tea connoisseurs reply that the aesthetic qualities of the tea leaf are injured considerably by the mechanical means adopted. The disparaging statements in regard to China tea, which are based on the fact that it is prepared by hand, may, we think, be disregarded, for it is hardly conceivable that any serious contamination can arise, and if it did, any diseased organisms that survived the process would be destroyed in the teapot. It is well known that, apart from boiling, an infusion of tea is antagonistic to the life and development of micro-organisms, and this appears to be specially the case in regard to the typhoid organism. The objection to the manipulation of tea by hand instead of by machinery has about the same logic on its side as has the objection to the grape being trodden under foot before the wine is produced. No one gives much thought to this fact when drinking a favourite claret. The fact is that the tendency of a fermentative process is to exclude adventitious impurities, and fermentation is essential to the production of both tea and wine.

There is, after all, very little to be said against the stronger teas so long as they are prepared under the simple precaution which excludes the greater of the astringent substances from the pressing into the infusion—namely, by allowing the tea to 'brew' for only a few minutes. That precaution, however, is not so necessary when China tea is chosen.

The hand-firing process here referred to used to be very common in Japan twenty years ago. Early on a summer's morning crowds of women and men—chiefly the former—might be seen congregated outside all the tea-firing godowns, where the large stipend of from 18 to 24 *tempos* daily was to be earned by standing over a hot pan and keeping a quantity of tea constantly turned over until it was thoroughly dry. It was not a very cleanly or a very hygienic process, and it has now been replaced by machinery, but at any rate the *Lancet* does not think very badly of tea thus prepared.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Last evening the Minister of State for the Navy entertained at dinner the Governor of Tsingtao, the German Ambassador and a number of other distinguished guests.

A telegram has been received by the *Asahi Shimbun* from New York announcing the death of Mr. Fenollosa in England, where he was travelling. The news will be received with great sorrow by a wide circle of Japanese and foreigners resident in Japan. Mr. Fenollosa was an able student of his own particular branch of

science, namely political economy, but the distinction he certainly would have attained in that line was quite eclipsed by his ability as an art critic. He identified himself with Japanese pictorial art, and it is not too much to say that he was incomparably the most learned critic of that art in the world. It will probably be said that he carried his admiration too far, and indeed with all respect we should be disposed to endorse that criticism. But Professor Fenollosa was wont to say that your medium man can never attract public attention now-a-days, and that to win a hearing one must be something of a partisan. That is absolutely true. Had he not thrown into his work a large share of magnetic energy and appreciation, he could never have succeeded, as he certainly did succeed, in obtaining the world's recognition for Japan's art. This country owes him much gratitude, and his decease at a comparatively early age will be lamented by many friends and admirers.

The *Japan Herald* is really colossal in its misrepresentations. It now accuses us of having alleged that we reported Mr. Terry's speech on "hear-say." In the paragraph upon which this false allegation is based we stated distinctly that we took the speech from Japanese newspapers. That is not the *Herald's* only mistake. It says, "the Professor, it will be remembered, disowned the speech as reported by the *Mail*, and in commenting on it remarked that our contemporary in the way it had 'dressed' the speech had 'exceeded the limits.'" The *Japan Herald* is so completely regardless of truth that it uses inverted commas to distinguish the word "dressed" as Professor Terry's *ipsissimum verbum*. Our readers will scarcely believe, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Professor Terry never used the word "dressed" at all from first to last, and consequently never accused this journal of having "dressed the speech." Such reckless misrepresentation as that indulged in by the *Japan Herald* is surely wasted on these petty matters. The resources of falsehood are soon exhausted and should not be too prodigally lavished.

The representatives of the business men of California who are to visit Japan left San Francisco on the 26th inst. according to a telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun*. It appears that this affair had its origin in a suggestion of Mr. Consul-General Koike, and that the project was gladly taken up by San Francisco's men of affairs, who have themselves suffered from the anti-Japanese feeling. Owing to the ready welcome given to the proposal by the five principal Chambers of Commerce of Japan, the enterprise has taken larger dimensions than those originally contemplated. It is not clear, however, what are the exact numbers of the party. Some authorities put them at 50, including 20 ladies, and others say 42. Mr. Koike accompanies them, and happily the Reverend Mr. de Forrest, of Sendai, whether by design or coincidence, is one of the party.

A new political party is in process of formation in Tokyo. Its promoters are Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Hosokawa Jiro and Urabe Kitaro. To those who have paid any attention to Japanese domestic politics these names will, of themselves, convey sufficient information as to the platform and prospects of the new Party.

Lt.-General Baron Tomasu, Head of the Accountants Bureau in the Army Department, has resigned on the ground of ill health. This officer's services in connexion

with military finances have been very distinguished, and his resignation causes much regret and some surprise. Rumour has it that he shrinks from the situation caused by the Cabinet's wholesale reductions of unproductive expenditures, but that explanation hardly commands credence.

We wonder whether the Japanese know that one of their qualities most esteemed by Western observers is their faculty of keeping silence at times of crisis, or pending crisis. This quality, so far as we know, was first noticed in 1614, when the semi-piratical British vessels *Tiger* and *Tiger's Whelp*, commanded by Captain Michelborne, made an attempt on a Japanese junk at Bintang near Singapore. Sir Edward Michelborne, who had been specially commissioned by the British Government to "discover" Cathaia, China, Japan, Korea and Cambaia, and to trade with the people there, charter or no charter, made a failure of the trading part of the business, but he left an interesting appreciation of the Japanese, whom he describes as "not being suffered to land in any port of India with weapons, being a people so desperate and daring that they are feared in all places where they come." He experienced the truth of this estimate at Bintang, for his attempt upon the junk was repulsed by the Japanese, who "fought, strange to say, in the utmost silence, and did terrible execution with their swords." We are reminded of this incident by seeing in the *Japan Times* account of a recent encounter between a Washington base-ball team and a Waseda, that the former talked incessantly during play, doubtless trying to rattle their adversaries, whereas the Japanese lads maintained silence; but, our contemporary adds, they are now debating the advisability of following the American example. We strongly recommend them to do nothing of the kind in this matter at all events.

Some time ago, as our readers doubtless remember, there was talk of Japan adhering to the Anglo-American-Russian Convention for preserving seals in the Behring Sea. Rumour, however, then attributed a dissentient attitude to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, whose officials were disposed to contend that if Japan became a party to that Convention, she would be giving away a great deal and getting very little in return. It is now said, however, that the Department has modified its opinion, and that it approves the idea of Japan joining England, Russia and America in this business. It is true that some 30 Japanese schooners which now ply a profitable trade by fishing outside the 3-mile limit in the Behring Sea would lose their *métier* if Japan adhered, and it is also true that Japan has very few seals to protect where England, Russia and America have a great many. The former consideration, however, is not very important, and, as for the latter, it has to be noted that Japan would have a great many more seals had it not been for poachers in the old days. There is no reason why she may not look forward to having fine rookeries in the future.

According to the *Chuo Shimbun*, the meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen on the 25th inst. was convened at the instance of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Its object, if we may follow this authority, which ought to be trustworthy—was to determine Japan's policy towards China. There are many outstanding questions which hold the two countries apart, and



in the meanwhile China is progressing rapidly, while Anglo-French and Franco-Belgian Syndicates are vigorously seeking railway concessions. It is evidently important that these long unsolved problems should be cleared away, and that the relations between the two neighbouring Empires should be placed on a really friendly and intimate footing. It was about the method of effecting this that the meeting was asked to confer. The nature of its decision is of course secret, but that it arrived at a satisfactory decision is said to be certain, and the departure of Japan's new Representative in Peking, Mr. Ijūin, will take place early next month.

It is stated (*Asahi's* telegrams) that Russia has determined to make the headquarters of the Amur Railway at Chita. For a long time the question lay between Nerchinsk and Chita. But it was found impossible to get in the latter place a building sufficiently large for the purpose, and accordingly Chita has been selected. Meanwhile the doubling of the Circum-Baikal Railway is proceeding apace. An English traveller who has just passed over the line speaks enthusiastically of the vigour and skill with which the Russians are pushing the work. Russia is evidently determined to make her occupation effective by colonising these remote regions. Her intention extends to North Saghalien also, for she has announced that the Island shall be brought under the same system as that prevailing in Siberia with regard to free grants of land to settlers.

The autumnal equinox is acting up to its usual character. Numerous centres of depression are reported in the vicinity of Japan. There is one in Saghalien, another in Mongolia, a third at the Ogasawara Islands and a fourth on the south of Kyushu. The one whose effects were felt in Tokyo from the afternoon of the 24th inst. was the visitor from the Bonin Islands. The Kyushu depression remains to be heard from, but it is not of a serious nature.

The deluges of rain which visited Yokohama and Tokyo during the night of the 29th—30th are not traced to any special centre of depression. There have been four centres of shallow depression in the waters neighbouring the coasts of Japan during the past 48 hours, but none of them is of serious dimensions.

Lieut.-General Nakamura, Chief Director of the Wakamatsu Steel Foundry, speaking through the columns of the *Mainichi Dempo*, says that as the Foundry's affairs are dealt with in a special account, it has escaped the postponements effected in other directions in connexion with the programme of financial revision. The Foundry is now capable of turning out 600 miles of rails annually, but unfortunately there is no commensurate demand in consequence of the depressed state of the business world. In the intervals of manufacturing rails the Foundry turned its attention to locomotives, and has been eminently successful in producing them. In fact the Wakamatsu Foundry and the Kure Arsenal combined are now in a position to supply the country with everything required for the purpose of armaments, to say nothing of railway material. Last year the Foundry manufactured articles to the extent of 80,000 tons, and this year its estimate was for 110,000, but owing to lack of demand the figure will probably fall to 100,000. If the Factory worked up to its full power it could turn out 150,000 or 160,000 tons yearly. There is now not so much as one foreigner on the staff. The 8,000 em-

ployees and workmen are Japanese. The only things of which the Factory has to complain are that the demand for its products is small at present and their price low.

On the 29th ultimo an imposing ceremony was organised by the Russian military authorities at Medsy, where 23 Japanese officers and soldiers who died while imprisoned in Russia were buried. The Japanese Government appears to have asked Russia to exhume these bodies and to cremate them so that their ashes might be returned to Japan. The Russians not only complied with the request, but also made the disinterment the occasion for a solemn military service presided over by the Colonel of the 199th Regiment and attended by a large force of guards. In spite of inclement weather there is said to have been a great concourse of people. The remains were sent to the cremation grounds by train and were accompanied by Lieut.-General Odagiri.

The new Criminal Code goes into force to-day. It is accompanied by a body of regulations called the *keisatsu shobatsu-rei*. This latter defines the punitive powers of police magistrates and greatly extends them, for whereas their competence under the old system was limited to 10 days' imprisonment and a maximum fine of 2 *yen*, these limits are now enlarged to 30 days and 20 *yen* respectively. Moreover many offences not hitherto specified as falling under the purview of police magistrates are judiciable by them in the new regulations.

At its meeting on the 15th instant the Hongkong Sanitary Board received and adopted the following report:—

1. The Committee advise that a Chinese circular be drawn up by the Registrar-General and distributed broadcast. The circular to exhort people to keep cats so as to keep away rats and thereby diminish the plague epidemic.
2. That the Sanitary Inspectors during their periodic inspections inquire if cats are kept, and if not, advise the householders to do so.
3. That the Registrar-General use his influence with the various Chinese institutions and societies and explain to them the benefits to be derived from the keeping of cats and further,
4. That the Registrar-General call upon the restaurant and brothel keepers to keep a sufficient number of cats upon their premises.
5. That a circular be issued to godown keepers informing them that godowns, and more specially those storing grain and other food, are as a rule infested with rats and thereby a great source of danger to the public, that a building infested with rats is a nuisance under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, and that it is their duty to rid their buildings of rats; and that experience has shown that rats in godowns can effectively be kept down by keeping a number of cats on the premises.
6. That the Sanitary Department endeavour to obtain and supply cats and kittens of a good rat-catching breed.
7. The Committee are glad to be able to state that the Chinese seem fully to realise the benefit to be derived from keeping cats as a prevention of rat infestation, and that the increase of cats is very noticeable.

For sometime back there has been quite a mania for cats in Tokyo, and it is now a rare thing indeed to see any dead kittens by the road side—formerly a common sight.

Mr. Heki, hitherto Councillor of Embassy in Berlin, has been nominated Minister Plenipotentiary in Chili.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio has been nominated Mayor of Tokyo in the sequel of the recent election.

It is reported by the Japanese Consul at Odessa that the cholera in St. Petersburg is infecting other districts. Recently 15 cases were reported in Odessa. Some steamers from Odessa have been detained at the quarantine station near Constantinople for 5 days.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### ALLEGED TREASON.

The trial of K. Kushitani, an official of the Iwachu Harbour Office, and S. Ishiyama, a lawyer of Sapporo, who are charged with infringing the Military Secret Preservation Law, began on Sept. 24th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Shimada.

Kushida stated, according to a Tokyo paper, that when he was employed at the Maidzuru Naval Station, he photographed the fortress, and in 1904 when the Russo-Japan war broke out he handed the photograph to Ishiyama after cutting it into 26 pieces.

Ishiyama stated that he brought the photograph to the notice of a military attaché of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo merely with a view to ascertaining whether Russia was endeavouring to renew hostilities or intended to maintain friendly relations. When the accused showed the photograph to the Russian officer he was very anxious to have it. Therefore he asked the officer five million *yen* for the photo but the officer hesitated to give a definite reply. The accused added that, if the Russian officer offered a price for the photograph, the accused would have transferred it to the Minister for the Navy with a request for money, taking as a standard what was offered by the Russian.

The Judge decided to pass decision on Oct. 1st.

### SCHROEDER-SILVA CASE.

A case in which Mr. Schroeder claims *yen* 300 from Mr. G. M. C. de Silva, for having caused damage to a diamond entrusted to him for setting in a ring, was again brought up in the Yokohama District Court on Sept. 30th.

As Plaintiff was absent, and was not represented, Judge Miyake passed judgment dismissing Plaintiff's claim and also ordering him to bear the costs.

### CLAIM FOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

The hearing of a case filed by Messrs. Simon Evers and Co., against S. Hashimoto, a woollen goods merchant, claiming *yen* 587.21, began on Sept. 30th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Yamada, and Defendant by Mr. Ota.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that his clients made a contract with Defendant in May, 1906, for supplying 12 pieces of fancy woollen cloth, and another contract in October of the same year for supplying 12 pieces of coating. The main condition of the contract was that the delivery of the goods should be taken not later than 60 days after the arrival at Yokohama. The woollen materials were imported in due time and Defendant took delivery of 6 pieces each of the fancy woollen cloth and of the coating. The remainder was still left untouched though Plaintiffs urged Defendant repeatedly to take delivery and to pay for them. Defendant further refused to bear the storage, the payment of which was due by him as a condition of the contract. Counsel asked the Judge to order Defendant to pay for the remaining woollen materials, the value of which was *yen* 587.21.

Defendant's Counsel said that his client did not personally attend to the alleged business and consequently did not know the real nature of the business. One of his employees seemed to have made the contract with the plaintiff firm. The banto, however, left his office a long time ago. Under the foregoing circumstances, Counsel was not perfectly prepared with the case. He asked the Judge to adjourn the proceedings.

Thereupon the Judge decided to re-hear the case on Oct. 14th.

### SNOW.

On the morning of Sept. 24th, snow fell on Mount Yatsugatake and the surrounding mountainous districts in Shinano province. The temperature at Suwa was 57° F.

Snow fell on Sept. 24th in Ishikari province, Hokkaido. The fall is 10 days later than that of last year.

## THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

WITH no little reluctance do we find ourselves constrained to notice a curiously unjust and baseless attack made by the *Japan Gazette* upon this journal. It would be much more congenial to leave such assaults wholly unnoticed, contemptuous silence being most worthy of them. But in some cases silence is apt to be construed as consent, and we, who have lived in Japan more than 40 years and have counted among our intimate and respected friends a greater number of Far-Eastern merchants than those with whom the editor of the *Japan Gazette* has even casually associated during his whole career, cannot choose but protest when we are publicly charged with "slandering foreigners at command"; with "neglecting no opportunity to sneer at the Yokohama merchant and belittle his function"; with "championing Mr. PRESTON's 'direct-trade' campaign," and with advocating the elimination of the foreign middleman from the commerce of this country. Everyone of these charges is absolutely false. We challenge the *Japan Gazette* to quote from the columns of the *Japan Mail* from January 1st, 1881—when this journal came into the hands of its present editor—to September 25th, 1908, so much as one passage which "slanders foreigners"; which "sneers at the Yokohama merchant"; which "belittles his function," or which advocates the elimination of the foreign middleman from the commerce of this country. There is no such passage to be found. As for "championing Mr. PRESTON's direct-trade campaign," not the remotest allusion, direct or indirect, has been made to that campaign in these columns.

The proximate cause of the *Japan Gazette's* attack is an article which we published on the 22nd instant, pointing out that foreign middlemen and Japanese merchants constitute a big coöperative association of the kind so frequently advocated for the development of Japan's resources, and that the foreign middlemen bear the burden and heat of the day in the functions of the association. The *Japan Gazette* essays to prove that in taking this position we have made a complete *volte-face*, for whereas we formerly advocated "direct trade," we now advocate the opposite. We have never advocated direct trade. But we have never been blind to the fact that, in some degree, it is inevitable. Our contemporary, in support of its proposition, quotes a letter from the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* published in July, 1907. Certain historical and absolutely undeniable facts were there set down, and in their sequel the correspondent said:—

Are we to assume, then, that the *role* of the foreign merchant in Japan must become by-and-by a thing of the past; that he will be excluded from the trade which he founded and has done so much to develop? In a measure the answer must be affirmative.

On this one paragraph is based the charge that we advocate "direct trade." No one reading the paragraph with commonly honest

eyes could construe it in such a sense. Further, in view of the misunderstandings engendered by the above letter among persons ignorant of the history of Japan's over-sea trade in the early days, the correspondent of *The Times* wrote an explanatory letter on April 6th, 1908. To this second letter the *Japan Gazette* is careful not to make the slightest allusion. Bent upon traducing the editor of the *Japan Mail* and throwing dust in the eyes of the public, it carefully suppresses evidence which would at once expose the falsehood of its accusation as to "slandering foreigners at command"; "belittling their function" and advocating the elimination of the foreign middleman. Here is a portion of the suppressed document:—

Last July *The Times* published in its *Financial and Commercial Supplement* an article from its Tokyo correspondent, discussing the future of the foreign merchant in Japan, and arriving at the conclusion that his some-time great share in the country's over-sea commerce is in process of gradual diminution, owing to very active intrusion on the part of the Japanese middle-man, who, not unnaturally, counts it an implied reproach to his competence that he can not do his country's business without alien aid. It was pointed out that this desire for independence had been stimulated by certain peculiar trade methods which, though essential from the foreign merchant's point of view, were noxious to the Japanese, first, as being based on an assumption of native untrustworthiness, and, secondly, as affording opportunities occasionally utilized by foreigners with more shrewdness than scrupulosity. Unfortunately this analysis was read as reflecting upon the ability and morality of the British merchant in particular, on his ability because he allowed his *melior* to slip from his grasp, and on his morality because he abused abnormal circumstances. As a matter of fact the British merchant was not even once referred to directly from the beginning to the end of the article, and equally as a matter of fact the British merchant, throughout the history of Yokohama, has never been connected with the irregularities referred to. It may be said with strict truth that the general average of commercial morality is higher among the foreign residents of Yokohama than among any community elsewhere of similar size not specially selected. But it may also be said—and this is not merely my own opinion based on over forty years' experience, it is also a conviction which I know to be prevalent among the Japanese—that, speaking broadly, the British merchant stands in a class by himself, just as the British Judge does. In point of straight, fair dealing other nationals contrast rather than compare with him, premising of course that this applies to the general level, not to the numerous exceptions elevated above it. By the British merchant, too, were laid the foundations of Japan's foreign commerce in the *Meiji* era, and by him has been built a large part of the fine edifice now standing on them. Yet there is no doubt that he and his able *confireres* of other nationalities are gradually losing the paramount position they once occupied in that commerce. Their native rival is displacing them. Whether in the last resort, however, room will not remain for them, is a question which the events of the past few months have helped to answer. It has always to be remembered that if the percentage of the foreigner's share in the trade is growing smaller, the volume of the trade itself increases in a much greater ratio. To monopolise a business of a hundred million yen is five times as insignificant an operation as to do one-half of a trade of a thousand millions. Hence, though the foreign middle-man has to be content with a diminishing proportion, what remains to him is great by contrast with what preceded, and there is moreover the well-founded hope that his conspicuous ability will discover new opportunities of profitable usefulness. These features have been recognised from the first. But recent experiences have intensified another aspect of the problem. Can Japan afford to dispense with the resident foreign merchant in his *role* of capitalist? Can she, in the absence of his cooperation, finance her over-sea commerce without detriment to her development in other directions? Capital is her great want. She has not enough, not nearly enough, to go round. In Hokkaido, in Saghalien, in Korea, in Manchuria and in Formosa, to say nothing of the home islands, great opportunities lie fallow for want of funds to cultivate them; and if, in the presence of this urgency, she is relieved from the pressure of having to finance her foreign commerce, she ought to welcome and

foster the relief instead of obeying a sentimental inclination to become independent of it.

Even if the *Japan Gazette* pleads that it was ignorant of this second letter, thus confessing gross carelessness in collecting evidence, it certainly cannot show that the first letter contained so much as one assertion capable of being construed in the sense of advocating direct trade, while as to "belittling the Yokohama merchant's function," we leave our contemporary to reconcile its allegation with the statement of *The Times* correspondent, quoted by the *Gazette* itself, that "the foreign merchant founded the trade and did so much to develop it."

We have now shown conclusively that the *Japan Gazette's* accusations are flagrant misrepresentations, a task which will doubtless appear quite superfluous to all readers of the *Japan Mail*, but which the falseness and effrontery of the charges rendered unavoidable.

## MR. CONSUL-GENERAL COCKBURN.

MR. COCKBURN is unfortunate. He was obliged to discharge his functions in Seoul at a time when to steer an even course between two contending parties was difficult. His natural predilection for his own countrymen drew him in one direction while duty and justice drew him in the other. The YANG case was a hard nut indeed. YANG had been deceitfully inveigled from under the shadow of the extra-territorial flag in the first instance, and when he returned to it, he had lost his right to claim its protection. But the privilege having been vitiated by a subterfuge, it may well have seemed to a highly conscientious official, like Mr. COCKBURN, that to acknowledge YANG's loss of asylum would be to indirectly endorse the device by which it was taken from him. In these circumstances it could not but be very repugnant to surrender the man incontinently. To hold him, however, would have been technically wrong, and it was Mr. COCKBURN's misfortune that he failed to realize the fact sooner. The public, however, appreciated his dilemma, and his too tardy rendition of the refugee elicited no harsh warrant. But he has now written to Mr. BETHELL the following letter, which appears in the *Japan Chronicle*:—

"H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL."

"Seoul, September 10th, 1908."

"SIR,—Some three weeks ago you wrote to ask me to invite the Japanese authorities in Korea to exercise control over the local correspondents of Japanese newspapers with a view to stopping the dissemination of false statements tending to injury and discredit. I did not formally reply to your letters because on the 20th August I had an opportunity of explaining to you my views in conversation. I pointed out to you that one at least of the Japanese newspaper correspondents has reported by telegram that either I myself or some member of my staff was personally concerned in the alleged embezzlements of the Loan Redemption Fund, and I told you that I thought the statements of these persons should be treated with indifference. You thereupon represented to me that although you might be indifferent to statements appearing in the vernacular press of Japan, it was not impossible that some of these statements might be repeated in telegrams to England and that your reputation might thereby be injured in the eyes of those who did not

know how untrustworthy were the original purveyors of information.

"You also pointed out that it was useless to hope for redress by means of a libel action in Japan, and in this, from what I have been told of the Japanese law of libel, I felt bound to agree with you. I adhered, however, after full consideration, to my opinion that it would be useless for me to make for your protection the representations you desired to the Japanese authorities here."

"I did not, at the time of this conversation, fully realise in what manner the statements appearing in the vernacular press might be misused. You have, however, to-day drawn my attention to a telegram dated Tokyo, August 30th, published in the *North China Herald* of September 5th, as received from the Tokyo correspondent of that newspaper, to the following effect:—'It is reported from Japanese sources that there is considerable native agitation in Seoul against Mr. Bethell in connection with the national debts redemption funds. The Japanese telegrams state that Mr. Bethell confessed to misappropriation in reply to remonstrative inquiries that were made yesterday.'"

"Under the circumstances, I think that you are entitled to a formal expression of my opinion, which is that the mere fact of a statement being telegraphed to Japan by a Japanese newspaper correspondent ought not to be considered as creating any presumption that there is the slightest basis of truth for it.—I am, Sir,

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
(Signed) "HENRY COCKBURN."

With what object was this letter written and what good purpose could it have been intended to serve? If any time can be conceived when silence is specially golden, and when the discretion imposed on all responsible officials is particularly imperative, that time was surely the closing period of Mr. COCKBURN'S service in Seoul. He had been placed in a very embarrassing situation, and had emerged from it not altogether without blame, and not without some semblance of partiality. He was living amid considerable commotion. A section of the British community had conceived the notion that the Korean editor of the *Dai Han Mai Il Shin-pao* was the victim of persecution at Japanese instance because he had given evidence in the criminal suit against Mr. BETHELL. At the head of that section stood Mr. BETHELL himself, a man who had undergone 3 weeks' imprisonment in a British jail for inciting to anti-Japanese violence, and who was almost directly concerned in the charge of malversation. The British Consul-General was bound by every principle of fair-play and by every canon of official etiquette to stand strictly aloof from either party in this matter. Unhappily failing to discern the prudent course, he wrote to Mr. BETHELL a letter which, though carefully worded, can not but convey to the Korean nation the conviction that he sympathises with Mr. BETHELL. It is inevitable. This letter from the British Consul-General will effectually rehabilitate Mr. BETHELL'S reputation in Korea and restore all his capability for sedition-mongering. We do not believe that Mr. COCKBURN had any such intention in writing the letter. But that is scarcely an excuse. Every reader will ask, "What then was the intention?" That is the question which presents itself to us and we confess ourselves perplexed to answer. Apparently Mr. COCKBURN thought that there was occasion to bear public testimony to the absolute untrustworthiness of all Japanese journals. He could scarcely have used stronger or more sweeping language—"You are entitled to an expression

of my opinion, which is that the mere fact of a statement being telegraphed to Japan by a Japanese newspaper correspondent ought not to be considered as creating any presumption that there is the slightest basis of truth in it." That this is a serious exaggeration and very unfair to the Japanese press, are facts which do not concern us so much as Mr. COCKBURN'S purpose in making such a pronouncement. His official duties did not include any obligation to pass public judgment on the press of Japan, and his opinion is therefore not more valuable than that of any private individual. But is it conceivable that he did not foresee the effect of his letter, or anticipate its significance as identifying him with the BETHELL section in Korea? If not, his want of foresight was lamentable.

#### NATIONAL IDEALS.

THE ideals which nations, in this material age, are disposed, or free, to set before themselves are as a rule the reverse of lofty. With nations this is true to an even greater degree than with individuals. The springs of action for both, in the war of existence, may be gathered up under one head—competition; and for all alike material well-being, in its widest sense, is the common goal. It is conceivable, of course, that an individual may be so favoured of circumstance as to be able, if he will, to withdraw from the strife, and in the seclusion thus obtained, to pursue, unmolested, aims higher and more peaceful than those of self-aggrandisement. But with a nation, particularly if it be in the van of civilization and political influence, such a course is impossible, unless the alternative of national death can be faced with equanimity. One example may no doubt be quoted of a small and self-contained State which is able to work out its destiny undisturbed by fears of interference from without—to wit, the land-girt mountain-State of Switzerland. But the happy isolation of that State is the gift of Nature, and one that will last for all time. Change its physical formation and environment—make it, for example, an island—and all that self-centred security would be gone. But few nations are thus favourably placed. Those in the forefront of the race, who would have a voice in the parliament of nations, must struggle—bloodlessly, if possible, but struggle they must, or go under.

In these circumstances it is little wonder that national ideals do not look well on paper. Dr. A. R. WALLACE, the eminent scientist, has enumerated them for us in an article inspired no doubt by the most pacific intentions. His list is as follows: (1) Extent of territory (2) world-wide commerce (3) great and increasing population (4) enormous wealth (5) Imperial rule over vast territories of subject peoples. False ideals, says the great scientist, yet nevertheless they are the ideals of modern Governments.

Up to this point most people would pro-

bably agree with the learned doctor. The world is far from a state of perfection, and seeing that mankind in the mass, as nations, will and must continue to act in much the same way as individuals when brought under the influence of competition—viz. enrich themselves at the expense of others—there would seem to be no remedy short of the moral regeneration of the world at large. How this is to be accomplished is not explicitly indicated, but Dr. WALLACE suggests that something might be done by the force of example. He would have one particular nation, for the benefit of mankind, renounce these false ideals and all that they have brought in their train. The nation he has selected for this wonderful and unprecedented feat of self-abnegation is Great Britain.

Here both the idealism and the logic of the doctor begin to wobble. After admitting that "we (Great Britain) owing to a series of favourable conditions and mainly owing to our naval and manufacturing superiority, have obtained a decided superiority in most of these elements of greatness" he goes on to declare that it has all been done "from the one point of view of self-interest, and by means of unjust and disgraceful wars—by plundering and blundering all over the globe."

"And we are proud of all this!" cries the worthy Doctor. "We boast of our Empire on which the sun never sets." Well, if it has been the result of our own naval and manufacturing superiority, aided by favourable conditions, why not? What is there to be ashamed of in an Empire thus won? Is there no such thing as legitimate pride, which applied to one's country, men call patriotism? Dr. WALLACE, apparently, thinks not.

Here, it seems to us, Dr. WALLACE does not give sufficient recognition to the fact that, throughout the history of the nations since the world began, war has been the main instrument of territorial aggrandisement—the greatest of those national ideals which Dr. WALLACE has so explicitly set forth. In so far, therefore, as war has played a part in the formation of the British Empire, it has been only in pursuit of that ideal. But the critic complains that the British wars are "unjust," and cites as recent examples those in Egypt, North-West India and South Africa! The examples are unfortunate in the extreme. The war which delivered Egypt from the terrors of a fanatical and murderous barbarism, and led to an occupation which has given that troubled land freedom from oppression, enlightenment for darkness and material prosperity for bankruptcy—is an unjust war! To repress fanatical raids on the frontier of India and establish peace on her borders is unjust! To rid South Africa of an overweening and corrupt oligarchy, which had for its avowed object the extinction of British rule throughout the whole region, is "a petty quarrel, deliberately founded on fraud and aggression, a war



begun on false pretences, culminating in an orgy of devastation and bloodshed," etc., etc. When a writer betrays such blinded passion, so palpable a lack of the sense of proportion, the value of his opinions must be heavily discounted. Here speaks not the man of science, but the man of prejudice—the Little-Englander with an axe to grind. Dr. WALLACE does not add to the strength of his appeal when he thus allies himself with the pitiful and insensate crew who in the critical days of that struggle went about crying "Shall I slay my brother Boer?" He is fully aware that never was a war conducted on such "rose-water" principles, and never did a vanquished enemy receive such generous terms as the brave but misguided Boers. To talk of an orgy of devastation and bloodshed in such a context is to reveal either a colossal ignorance of history or a deliberate desire to mislead. The loss of life in that war in proportion to the numbers engaged was, one might almost say, *ridiculously small*. Some 3000 men were killed out of 300,000 on the British side in the course of 2½ years—a mortality which has been exceeded in hundreds of single battles from the beginning of the Christian Era down to the two great wars of modern times, the France-German and the Russo-Japanese. How, one wonders, would Dr. A. R. WALLACE place these great encounters, both as regards the motives underlying their inception and as regards the consequences which ensued? Is it to be presumed that by comparison with the Egyptian or South-African campaign these wars were just?

It is a remarkable fact that the be-littlers of England cannot or will not argue "straight." Probably they will not—for logical processes of reasoning would lead to conclusions other than they desire. Like BALAAM, perhaps, they might start out to curse and finish by blessing. At any rate the curious meanderings of Dr. WALLACE's arguments are such as to lead ordinary mortals to wonder why that scientist did not confine himself to his speculations on Mars instead of dabbling in the political pie. Here are some of them from the same article.

1. "All the most suitable regions for European colonization and expansion are monopolised by us or by our countrymen—" a terminological inexactitude of the first water. The idea intended to be conveyed by the word "monopolised" is peculiarly false. It is a truism that wherever the British flag floats men of all nations are free to come and go, to trade and to live, with absolute freedom.

2. "The whole of temperate North America is held by people of the English race"—a half-truth intended to bear out the previous statement: the United States form no part of the British Empire.

3. "Germany and the United States are already superior to us in population and fully our equals in wealth and civilization." Here, for the purpose in hand, the United States are regarded as a separate nation, and though

the British Empire as such is continually harped upon elsewhere in the article, it is here, for purposes of false comparison, conveniently ignored.

4. "How virtuous of us to want peace when *there is nothing more to be got by war!*" The italics, which are ours, show a grotesque parody of fact.

5. "We will not be allowed (*sic*) to interfere with whatever it (Germany) considers to be its legitimate expansion." Allowing the assumption of "interference" to pass—how can there be expansion for anyone when there is "nothing more to be got?" And, why is expansion "legitimate" for Germany but not for England?

Nevertheless all this flap-doodle, despite its absurdity, affords supreme delight to our local German contemporary. The floundering in argument, the reckless misrepresentation, are congenial and, therefore, in a review of the article, it adds a few more artifices of its own to deceive those who may be content to take the *Japan Herald's* versions of statements for the statements themselves. Its review of Dr. WALLACE's article the German organ heads "International Morality." Now with all his bungling Dr. WALLACE takes pains to say that he leaves morality out of the question—"the high ethical standpoint of right and justice has no place in practical politics." Dr. WALLACE set out by showing that all the Great Powers have been pursuing "false ideals." There is no mention of morality from beginning to end of his article. Yet the *Herald* represents him as "holding that Great Britain has transgressed international morality"—a romance of the *Herald's* own. Again, it makes Dr. WALLACE say England has set up a "claim to decide the empire of the world." Dr. WALLACE made no such remark. That is the *Herald's* misrepresentation.

Leaving these elegant "additions" of our contemporary we may remark that the worthy doctor's remedies for this state of affairs are heroic enough. He himself fears that they will be regarded as Utopian, but how Utopian he does not appear to realize. First, the two-Power standard for the Navy must be abandoned; to maintain it is "insolent." England must retire into herself and attend to social problems. Self-government must be given to Ireland, India, Egypt, etc. Verily, if the worthy scientist's recommendations were carried out, the last state of the British Empire would be worse than the first. In the very three countries he has selected we would soon have an "orgy of bloodshed and devastation" beside which that attendant on the Boer War would sink into nothingness. But of course they would not be suffered to remain thus: they would be seized by the first enterprising Great Power that came along. England herself, the richest prize, would doubtless be fought over most fiercely of all, for, stripped of her naval defences, she would fall an easy prey to any assailant with "a legitimate desire for expansion." Then with the break-

up of the world's greatest Empire, there would follow such a game of grab as the world had never seen; the day of Armageddon would dawn, and world-wide war; and what with fire and sword and devastation, all the other Powers with a legitimate desire for expansion would be able to pursue unimpeded those "false ideals of greatness" which England, dead and gone, had so successfully pursued.

Then, at last, in the seclusion of his laboratory—if anything was left of it—Dr. A. R. WALLACE would be satisfied—and so no doubt would the *Japan Herald*, whose "opinions are his," only a little more so.

#### FACTS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON SOME PUBLICISTS.

MR. GLADSTONE once said that no one who spoke the truth openly could hope to live at peace in an Eastern community of foreigners, for he would be hounded out by those interested in the suppression and distortion of the truth. We have often been reminded of the accuracy of that dictum during a long sojourn in Japan. In saying this we do not mean to suggest that truth is not as highly regarded and as much respected in Yokohama or Kobe, for example, as it is any part of the world. What we contend is that the settlements are never without publicists who, for the sake of posing as champions of the foreign residents, fabricate the existence of some attack upon the latter and make a clamorous show of defending them against it. A champion's services possess value only in the presence of danger. It is therefore necessary to manufacture danger, and these self-appointed champions habitually fix on the *Japan Mail* as the terrible peril, such choice being doubly convenient in that to hound the *Japan Mail* out of the field would remove their only formidable business competitor. Their iterated and reiterated cry is that the *Japan Mail* is pro-Japanese. But in raising that cry they fail altogether to appreciate what it means, fail to perceive the postulate underlying it, namely, that radical animosity exists between Japanese and foreigners, and that to say a good word for Japan is to be the enemy of Western countries. There is no escaping the inference. If these publicists denounce the *Japan Mail* as the enemy of foreigners because its tone is kindly to Japan, there is no escaping the conclusion that they hold friendship between foreigners and Japanese to be radically impossible. Yet if any one ventures to call them anti-Japanese, they indignantly and vociferously repudiate the charge! At the head of these distortors of truth stands the *Japan Chronicle*, and we propose to devote a few lines to exposing its latest manoeuvre. The weapons used are very simple, distortion and misrepresentation. In the first place we are accused of having said in 1907 that "the foreign merchant in Japan must by-and-by be excluded from the trade which he founded and has

done so much to develop." We never said so. Our words were:—"Are we to assume, then, that the rôle of the foreign merchant in Japan must become by-and-by a thing of the past; that he will be excluded from the trade which he founded and has done so much to develop? In a measure the answer must be affirmative." *In a measure*—these words, which expressly limit the extent of the forecast, are carefully ignored by the *Japan Chronicle*. It is absolutely true that the foreign merchant has already been excluded from the trade in a measure, and it is absolutely true that the process is still going on. But it is absolutely false to assert, as the *Japan Chronicle* asserts, that we have predicted his entire exclusion. That is an example of the misrepresentation and distortion of facts by means of which the *Japan Chronicle* seeks to discredit the *Japan Mail*. But since to relate as a historical fact that a part of the over-sea commerce is gravitating to Japanese hands would not be in any sense inimical to foreigners, there remains the task of proving that this journal is an enemy against whose insidious attacks the *Japan Chronicle* guards the community. The feat is essayed in this way. The editor of the *Mail* is charged with having described the foreign community as "men whose general behaviour tended to create the impression that they despised and looked down upon the nation whose hospitality they enjoyed, and whose" (i.e. the foreign community's—we are not responsible for our contemporary's English) "business practices in almost every branch of the country's over-sea commerce were, to say the least, not strictly honest." In the context of this description the *Mail* is accused of "wholesale denunciation of the foreign community," and the foreigner is spoken of as "much maligned." A falseness never was penned, but it belongs to the category of crafty lies so mixed up with truth as to be all the more insidious. What was really said was this:—

The foreign community lived almost wholly isolated. They did not of deliberate choice segregate themselves from the people among whom they had cast their lot, but all the conditions of their existence combined to differentiate them, and that, too, in a manner eminently calculated to estrange Japanese sentiment. In the first place, they acknowledged no responsibility towards the laws of the land, the exemption being based on an assumption of superiority necessarily galling to a proud and patriotic nation like the Japanese. In the second, the imposing dimensions of their houses, the comparatively costly and ostentatious fashion of their lives, and the fact that they had virtually no social intercourse with the people of the country all tended to create an impression, on the one hand, of deriving large profit from the trade they controlled, and, on the other, of despising and looking down on the nation whose hospitality they enjoyed.

Now from first to last the above statement is literally true. Everything there described did actually happen. No fair-minded man who possesses any knowledge will deny it. But to say that it is a "wholesale denunciation of the foreign community" and that it "much maligns" them is false. The foreign community had no choice. They were under the extraterritorial system and therefore under their own laws only, which system was avowedly based on the inferiority of

Japanese laws and Japanese tribunals, and therefore galling from the Japanese standpoint. They could not live in Japanese houses, and the houses they built were necessarily magnificent in Japanese eyes. They could scarcely have cultivated any social intercourse with the people of the country, but the fact nevertheless differentiated them in Japanese appreciation. The whole description is a narrative of indisputable truths, which, while accounting for the desire of the Japanese to get the trade into their own hands, constitutes no sort of reproach to the foreign residents. Therefore to speak of it as a "wholesale denunciation of the foreign community" is a slander of the most unscrupulous description. As to the assertion that the editor of the *Japan Mail* has affirmed that "the business practices of the resident foreigner in almost every branch of the country's over-sea commerce were, to say the least, not strictly honest," we find nothing to describe it but a word of three letters which we do not care to write. Our original statement that "the same story, though in less striking terms, might be told of almost every branch of the country's over-sea commerce," was made in the context of a narrative of tearing, a practice which did not in the remotest degree reflect on the integrity of foreign business methods. Our paragraph had reference solely to the elimination of the Japanese producer. Besides, in the very same article, the generally fair and upright dealing of the foreign resident was eulogized, and in a subsequent article, of which the *Japan Chronicle* has full cognizance, we wrote:—"It may be said with strict truth that the general average of commercial morality is higher among the foreign residents of Yokohama than among any community elsewhere of similar size not specially selected." The editor of the *Japan Chronicle* we repeat, must have been quite well aware of our saving clause in the first article and of our appreciative clause in the second, yet he has the turpitude to charge us with saying that "the business practices of this resident foreigner in almost every branch of the country's over-sea commerce is, to say the least, not strictly honest."

If qualities doomed to be ultimately suicidal are of any temporary service in the moral "get up" of a newspaper, we congratulate the *Japan Chronicle* on possessing a full measure of craftiness. It knows by experience that the average reader of a journal will not be at the pains to verify its statements; will not give himself the trouble to investigate whether such and such a story is in accord with facts, or such and such a version consistent with its original. He assumes that the newspaper speaks the truth, and his assumptions are confirmed by its assurance, another quality with which the *Japan Chronicle* is amply dowered. We do not apologise to our readers for devoting so much space to exposing a mere harlequin trick, the creation of a bogie for the sake of parading its creator's valour in assault; but we do assure them that our *exposé* is not dictated by any distrust of their intellectual competence to detect the fraud unaided.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Story of Two Women*; by Baroness ALBERT D'ANETHAN (Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama.)

THE material used in constructing this story are not novel—a marriage which turns out to be no marriage; another's life thrown thereby into deep shadow, from which it barely emerges at the close into brief sun-shine; an illegitimate daughter whose surpassing beauty makes society receive her with open arms, but whose bar sinister repels serious suitors; these are the ingredients. The two women tell their own tales in alternate chapters from their diaries. That too is hardly a novelty of construction, but in this case it is used with great skill. The reader is made aware that by no other method could he have obtained such an intimate insight into the characters of the heroines. He is made aware, also, that only by a woman could the sentiments and sensibilities of women have been so closely analysed. Lady Beaumont, the mother, is profoundly lovable, but she lacks certain qualities of insight and resolution with which Ruby, the daughter, is richly endowed. This deficiency in the one and sufficiency in the other is cleverly thrown into relief, and the difference faithfully preserved throughout, whether expressed in words or translated into acts. Of the male sex there are two principal and two subordinate figures. The principals are in sharp contrast; one an excitable individual; the other, his antipodes. The subordinates have comparatively minor roles assigned to them, but they are clever types and very interestingly depicted. It might be supposed that as the book is written by a lady the scene of whose first and eminently successful work of fiction was laid in Japan, the same choice of locality would have been made in "The Story of Two Women" also. That is the case partially only, the events of the first section happening in England and Belgium, those of the second in the Far East. This second section contains some admirable descriptions of Japanese scenery, and very sympathetic appreciations of Japanese moods, manners and morals. A poem written under the shadow of Daibutsu is illustrative:—

I stand beneath the shade of heavy-lidded eyes;  
Eyes passionlessly pure, inscrutably cold;  
Eyes where the silence dim of distant ages dies;  
Eyes weary with the sins of countless spheres untold!

Ah! consecrated Calm! Ah! Aspiration full!  
Thy giant form is bent, thy great curved lips are still!

And yet thou speak'st—High Priest! Peace—  
wrought and wonderful!  
Thy spirit-voice with dreams unbroken tones fill!

Nirvāna! Such the psalm, the slumbering psalm  
of rest,  
That springs from silent lips, unfathomable eyes:  
Supreme, grand, motionless. Bare is thy mighty breast.

Wrapped in eternal Calm, eternal Calm supplies.

Millicent Beaumont and Ruby live for the reader in delightful pictures from the brush of the Honourable Mrs. Lindley, and the book is dedicated to Mrs. Saxton Noble. Thus it is essentially a production without any intrusion of male assistance. Certainly it will have a wide circle of readers, and we predict that to old-fashioned folk it will suggest the question "is this a true photograph of the ethics of modern society?" The answer must be regretfully in the affirmative. Baroness d'Anethan depicts faithfully. She sets down things as they are, without taking from or adding to them. Whether the resulting facts represent progress or spell retrogression each reader of this fascinating

volume must decide for himself. The opinion of the authoress is easily divined from the words she puts into the mouth of Millicent Beaumont. But the fact remains that the grand passion rules supreme now-a-days, and that its dominion has extended openly to regions which it used to invade by stealth only. "The Story of Two Women" rises, we think, to an even higher intellectual and dramatic level than that reached by "It happened in Japan." Yet it is difficult to decide between the two. Each will have its special eulogists. The book is excellently printed (*Japan Gazette*) on thick Japanese paper.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The question of how far the Japanese people as a whole will go in the acceptance of any form of Christianity and the question as to which of the many forms of Christianity is likely to find most favour here are still undetermined. One of the objects set before us in writing these Summaries is to state the views of prominent Japanese writers of all schools of thought on these two questions. There is no denying that rationalistic Christianity as held by the bulk of the Kumiai Churches, by all the Unitarians, by the Japanese Churches founded by certain German Missionary Societies and to a certain extent by Christians belonging to other sects is immensely powerful to day. In independence of spirit, in pecuniary self-support and perhaps in energy and progressiveness these Christians are certainly ahead of what are known as the orthodox sects. Will they maintain their pre-eminence during the next 50 years, or will they suffer from the disintegration to which all rationalistic Christian sects are liable? No confident answer to this question can be given now. It is impossible to forecast precisely what will happen. Lookers-on often see most of the game. So the opinion of outsiders is not without its value. That opinion we have often given before in these Summaries, and we now proceed to epitomize from the August *Taiyō* an article by Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei, entitled *Ware wo shite jiyū ni katarashimeyo* (Let me Speak freely), in which anti Christian views are expressed. Mr. Hasegawa first refers to Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's recent attack on Christianity as irrational and uncalled for, and then proceeds thus:—Like Dr. Katō, I am opposed to the spread of Christianity here, but on other grounds. It is important to distinguish between real Christianity and the secularized form of the religion as espoused to day in Europe and America. When it is affirmed that Christianity is the foundation of Western civilisation, the secularized form of the religion is referred to. That form in the history of Western nations has certainly been inextricably mixed up with their civilisation, is one element in it if not exactly its foundation. The real religion of Christ is a religion for the weak, a religion which teaches men to despise this world and live for the next. It has always been specially welcomed by persons who have failed to get on in this world (*Genze ni oite ishi wo tate-ōsu koto no dekinu mono ni wa kakkō no shūkyō de aru*). A nation which has succeeded in developing a civilisation of its own, a nation whose policy is firmly established on a sure secular foundation has no use for Christianity. Japan developed herself and reached the position she now occupies without the aid of this religion, showing what is possible in this matter. . . . As regards Dr. Katō's position, his views on evolution and all that it has done and his views on the Japanese State and its superiority to the teaching of Christianity are quite irreconcilable, and hence it is that his replies to Christian attacks within the past few months have been most unconvincing. In his *Waga Kokutai to Kirisutokyo* he assumed a false position and hence laid himself open to attack. But there is one point on which Dr. Katō's argument is unassailable. In maintaining that State objects and Christian objects can never be identical and that when the two authorities Christianity

and the State clash, one must give way, he did good service to the cause of clear thought. In the West perpetual tining down of Christianity so as to make it acceptable to rulers and politicians has gone on for centuries. The vaunted Japonization of Christianity here is a movement of the same kind—another form of the secularization of the creed. With this movement I have no sympathy. If the creed as originally taught by Christ and his disciples can effect nothing in the way of moral reform here that has not been effected by our own ethical systems, then we shall do well to keep it out of the country. That the original creed did claim supreme authority over mankind, that this authority is higher than that of the State is an undoubted fact. There is no middle way between acknowledging the supremacy of the State and the supremacy of Christianity. If we can't place Christianity above the State, to reject it is the only honest course. To obey one lord in some things and another lord in other things, to be always trying to reconcile the irreconcilable, involves hypocrisy and lying such as are all too common in religious circles in the West. As loyal subjects of the Emperor we can not accept the teaching of primitive and genuine Christianity. To pretend to do so is hypocrisy. So the only course open to us is to reject Christianity altogether. Mr. Hasegawa in a long article deals with other subjects more or less bearing on Christianity. He discusses the influence of the desire for vengeance which is so common among mankind on the doctrinal system of the Jews and Christians. But we have no space to follow him further here.

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It is perhaps true to say that the Japanese are very fond of grand sounding terms. The extent to which *Taiyō* (Oriental) has been used in recent years is quite astonishing. It is very frequently applied to something exclusively Japanese. Occasionally adjacent countries are included, hardly ever India or Siam. An "Oriental Tree-felling Company" one would expect to see cutting down trees all over the Eastern World, but the recently started Company bearing this name confines its work to Japan. In a recent number of the *Teijū Rinrikai no Kōen-shū* we find an essay on "The Need of Establishing an Oriental System of Ethics," written by Mr. K. Endo. Had Mr. Endō put Japanese instead of "Oriental" his title would have been more correct. What he discusses is the necessity of gathering up the various ethical theories, doctrines and precepts current in this country at the present time and blending them into some intelligible system. In the Japanese ethical world to-day great chaos prevails. In the moral teaching carried on in the schools there is much that is contradictory, much that is out of date and much that possesses no practical efficacy. A good deal of the ethical teaching to-day has come from the West. But the relative authority of ethical principles and rules has never been determined. The students at the various schools hear all sorts of teaching on morals and are often more confused than helped by what they hear. Confucius and Mencius, Wang Yang-Ming and Chutsz, Chwang-tsz and Laotze are all quoted in turn as of equal authority, despite the fact that on some cardinal points they differed materially from each other. Yet it seems to us that Mr. Endō hardly realizes the enormous difficulty of drawing up a system of ethics that shall commend itself to the general public. The whole question was discussed in these columns 20 years ago in a series of articles entitled "The Japanese in Search of a Basis for Ethics."\* It was then shown that the old basis has been thoroughly undermined by modern influences of various kinds and that no new basis satisfactory to the whole nation has been determined on. The situation has not changed. The Japanese, or at any rate a large number of the more thoughtful of them, are still seeking for the same thing.

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To the September *Rikugō Zasshi* Mr. K. Azuma contributes an article entitled "The critical condition of Christianity," of which we give the gist below. It is an undeniable fact that Christianity is not doing to-day what it did in former

\* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, March, 1888.

ages anywhere. It fails to satisfy men's spiritual wants in the way history tells us it was wont to do a century ago. Mental problems that press for a solution it no longer is able to solve. Another striking sign of its loss of influence is the fact that talented young men rarely enter the ministry or the Mission Schools from which Divinity students so often come. In Japan this fact is known to everybody. (*Arayuru ten ni oite daiichiryū no seinen wa Kyōkeshia to yōsei suru iwayuru Mission School ni hairanu to iu koto wa hannin no mitomuru jijitsu de aru*). Now to me the two above-named facts suffice to prove that real Christianity is making hardly any progress in this country. There are people who will cite evidence on the other side. They will say, Look at the success of our mission services. Were there not 600 converts made at the Exhibition? Were not the meetings held last year connected with the World's Young Men's Society a proof of the great influence of Christianity? Has not the Emperor himself contributed to the cause? Have not the Methodist Sects amalgamated and selected a Bishop of their own? Are not the Kumiai Kyōkai and the Nippon Kirisutokyo Churches now nearly all self-supporting, and are not our Japanese Churches now sending missionaries to other lands? People who are satisfied with such tokens are in a pitiable state of ignorance of the real situation of affairs, says Mr. Azuma. When one comes to ask what kind of Christianity it is that meets with popular favour, he finds it is of a distinctly worldly and inferior type. Numbers make a big show, but when one inquires what the majority of Church members are doing for the cause of Christianity and what standard of Christian life they have reached, bitter disappointment can not be avoided. However prosperous churches may appear to be, looked at from the outside, regarded from within they are seen to be devoid of all life (*Gwaimen-teki no jiyū wa to ni kaku, sono naibu ni okeru seihei wa naku, nan to no kwakki ni son senu koto wo mitome uru de aru*). The attendance at Church on Sundays is very bad. In some of the Metropolitan churches beyond the Mission School pupils who are marched to church by their teachers there are often not 20 persons present on Sundays. The numbers perhaps would not matter so much if there were any life or energy in those present. But this is just what is lacking. The men and women who assemble in churches are no doubt usually good men and good women, but their attainments are not such as to bring honour to the churches to which they belong. They show no culture that is superior to what is to be found elsewhere. To them the world looks in vain for a higher type of life than is commonly seen. To such people it is useless for young men to come with their mental perplexities. The Christian Church is only a big social organization, with its Shimboku kai, its Bansankai, its Kwangei-kai, its evangelistic missions, and what not, but the high spiritual life that one reads about as characterizing the Christianity of other countries and former times is conspicuously absent in our churches. Lacking spiritual authority among men, what is the Church but a big worldly institution whose chief function it is to supply ordinary social needs? If the Christianity of the old and genuine type cannot be revived in this country, if the creed no longer exercises a strong spiritual influence over men's thoughts no longer helps to solve their many doubts, Christian churches will soon be regarded as on a level with Shintō and Buddhist temples. No one who has the higher interests of the nation at heart can witness the steady manner in which Christianity has been secularized and vulgarized everywhere without deep regret. The greatest of all questions connected with religion in this country to-day is, can this tendency be checked? Can the Churches which now exist be converted into centres of spiritual power? Compared with this other subjects, however noisily they may be discussed, are utterly insignificant.

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Writing in the *Chūō Kōron* Dr. Nitobe says that in modern times moral sayings are no longer drummed into the ears of young boys and girls in Japan as they used to be. In the West children



are obliged to read the Bible in schools, and in Japan in former days the writings of Confucius and Mencius were used as text-books for very young children. Wise sayings whose meaning no child could take in were stored up in the memory to be quoted or applied in later life. There was some good in this, Dr. Nitobe thinks. But in the modern school no substitute exists. It would seem from what Dr. Nitobe tells us that there are people who have proposed that suitable moral text-books be compiled for use in schools. The Primary School moral text-books, it is considered, do not go far enough. But Dr. Nitobe ridicules the notion that moral text-books can be made to order. The sayings of Confucius and the sayings of Christ, he observes, derive their power from the personalities of these two great men. Is there anybody in the country to-day to whose authority people generally would submit in things moral? A Bible made to order! Is such a thing conceivable? Dr. Nitobe doubts whether a Committee consisting of the 12 Apostles or of 10 Philosophers, with Christ or Confucius as Chairman, could produce the kind of volume demanded.

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The September number of the *Koe* opens with an excellent article addressed to its readers urging the necessity of greater co-operation between those who write and those who read as a means of making the Magazine a success. The editor says that in order to be really helpful to his readers it is necessary for him to know what are their difficulties, their doubts, their experiences, their wishes. He desires more communicativeness on their part. He rightly remarks that an editor who is quite ignorant of most of the ideas and opinions entertained and held by his readers pens much that is of little interest to them. He promises to make subjects of articles or notes any topics suggested to him by readers and to reply to any questions propounded to him. The chief objects which the Magazine sets before itself are to unite the various members of the Church to each other, to be a medium of intercourse between them and to enable the whole church to carry on joint works of charity, while acting as an instructor and enlightener as far as possible. Among the 60,000 Japanese members of the Catholic Church the editor of the *Koe* thinks there must be many whose experience and difficulties in life if related would be very helpful to their fellow-Christians and the Church's literary organ furnishes a suitable medium for the use of such persons.

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Mr. Abe Isoo, writing in a magazine called *Nyūjin*, draws a distinction between Christian doctrine that can be put into practice and Christian doctrine that no one can safely carry out in real life. Among the teaching that is universally binding Mr. Abe reckons the precepts of Christ against anger. There is nothing he says that does more harm to men themselves and to others than giving way to anger. And as regards domestic and social happiness, no human weakness has marred that so much as anger. The precepts which Christians never carry out are those which embody a principle of non-resistance to evil, the turning of the left cheek to him who smites us on the right one, the giving of the cloak to him who tries to take away a coat. It seems quite plain, says Mr. Abe, that there are parts of the Christian ideal that can never be put into practice as long as the world is constituted as it is. Practical men and women must make a distinction between realizable and unrealizable Christian ideals and shape their actions accordingly.

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The leading writers belonging to the Greek Church, whose articles have been repeatedly reproduced in these Summaries, are men of wide reading, who take a very keen interest in the attitude of various sections of Christendom to modern thought and to what is known as Western civilisation. In the *Seikyō Shimpō* the Rev. K. Ishikawa, the editor, has been reproducing at considerable length Roman Catholic statements bearing on the attitude of their Church to science and modern civilisation. It will be remembered

that some months ago we epitomized an article or articles written by Mr. Yamada Toyohiko, one of the regular contributors to the *Seikyō Shimpō*, in which he demonstrated most clearly that modern Western civilisation is quite hostile to real Christianity. This is strenuously maintained by all orthodox Roman Catholic writers as well as by some leading Protestants. To this fact Mr. Ishikawa calls special attention in the articles he publishes under the title of "A Phenomenon in the European Religious World." It does not seem to us that Mr. Ishikawa has overrated the significance of the utterances of Pope Pius X and leading European Catholics on this point. In the face of these declarations the recent dictum of a political orator who has his own axe to grind like Mr. Balfour on the harmony between modern science and genuine Christianity carries little weight. Christianity must be twisted and made to assume all sorts of fantastic shapes in order to be reconciled to modern scientific teaching, say the leading European Catholics. This assertion naturally interests Japanese Greek Church scholars, who have always held the same view. It is after all a question of authority. Does paramount authority to settle what men shall believe lie with the Divines or with the scientists? When they differ fundamentally, Catholics and certain Protestants and Greek Church Christians are taught they must in all spiritual things follow the teaching of the Divines and reject that of the scientists. This, as Mr. Ishikawa points out, is logical ground to take, and it is infinitely preferable to the face-both-ways course adopted by numerous Protestant writers. A religion that claims to be based on a Divine Revelation can not afford to allow its doctrines to be tested or questioned by mere scientists or philosophers. Where there is disagreement the higher authority must always be appealed to.

"The spirit of the Gospel" is the title of an editorial which appears in a recent number of the *Seikyō Shimpō*; which emphasizes a point connected with Christian character among Japanese that is frequently overlooked. What a Christian becomes, says Mr. Ishikawa, depends largely on the original traits of his character, his early education and the culture to which he has been subjected. With all our most influential Christians it will be found that before they joined the Church they had fixed moral ideas, a certain amount of learning and some acquaintance with religion. It has been frequently pointed out that the men who joined the Church a quarter of a century ago are a finer set than those who have become Christians in recent times. The reason of this is that in the early days of the Church's history men of high moral culture were induced to become Christians. The culture did not come from Christianity at all, but it served as an excellent groundwork for Christian teaching. Confucian and Buddhist ideas in many cases are so rooted in the minds of the early converts to Christianity that even to-day their Christianity is distinctly coloured by the teaching of these alien creeds. In the formation of character the impression produced by early influences lasts to the end of life. In doctrinal views the moral notions with which a man starts investigating Christianity affect the conclusions which he reaches. The Christianity that will become permanent here will certainly be strongly tinged with Japanese native thought, just as Greek and Roman Christianity embodied some of the distinctive mental characteristics of the two nations. Yet there is certainly a danger of allowing this to go too far. We must avoid the error of altering the teaching of Christ and his apostles so as to make it suit our national proclivities and weaknesses.

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The London Correspondent of the *Yoroku Chōhō* has of late been discussing the effect of European education on religious belief in the Eastern world. He thinks that Europeans are acting inconsistently in trying to spread Christianity in the Eastern world while they are endeavouring to promote Western education; as the latter is bound to undermine the former sooner or later. Of course Christianity is not the only religion that suffers from the spread of education, says this writer. Brahmanism, Buddhism and

Mohammedanism are equally injured by it. Lord Cromer has told the world that Western education is destroying the Mussulman faith of the Egyptians. Japanese Buddhist teachers make the same complaint. Believers in a supernatural creed of their own are not likely to exchange it for one preached by foreigners in the face of the teaching of modern scientists and philosophers, says the *Yoroku Chōhō* correspondent. But just as in Europe and America a great many people cling to old beliefs, old customs and old traditions, despite the progress of knowledge, so will it ever be in the Eastern world. The notion that Europeans are doing harm by spreading Western education in the Oriental world this correspondent pronounces to be erroneous. Let the consequences be what they may, it is the duty of civilised people to spread knowledge.

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A recent number of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* (Congregational) announces that among the 30 Churches which were dependent on Mission funds three years ago the majority have already begun to support themselves and that there is little doubt that before very long every church connected with the Kumiakyōkai will be self-supporting and independent. This is regarded as a great achievement on the part of the Congregationalists.

"What are the men of this generation longing for?" is a question to which the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* replies somewhat as follows:—There are signs of unrest and dissatisfaction everywhere. The money-makers are not satisfied when they have amassed wealth. The ambitious find that titles and honours fail to bring contentment of mind. The seekers for power live to learn how many are the worries that it brings to those who wield it. People who think at all deeply are in search of some great object that shall make life worth living, some grand ideal whose realization shall demand the outputting of all the strength possessed, the devotion of a man's whole soul. It cannot be said that the majority find what their hearts yearn for. They drift along aimlessly from year to year. They dwell on the darker side of life, on all its drawbacks privations and miseries till death gets to be longed for. Christianity alone, says the writer we are quoting, can supply what such people need.

Members of the Kumi Kyōkai are this month engaged in carrying on a number of evangelistic services in Hokkaido, at Otaru, Sapporo and other places.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* of Aug. 27th gives an account of the Baptist Gospel ship the Fukui Maru and the evangelistic work which has been carried on by means of it among the islands of the Seto-nai-kai and in villages and towns lying on the coast of Hyōgo-ken and elsewhere. This vessel began its voyages some nine years ago. When it is remembered that the Japanese Mediterranean Sea has in it some 300 small islands, it will be seen that the gentleman who some years ago subscribed 20,000 yen towards the purchase of a mission ship for carrying evangelists to the islands conferred an immense boon on the ignorant fishermen who pass their lives in these isolated spots. The Fukui Maru is a small sailing vessel of about 90 tons, with a crew consisting of 5 Japanese under a foreign captain, whose wife lives on board. The monthly cost of running the vessel is put at 300 yen only. By its means tracts have been distributed, Magic Lantern lectures given and Bibles sold in places that have never been visited by Christian evangelists before.

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In the *Keiōjiku Gakukō*, No. 133, we find a rather amusing report of a speech made by Mr. G. Mukō, one of the Christian pupils of the Rev. W. Spinner, entitled "The Worship of Posterity." The homage paid to parents and ancestors has gone to a ridiculous length in this country, says Mr. Mukō. It is taken for granted that children exist for the sake of their parents. Hence when a parent is hopelessly in debt a girl is taught that filial piety requires her to sell herself for the sake of paying off the debt. Instead of saying that children exist for the sake of parents, I will go as far as to assert that parents exist for the sake of begetting children, observes Mr. Mukō. It is

the children that are important, for without them mankind would die out. The true way of looking at things is to regard offspring as more important to the world than the man and woman that produce it. (*Oya no tame ni kodomo wa umareru no de wa nai. Hontō wo itta naraba oya wa kodomo no tame ni kila mono, kodomo wa uman ga tame ni oya ga dele kuru.*) The world is ever progressing, and this progress depends on the preparation that each generation of men makes for the one that follows it. We are living for the future and not for the past. It is for the good of posterity that we must make great sacrifices. Veneration for the golden future is superior to veneration for the hoary past. There is more need in this country of insisting on the duty of parents to their children than of children to their parents. I do not mean to say that parents should be slighted or neglected, but neither should their feelings, wishes and comforts be allowed to become the one dominating factor in the lives of sons or daughters. Selfishness in parent or child is to be condemned. But as to the relative importance of two classes of human beings, those who are entering life and those who are rapidly going out of it, there can be no two opinions. There is much to be said for the worship of posterity, concludes Mr. Mukō.

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In the *To-A* no Hikari Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō points out that there is to-day a fierce battle going on between States and individuals. Individual interests and State interests ought to correspond, but in many cases they do not do so. One or the other has to give way. The notion that in this country individual development has not been encouraged Dr. Inoue does not think is supported by facts. The Confucian philosophy lays great stress on the development of character. When the late Mr. Fukuzawa preached self-respect and independence he was only reiterating what Mencius had taught before him. What is most desirable, says Dr. Inoue, is that all States should allow plenty of scope for the development of individual character. It can hardly be affirmed that this has been done in this country in past ages.

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In an article entitled "The Mission of Christianity to-day" published in the August *Shinjin* (New Man) Mr. K. Koyama expresses the opinion that the chief function which the Christian religion has to fill in this country to-day is to teach morality. Japan is passing through an age of transition. The old order of things has gone and no new order has taken its place. Men's minds are greatly confused by the many new ideas that have been introduced from the West. Liberty of thought, though so desirable in itself, has led to all manner of abuses and not a few people have lost their moral bearings altogether. In many cases the notions derived from the West have not been properly understood and have turned out a hindrance to high moral culture, instead of being a help. To repair the injured moral compass and make it point true is the task that all true Christians must set themselves to perform, says Mr. Koyama.

### BASEBALL.

The first game between the Washington University and Keio was played on Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Waseda grounds in beautiful weather. A large crowd, which included many foreigners from Yokohama, gathered to witness the game. Keio opened with Sasaki at the bat, Washington's battery being composed of the Brown brothers. Sasaki made first and Takahama hitting towards first base advanced Sasaki to third. Kanki with a fly to centre brought Sasaki home, and advanced Takahama to third, who was put out attempting to steal home. Fukuda was struck out. Tetses, first man up for Washington met with the same fate. Hoover got 1st on an error of 2nd base. Tetses got his base on balls. Grinn with a two-base hit to left field brought Hoover home. Tetses and Meagher were then put out. The second and third innings passed with no alteration to the score. In the fourth Takahama got base on balls; Kanki got first on his hit

to S.S. Takahama made third, but was put out by a ball from the catcher. With Fukuda at the bat Kanki reached 2nd. Fukuda got first on a hit to right field, advancing Kanki to third, who got home on Reser's bad throw. Koyama and Fukuda were put out. Washington then played very carefully to recover what they had lost, but were well kept down by the excellent fielding of Keio. The game closed with 2 to 1 in favour of Keio.

Score by innings is as follows.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=1
Keio.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	=2

#### WASHINGTON.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	S.B.	S.H.	S.O.
Tetes 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hoover 1b.....	4	1	0	0	0	1
L. Tetses c.f.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grinn 1f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Meagher s.s.....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Rasor r.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brown c.....	4	0	0	0	0	2
Hammland 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brown p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0

Total ..... 29 1 1 0 1 4

#### KEIO.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	S.B.	S.H.	S.O.
Sasaki s.s.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Takahama 1p.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kanki 3b.....	4	1	0	0	1	0
Fukuda c.....	4	0	0	0	0	2
Koyama p.....	4	0	0	0	0	1
Abe 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	1
Murakami r.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Higo 1b.....	3	0	0	0	0	1
Ohashi c.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	1

Total ..... 31 2 0 2 1 7

Two Base Hits Koyama, Kanki, Grinn, L. Tetses. Washington's B.B. (Four balls by Brown) 1. Keio's B.B. (Four balls by Koyama) 4. Umpire, Mr. Mishima. Referee, Mr. Nakano.

The match played on Saturday afternoon at the Recreation ground between the "All Yokohama" team and the Y.C. & A.C. again resulted in a win for the former by 3 runs to 2, after a close and exciting 11 inning game. The fielding and base running of the Japanese was excellent, and not once during the game were they caught napping. The Y.C. & A.C. played a fairly good game but at critical moments made errors which proved fatal.

The line up was as follows:—

	"Y.C. & A.C."	"All Yokohama."
Nicholl.....	p.	.....Ito.
Walker.....	c.	.....Matsuda.
Mollison.....	1b.	.....Hiroya.
Gongalss.....	2b.	.....Kurimoto.
Becker.....	3b.	.....Muki.
Da Costa.....	ss.	.....Furugori.
Tomeye.....	lf.	.....Kato.
McChesney.....	rf.	.....Kital.
Gray.....	rf.	.....Miyashito.

Umpire, Mr. Jenks; Scorer, Mr. Slitson.

Score:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	
Y.C. & A.C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	=2
All Yokos.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	=3

Two Base Hit:—Hiroya.

Struck out:—By Ito 7. By Nichol 9.

First base on balls:—Off Ito 2; off Nichol 2.

Errors:—Y.C. & A.C. 6; All Yokohama 1

The second game between the Keio Gijuku and the Washington University took place on Sept. 27th on the Waseda University grounds and resulted in an easy win for Keio by 14 runs to 3.

The line up was as follows:—

	WASHINGTON.	KEIO.
Hughes.....	p.	.....Fukuda
Hoover.....	c.	.....Yokote
Meagher.....	s.s.	.....Sasaki
Brown.....	1b.	.....Murakami
Hammland.....	2b.	.....Abe
Tetes R.....	3b.	.....Kamiyoshi
Grinn.....	lf.	.....Takahama.
Tetes L.....	c.f.	.....Katsu
Reser.....	rf.	.....Koyama

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington... 1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	=3
Keio..... 2	2	0	2	5	0	1	2	0	14	=14

The match between the Washingtons and the Y. C. & A. C. team took place on Thursday. The weather was rainy but not so as to interrupt

the game. There was a large attendance of spectators and the Grand Hotel Band rendered musical selections.

The teams and officials were:—

	Y. C. & A. C.	WASHINGTON.
Nicholl.....	.....P.	.....Hughes
Walker.....	.....C.	.....R. Brown
Becker.....	1	.....B. Hoover
Gonzales.....	2	.....B. Hammerland
Mollison.....	3	.....B. R. Leles
Lo On.....	.....S. S.	.....Meager
Kellogg.....	.....L. F.	.....Grimm
McChesney.....	.....C. F.	.....L. Leles
Gray.....	.....R. F.	.....Logenloof

Referee, Mr. Caldwell.

Scorer, Mr. H. S. Stetson.

In the practice before the game one of the best players of the visiting team, Reiser, injured his hand so severely that medical attendance was required and he was unable to play.

In the game Yokohama played up well. Both teams stood at 2 in the first and second innings. In the third the Visitors put on three and at 3-2 the score stood till the sixth inning when one was added to Yokohama's score. The next inning brought the Washington's to six and at 6-3 the game closed.

### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Vice-Admiral Truppel, Governor of Kiaochow, who recently arrived in Tokyo, will be received by the Emperor in audience on Sept. 26th. On the same day Herr M. Dreger, the representative of the Krupp Co., will proceed to the Palace in company with the German Ambassador and will also have audience of His Majesty.

The Emperor has deputed Prince Kan-in to be present at the opening ceremony of the Formosan Railway, which will take place on Oct. 24th.

On Sept. 26th, Marquis Katsura, the Premier, had audience of the Emperor, when he explained to His Majesty the condition of Marquis Nodzu, who is severely ill. It is reported by the *Dempe* that the Emperor will shortly send a letter to Marquis Nodzu in appreciation of his meritorious services to the army since the Restoration.

The Emperor has decided to be present at the autumn military manoeuvres which commence at 6 a.m. on Nov. 10th in the districts surrounding Osaka lasting for five days. His Majesty will leave by the noon train on Nov. 8th being escorted by a portion of the first regiment of the Imperial Bodyguards. On the 15th, he will review the army and on the following day, he will leave for Kobe by the noon train. The Naval review will take place on Nov. 17th or 18th at Kobe.

The Emperor will shortly promote Mr. T. Kato, new Ambassador to London, to the rank of Viscount.

### TRAGEDIES.

A widow, living in Kyobashi, Tokyo, committed suicide on Sept. 25th by drinking a quantity of sulphuric acid. She had been worried over her only daughter who had eloped with a man in March this year, and at times she seemed to be suffering from brain complaint.

A Chiba telegram states that a woman murdered her only child by strangling it with a towel and subsequently committed suicide by hanging herself. The cause is said to have been poverty and family troubles. On Sept. 24th, the dead body of a young woman was found on a fishing boat which came drifting to Anegasaki point, in the Ichihara district.

A young man, living in the district of Aso, Tochigi prefecture, laid himself on the railway near the Sano Station, on the morning of Sept. 23th, where a train ran over and crushed him to death. The cause is reported to have been *shitaru* or refusal of marriage.

An omnibus was overturned on Sept. 23rd, while running down a steep-road in East Chikuma, Nagano prefecture, with the result that two of the passengers were killed and two severely injured.

## YOKOHAMA.

Mr. T. Yamakawa, Chief Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court, has been appointed to a similar post in the Nagasaki Appeal Court. Mr. Y. Otakuro, a Public Procurator, succeeded him in the Yokohama Court. Judge Y. Yoshisumi has been appointed to the Yokohama District and Local Court.

Prince and Princess Chila of Siam and their party arrived in Yokohama on Sept. 24th from Tokyo. They put up at the Oriental Palace Hotel. To-day, Sept. 26th, they will leave by the German mail steamer *Luchoto* for home.

About 5 a.m. on Sept. 24th an armed man broke into the house of a wealthy farmer, living at Katsura, not far from Negishi, and attacked the farmer's wife with a sword for crying out *dorobo!* (thief) while he was trying to open a cabinet. The intruder injured the woman severely and then absconded. Later the occupants found that a bag containing yen 103 had been stolen.

An employee of the Taura Post Office absconded on Sept. 25th with a letter containing yen 280 addressed to the Yokosuka Post Office, and some thirty letters containing postal orders. He is still at large.

Mr. K. Kawase, a Judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to the similar position in Tokyo. Judge Yoshii of the Sendai District Court has been appointed to the Yokohama Local Court.

A foreign gentleman living at No. 1, Bluff has been punished by the Bluff police with a fine of yen 1 on a charge of infringing the notification with regard to dogs.

On the afternoon of Sept. 28th, the proprietor of the well-known Chigusa-yen garden and the tea-house Chigusa-yen therein at Kanagawa held a garden party, at which were present the Japanese journalists of Yokohama.

Fire occurred in a car of a passenger train on the Yokohama Railway at 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 27th when approaching Kotsukui Station. The flames were extinguished before much damage was sustained. The cause of the outbreak is not reported.

The steamers *Yamato Maru* and *Yokosuka Maru IV*, and the 1st, and 3rd mine-boats were sent from Yokosuka to Yokohama on Sept. 28th in order to arrange positions for the American battleships and transports. The Japanese ships began to fix the buoys on Tuesday.

The 416 Chinese passengers on the German steamer *Landraet Scheiff* which arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 28th from Salina Cruz, Mexico, were refused a landing by the Mexican government authorities on the alleged ground that a number of the passengers were suffering from eye disease. On Aug. 15th the ship left for home. She called at Yokohama to coal and take on provisions. During the voyage, many of the passengers suffered from beri-beri, and 52 patients died, including one who expired while the ship was entering Yokohama harbour. Some 45 others are in a serious condition.

The dead body of a woman, apparently 20 years of age, was found washed ashore at Honmoku on the morning of Sept. 29th. According to Dr. Iwate of the Chief Police Office, who examined the corpse, she probably committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea.

K. Nagata, proprietor of the *Sagami Hinode*, a daily paper of Yokohama, has been arrested on a charge of having received money by fraud from an official of the Naval Station. On Monday the journalist was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

According to reports received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, an old woman living in Uraga committed suicide on Sept. 26th by throwing herself into a well. The cause was poverty. On the evening of the same day a man

was found dead on a hill in the district of Tsukui, with severe injuries to his throat and breast. The body was not identified.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Sept. 27th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	4	9	1	—
Died .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—					
New cases.....	—	4	102	4	—
Died .....	—	—	21	1	—

A case of rinderpest is reported at Kamakura. The cow in question was one of four which were removed from Yokohama on Sept. 26th. On Tuesday, the whole lot were slaughtered.

On the morning of Oct. 1st a man about 30 years old was found whose committed suicide by injuring fatally the throat with a razor on the electric railway near Kanagawa. His feet were crushed by a car.

Early on the morning of Oct. 1st, a man armed with a revolver broke into a small restaurant in Moto-machi, Ichihime, and menaced the occupants asking for money. As one of the female servants got out and cried for help, the visitor escaped without booty.

Mr. J. B. Loomis, the Chairman of the American committee for the Tokyo Exhibition, and his party including Messrs. Skiff and Newcome will arrive in Yokohama by the *Mongolia* to-day, Oct. 2nd.

On the evening of Sept. 30th, the Isezaki-cho police arrested nineteen leading citizens at the tea-house Chiyoshi ro, in Onoye-cho, on a charge of gambling.

The construction of the Benten Bridge near the Railway Station being about completed, it will be opened on Oct 5th.

On Sept. 30th, the Preliminary Examination Judge granted the applications of three of the accused in the Customs scandal case for release on bail. They are K. Yamazaki, a journalist; K. Okazaki, proprietor of the Japan-American Trading Company, Tokyo; and S. Yonekura, an assistant appraiser of the Customs.

Five old rare swords which were stolen from the residence of Baron Takasaki, Tokyo, on the night of Aug. 8th, were recently found in the waiting room for third class passengers, in the Yokohama Railway Station. On Sept. 30th, they were sent to the Baron.

## YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Yokohama Subscription Library was held on Monday at the Van Schaick Hall. There was a small attendance. M. C. Allen presided. The question before the meeting was deciding whether the Library should be closed or efforts should be made to keep it going.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned several projects that had been brought forward. The deficit was now yen 400 but this included payments for magazines to the end of December and for all new books to the early part of the year.

It was stated that various members were willing to contribute to a reduction in the subscription list by sending in magazines after they had used them. Also it was stated by Mr. McBeth, the Hon. Treas., that there was good prospect of wiping off the debt of yen 400 now hampering the Library. It was also stated that the next year's expenses had been more than guaranteed.

It was pointed out in reply to questions that application with regard to amalgamation had already been made to the Literary Society and that the Committee of the latter had deferred the question so that the whole matter would come up at the annual meeting of the Literary Society.

Eventually, after considerable discussion it was decided, on the motion of Mr. McChesney, seconded by Mr. Haskell, that the Library should

continue its existence, and that a special committee be appointed to interview if possible every member with the view of re arranging subscriptions in order to an increase; and that a ways and means committee be appointed to attend to the financing for the next year.

On the motion of Mr. McChesney it was decided that the special committee should consist of five and should be nominated by the President. This concluded the proceedings.

## STORM IN TOKYO.

Details are given as to damage sustained in Tokyo from the storm on the night between Sept. 29th and 30th. In the Azabu urban division, the damage was severe. About 960 houses were flooded, stone-walls, fences, and a large number of tall trees collapsed. Some bridges on the creek were washed away. At this critical time, fire broke out in Torii-zaka, with the result that five houses were burned down, three persons were killed and one was severely injured. A landslide occurred in Shim-machi, Akasaka, through which three houses were destroyed, crushing one old woman and five infants to death, and injuring five. In this division, the houses swamped were about 530. About 1,200 houses were inundated and several houses were damaged in Yotsuya. Three persons were killed and four injured. In Shinjuku, a large number of houses are reported to have been flooded and damaged. In Shiba, some 300 houses were flooded, and landslides occurred. One person was killed and others were more or less injured. In Koimachi, Kanda and Nihon-bashi divisions, flooding was also experienced to some extent but no special damage was caused. A large number of houses were damaged by the storm and flooding in Shitaya and Hongo. Fire broke out in Nakachi-machi burning down a building. Ushigome, Asakusa, Honjo and Fukagawa did not escape from the inundation. Many boats were destroyed and some are missing in Shinagawa bay. Some lives are reported to have been lost.

## THE REAL FUNCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP-CRUISER.

The *Indomitable*, says Mr. Stead, is one of a set of four swift battleship-cruisers, only one degree less important than the eight *Dreadnoughts* of which they form the indispensable complement.

The *Indomitable* and the *Dreadnought* are the greyhound and the bulldog of true Nelson breed. They are the latest and at present the supreme types of the swift and strong. But the swift is not weak, nor is the strong slow. The *Dreadnought*, with her 20 knots average, could outpace most of the ocean greyhounds of the world, and the *Indomitable*, with her 17,250 tons displacement and her armament of eight 12-in. guns, can hold as hard and at as long a range as the *Dreadnought* herself.

The first duty of the *Indomitable* and her sister-ships is to prevent the escape of the enemy. The assumption upon which they have been built is that which underlies every action of the Admiralty. They are more than the mere eyes and ears of the fleet. They are scouts capable of making a stout fight for themselves.

It is difficult to say whether the *Dreadnought* or the *Indomitable* is the most effective instrument of naval war. Who can estimate the comparative value of speed and endurance, or check off so many inches thickness of armour belt against so many knots of speed? But there is much more that appeals to the imagination and the love of adventure in the *Indomitable* than there is in the *Dreadnought*.

THIRTEEN competitors started from the Police Pier, Kowloon, to compete for prizes presented by the *China Mail* by swimming across to the Praya Wall at Hongkong on Sept. 21st. The first prize was won by A. E. Thomas of H.M.S. *Tamar*, C. J. Cooke second and A. V. Barros third. The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.

## THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Vice-Admiral Toppel, Governor of Korea, who recently arrived in Tokyo, will be present at the Emperor in audience on Sept. 30th. On the same day Herr M. Dreyer, the representative of the Krupp Co., will attend the Palace in company with the German Ambassador and will also have audience of His Majesty.

The Emperor has deputed Prince Kato to be present at the opening ceremony of the Asama Railway, which will take place on Sept. 26th.

On Sept. 26th, Marquis Kasanaka will have audience of the Emperor, who will be present at the condition of Marquis Kasanaka who is severely ill. It is reported that the Emperor will shortly send Marquis Nodzu in appreciation of his services to the army since the Russo-Japanese War.

The Emperor has decided to be present at the autumn military manoeuvres which will be held on Nov. 10th in the district of Osaka lasting for five days. He will leave by the noon train on Nov. 10th, and will be accompanied by a portion of the first division of the Imperial Bodyguards. On the 11th he will review the army and on the 12th he will leave for Kobe by the noon train. Naval review will take place on Nov. 18th at Kobe.

The Emperor will shortly receive Kato, new Ambassador to London, and Viscount.

## TRAGEDIES.

A widow, living in Kyotaki, committed suicide on Sept. 25th by drinking a quantity of sulphuric acid. She was worried over her only daughter who was with a man in March this year. She seemed to be suffering from heart trouble.

A Chiba telegram states that a woman murdered her only child by smothering him in a towel and subsequently committed suicide by hanging herself. The case is said to be due to poverty and family troubles. On Sept. 26th a young woman committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea near the Sano Station, on the Asama Railway, where a train ran over her. The cause is reported to be heart trouble.

A young man, living in the district of Tochihi prefecture, had himself killed near the Sano Station, on the Asama Railway, where a train ran over him. The cause is reported to be heart trouble.

An omnibus was overturned on Sept. 26th while running down a steep slope in the district of Nagano prefecture, with the result that the passengers were killed and injured.



## YACHTING.

## INTERPORT MATCH.

The annual interport yachting match between crews representing the Kobe Sailing Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club took place on Saturday. As Yokohama won both races, and so was best of three, the race fixed for Sunday was unnecessary.

Mr. W. W. Campbell and Mr. C. H. Abbey were for Kobe and Mr. A. E. Cooper and Mr. N. B. Morton for Yokohama. The weather on Saturday forenoon, when the crews turned up before ten o'clock, was fine with a good northerly breeze that promised better for *Edna* than *Pele*—the former of which had been drawn by Yokohama and the latter by Kobe.

The first race was from between two mark boats outside the southern breakwater, around the Mandarin Bluff Markboat, then to Tachibana, and Light buoy, again around the Mandarin Bluff mark, and finish across the starting-line.

They got away very level, *Pele* in the windward berth. Reaching to the Mandarin Bluff Mark, *Edna* took a slight lead, but *Pele* was able to squeeze around the mark a clear length ahead. On the windward work to Tachibana, *Pele* began to draw out in front but *Edna* held the better wind and got round about half a minute ahead. Reaching to the Lightship *Edna* added to her lead, and she crossed the line 58 seconds ahead of *Pele*. The first race therefore fell to Yokohama.

Boats were changed for the afternoon race and again the odds seemed to be in favour of Yokohama, the wind having become lighter and thus in *Pele's* favour. The course was the same as the morning with a turn round the Quarantine Ship. The wind had gone out to a little to the east.

They had another good start, Kobe in *Edna* again securing the weather berth but failing to hold her rival. *Pele* kept edging away and a difference of 15 seconds separated the boats at the Mandarin Bluff Mark. Still improving her position, *Pele* was about 30 seconds ahead at the Tachibana mark. On the reach to the Lightship *Edna* came along and rounded the mark 17 seconds ahead, but *Pele* picked her up on the run to the Mandarin mark and rounded 9 seconds ahead. At the Quarantine ship *Pele* had increased her lead and rounded the mark a minute and 35 seconds ahead. On the run home *Edna* gained somewhat but *Pele* crossed the finishing line victor by one minute and twenty-two seconds. Yokohama, having won the match, retains the cup.

The crews and their friends dined together on Saturday evening in the Yokohama Yacht Club.

## YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The Yokohama Yacht Club had a race for a Club prize for all boats on the Club register except Larks, over the Widow Buoy course.

Seven boats started—*Mary* (scratch), *Winsome* and *Valkyrien* (23 minutes), *Nanivwa* and *Albatross* (30 minutes), *Elsa* (29 minutes), and *Asagao* (36 minutes). *Mary*, of course, sailed away by herself but although she finished first *Nanivwa* with her allowance of 30 minutes, came within 17 minutes of her. *Winsome* being third.

*Nanivwa* would thus win the prize, but it is understood that a protest has been laid against her for fouling at the start. If the protest is sustained, the prize will go *Winsome*.

The Larks had a race round Tachibana, Mandarin Bluff, Lightship, Southern Breakwater Markboat, and home.

No. 12 (Mr. Poole) finished first, No. 11 (Mr. Mason) being second, and No. 2 (Mr. Eagling) third, the latter, with an allowance of nine minutes, taking the prize—a handsome silver cup presented by Mr. Stone.

On Sunday a picnic race to Tomioka took place, the start being made at 10.15 a.m.

The following are the results of Saturday's and Sunday's races with corrected times:—

## SATURDAY'S RACE (WIDOW BUOY COURSE).

Yacht.	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Mary</i> .....	3 46.52	—	3 46.52
<i>Nanivwa</i> .....	4 02.30	0 30.00	3 32.30
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	4 07.54	0 23.00	3 44.54
<i>Albatross</i> .....	4 13.11	0 30.00	3 43.11
<i>Elsa</i> .....	4 13.55	0 29.00	3 44.55
<i>Winsome</i> .....	4 03.42	0 23.00	3 40.42

## SUNDAY'S RACE TO TOMIOKA.

Yacht.	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Nanivwa</i> .....	11 51.36	.18	11 38.36
<i>Chocho</i> .....	11 51.00	.24	11 27.00
<i>Winsome</i> .....	11 46.10	.15	11 31.10
<i>Lark No. 2</i> .....	11 36.55	—	11 36.55
" 4 .....	11 38.40	—	11 38.40
" 7 .....	11 39.25	—	11 39.25
" 10 .....	11 37.50	—	11 37.50
" 11 .....	11 36.58	—	11 36.58
" 12 .....	11 38.45	—	11 38.45

*Nanivwa*, is disqualified for putting *Asagao* about at the start, and also for having a crew of nine.

## DAILY MARKET REVIEW.

The review of the Tokyo Stock Market sent us by Mr. H. Maxwell, Share and Stock Broker, is to the following effect:

Tokyo, September 26.

In response to the fine weather, the market started very firm this morning and all stocks rapidly gained what has been lost yesterday—the last day of depression and of weakness. It will be no surprise, if the market develops a new strength, as to-day's trading entirely put a new aspect on the market. The Tokyo Stock Exchange shares shot up 3½ points for November at 120. Oriental Sugars are quoted at 28.70; Kanegafuchis at 83.95; Huden Petroleum at 124; and Tokyo Gas 81.80.

On the "Jiki" market, Tokyo Stock Exchange new shares moved up to 63.05, the highest yet reached.

Tokyo, September 28.

The market opened very strong this morning, almost all stocks going up without cessation. Now that the weather is settled, every body believes that a bumper harvest is at hand, and the bulls, who have been anticipating this sort of affairs, are very much elated. For the last few days, the confirmed bears, who saw nothing good in the situation, had to close out at heavy losses. These operations alone were responsible for the phenomenal rise, and on the top of this the bulls launched heavy purchasing orders on the market, practically routing the crest-fallen bears. It is, however, difficult to tell whether the market will continue on the present aggressive onward path, or it will come to a halt, before it takes another plunge forward. On the whole, it is obvious that we are facing a big market. Now we can say safely that it is the weather that is keeping dancing attendance on the market, not the market as before. Besides, the market has passed the stage when climatic influences could control it.

To-morrow being settling day, there will be no market except for "Jiki" trading. This morning 64.50 was recorded for "Token" (stock exchange new shares).

## THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

A correspondent says:—"The Japanese Government in largely extending the provisions of the law for the protection of birds is taking a step in the right direction but it is probably as much of a farce as the game laws. The shooting season opens only on Oct. 15, but snipe have been in the market for weeks. I understand that one local sportsman has addressed a letter to Baron Sufu signed by about 50 foreign shooting men and lovers of fair play, pointing out to the Governor that, on Sept. 21, 3 Japanese hunters were met in the Hakone Hills, each openly carrying a gun and having in their possession 3 young pheasants, gun shot. This happened on Sept. 21st and the season for pheasants opens on Nov. 1st. Comment is superfluous! What is the use of passing new laws unless they are strictly enforced?"

Can nothing be done to put a stop to these absolutely unsportsmanlike proceedings? They recur every year, are yearly pointed out to the proper authorities and yet nothing is done. Japan has beautiful scenery, but a dead calm reigns in it, as every living bird or animal is ruthlessly slaughtered. From many years' experience in this country I am sure that the new law regarding the protection of birds will have no effect at all. It is a dead letter.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the siren at Verimo-zaki Lighthouse, province of Hidaka, Hokkaido, which has been stopped temporarily (Notification No. 727, August 1908), was be sounded as before on and after September 25th, 1908.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the Hommoku Lightship at the entrance to Yokohama Harbour has been replaced by the following lighted buoy (see Notification No. 735, August 1908):—

Name of the buoy:—Hommoku Lighted Buoy.  
Construction and painting:—iron can, painted black, surmounted by a lattice work supporting the lantern.

Height of light above the water:—15 feet.  
Character of light:—Pintch gas-occluding white light; light 4 sec., eclipsed 2 sec.

Illuminating arc:—the whole horizon.

Distance visible:—7 nautical miles.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of Communications that a fog siren has been established at Yesan-zaki Lighthouse on the north side of the east entrance to Tsugaru Strait, and it will give double blasts every 50 seconds during thick or foggy weather, on and after October 1st, 1908, as follows:—

Low note blast ..... 3 secs.

Silent interval..... 4 secs.

High note blast ..... 3 secs.

Silent interval..... 40 secs.

Total period ..... 50 secs.

## FIRES.

Fire broke out in Miki, Harima province, at 2 a.m. on Sept. 28th destroying fifty houses. Several persons were more or less injured.

Two fires are reported in Niigata prefecture. One occurred in Kamigo, Takata, on Sept. 27th, burning down nine houses and ten sheds. Another took place on the following morning in Naka-kubiki. Thirty-seven buildings were destroyed.

On the night of Sept. 28th, fire broke out in the First Aichi Normal School, destroying the building. Damage amounted to yen 200,000.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE new cruiser *Mogami* left Saseho on Sept. 28th for Yokosuka.

FIFTEEN new cases of cholera were reported on Sept. 26th in the hamlet of Togo, near Moji.

It is believed that Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Ambassador, will return home on leave about April next year.

A TELEGRAM dated Sept. 23rd from Hankow, China, reports that the "Old House" Hotel has been destroyed by fire.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 10.40 p.m. on Sept. 25th in Sambongi, Mutsu province, the duration being 2 minutes.

FIVE men were arrested on Sept. 27th at Nagasaki while attempting to circulate counterfeited 10-ruble notes of the Russo Chinese Bank.

Two employees of the Shinbashi Railway Station have been arrested on a charge of having stolen a large lot of goods from passenger and freight trains.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that Mr. Sotomatsu, Director of the Bureau of Financial Affairs in the Military Department, has tendered his resignation.

A NEBRASKA WOMAN, who has divorced eight husbands, has been giving her views on how husbands should be managed. "He must not be loved too much," she says.

THE locomotive and three wagons of a freight train were derailed on Sept. 26th at Ougakawa

station near Moji, causing much damage on the line. Traffic over the section was delayed for five hours.

A Mito telegram says that two freight trains collided at Akatsuka Station on the night of Sept. 29th. Four wagons were destroyed.

OWING to a landslide occasioned by the heavy rain-traffic on the railway between Ninomiya and Kodzu was stopped for some hours until 6 a.m. on Sept. 30th.

MR. G. BLACK, a British juggler and story-teller (in Japanese), attempted to commit suicide on Sept. 23rd at Kobe. Several years ago he was naturalized as a Japanese subject, and called himself Ishii Burakku.

A TELEGRAM from Niigata says that on Sept. 23rd fire occurred on the steamer *Wadatsu Maru* III (110 tons) at Sakata. She sank in consequence of the severe damage sustained. One of the firemen was killed.

ON Sunday, Sept. 27th, an autumn shooting competition of the Tokyo Ryowa-kwai was held at Omori, in which the Nihachi-kwai of the Keio Gijiku College took part. The programme was successfully carried out.

AN APPLICANT before a British magistrate the other day complained that she could do nothing with her daughter, who "stopped in bed and read novels." No other cure for insomnia, apparently, had been even thought of.

A NEW kind of silk is being manufactured\* for the use of Paris dressmakers. It comes from Uganda, and is made by a worm which feeds on fig leaves. The stuff is said to be more durable and much prettier than ordinary silk.

A TELEGRAM to the *Dempe* says that a virulent form of cholera is prevalent in Manila. Special disinfecting measures are being carried out as the arrival of the Battleship Fleet is near at hand. The fleet is expected to arrive there on Oct. 1st.

A NUMBER of men have been arrested in Osaka on a charge of having counterfeited 5 yen notes. On Sept. 27th, Judges Yamazaki and Kawakami of the Osaka District Court searched four houses and seized several printing machines and a number of forged notes.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAYTON, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Squadron, has resigned, and Rear-Admiral Swinbourne commanding the second division of the squadron has been appointed to the vacancy. The latter was promoted to his present rank in July, 1906.

S. MOCHIDZUKI, a student of the Waseda University, attempted to commit suicide on the night of Sept. 23rd by shooting himself with a revolver. He was always in poor health and it is said that disappointment with his schoolwork caused him to attempt his own destruction.

AN interesting telegram has been received by the *Nichi Nichi* from Dairen that some stone lances, stone axes, etc., have been discovered on Laotishan in Port Arthur. These articles are said to have been made in the Yuan and Shun dynasties, that is, 2357—2255 before Christ.

THE QUESTION of motor traffic is exercising the minds of many in England. There is a proposal to limit motor cars to a speed of ten miles an hour. It is too much, says the *Globe*. What we would suggest is that petrol be forbidden by law, and owners be compelled to push their cars.

IN A LONG LETTER to *The Times* Mr. Rider Haggard has declared war on sparrows, whose voracity he declares to be responsible for an almost incalculable amount of damage. For a writer, remarks *The Globe*, whose characters never kill anything less than a lion or an elephant, this strikes us as a bit tame.

THE *London Gazette* states that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Commander Frederick Davies, R.N.R. (Retired), His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear

the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

THE *Dempe* says that trees capable of yielding cork have been discovered in the woods at Toroku, in Formosa. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is endeavouring to manufacture corks from the trees. In this context, it may be remarked that the import of cork from foreign countries amounts to about yen 500,000 annually.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's chartered steamer *Jyuko Maru* sustained damage to her shaft while in North Long. 31.51 and East Lat. 129.21 on her way to Hongkong. She was drifting about when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's *Kasuga Maru* sighted her. The *Jyuko* was brought by the Australian liner to Nagasaki on the morning of Sept. 29th.

TELEGRAMS from Manila via Nagasaki to Tokyo papers agree in reporting that as communication between the land and the American Fleet at Manila is prohibited on account of the cholera, repairs and other necessary work on the warships will be impeded. Consequently their departure from Manila will be postponed and their arrival here will be delayed.

AN extraordinary incident is reported from Bloemfontein. A mob of Dutch unemployed, men, women, and children, rushed the Orange River Colony's Parliament House and almost reached the Speaker before police reinforcements were able to repel the invasion. The Transvaal Assembly has adopted the most contentious clause of the Gold Bill, empowering the Government to confiscate insufficiently worked claims.

THE official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Reginald Lister, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Councillor of Embassy at Paris, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier in succession to the Right Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B., now His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, disposes of the rumour that assigned Mr. Ralph Spencer Paget, C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary at Bangkok, to that post.

IN consequence of the stormy weather a very small audience gathered on Tuesday evening to hear Professor A. Claude Braden's interesting lecture on Picturesque America and its wonders, comprising Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon of Colorado, petrified forests etc., the scenic beauties of which he graphically described. The lecture was profusely illustrated with beautiful lantern slides. The part proceeds of the evening are to be handed over to the Union Church Building Fund.

THE Danish exploring expedition has arrived at Bergen from Greenland, and telegraphs details of the fate of Mr. Mylius-Erichsen and his two companions. The diary found on the body of Mr. Brönlund showed that the party perished in November last as they were endeavouring to make their way back from the northern coast of Greenland across the inland ice. Just before his death Mr. Brönlund wrote:—"I reached this place under a waning moon, and cannot go on because of my frozen feet and the darkness."

THE *Asahi* reports that S. Ishida (47) a trader of Tokyo, an American gentleman, Tokyo agent of a foreign life insurance company, I. Kawa (54) a wood merchant of Tokyo, and T. Takeuchi (21) living in Shinagawa, were arrested on Sept. 27th at the Nario Race Club near Osaka. They were removed to the Kyoto District Court. The Tokyo paper adds regarding their charge that they were employed in the *pari mutuel* department of the Kyoto Race Club in May this year when the spring meeting was held, and they jointly acted unjustly in selling the chances. The American attended to the sale of 10 yen chances and Takeuchi to the sale of 100-yen chances; Kawai was the chief accountant and Ishida superintended the department,

## TIENTSIN.

With regard to the commercial crisis in Tientsin, a correspondent sends the following interesting letter to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:—

The depressed condition of affairs obtaining here, probably stagnation is a better word, is only partially explained by the four reasons given by your native correspondent. One must look further and deeper into the subject to find the malignant sore which has affected the whole of our little mercantile world, and as an old China hand I trust you will give space to the following remarks in which I believe the true causes are given.

- 1.—A series of indifferent harvests, complicated by floods in some districts, famines in others, and followed by famines in two of the flooded districts (Hunan and Kiangsi)
- 2.—Overtrading.
- 3.—Steady drain of money by Boxer Indemnity payments.
- 4.—The annual deficit or heavy debit balance caused by the inequality of Exports and Imports.
- 5.—The general dullness (or stagnation) of trade all the world over, due to overmanufacturing and overtrading, intensified by the American financial collapse of last Autumn.
- 6.—The dishonesty of the Chinese dealers in Tientsin

The truth may as well be written and published openly; no good can come from attempting to hide or disguise it longer. The dream of Chinese honesty has vanished and in place we have the bare naked fact of dishonesty.

Foreigners are not free from blame in this matter; the struggle to "do business" has resulted in the foreign merchants giving unlimited credit to impecunious, unknown adventurers, who calling themselves "dealers," opened depôts and then called themselves merchants.

Tientsin only developed into a direct importing centre after the Japan-China war. At that time the Native Banks, after vainly striving to re-establish the old order of things which existed before the war, took definite action and commenced to restrict credit up to the point of almost abolishing it; then the native dealers, finding eager firms ready at hand to meet them in anyway, began buying either from stock or goods to arrive and—this way perdition lay.

When the goods arrived they were delivered on credit (to men whom the native banks had withdrawn their credits from or firms that they refused to assist.) As time went on the goods out on credit increased in volume, like a rolling snowball; unlimited credit was given, "to keep the ball rolling" and when the breath of life ceased, what would you? Trade stopped. The foreign banks called halt! the foreign merchant called pay, pay, pay! the native dealers, sitting calm and serene said; we cannot—and so we are 'between the devil and the deep sea.'

It is an irrefutable fact that the major portion of the goods given on credit to the native dealers has been sold at prices varying from cost to (commonly) twenty-five per cent. below, and how are these "originally" impecunious men to pay the merchants for their goods? They have lived and rioted these past years on the proceeds of the goods on credit! Now the day of reckoning has come! Well?

It will take months to get prices up to the actual value of the goods, meanwhile there is nothing to be done but wait patiently, if our creditors, the banks and the Courts, will give us grace.

We have reached the limit, and only one safe course is open in the future, cash on delivery, and forget that anyone has ever been so unwise as to say a Chinaman's word is as good as another man's bond—forget it; I say.

Tientsin exports call for no comment; they speak for themselves in empty hongs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AUTOMATIC WRITING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Some days ago I noticed an interesting communication in the *Mail* from a correspondent who quoted from the notable article of Sir Oliver Lodge entitled *Psychical Research* which appears in the Aug. number of Harper's *Magazine*.

Since reading the communication above referred to I have been tempted to write you a few lines on the subject of what is called "Automatic writing," which subject receives mention in Sir Oliver Lodge's article.

Some time before leaving England for Japan, I made the acquaintance of a playwright of some distinction, a gentleman not unknown also I think to the Royal Society, and a man who has had some personal experience of psychological phenomena; I refrain, however, from mentioning his name.

"Automatic writing" is executed by his hand,

Curiously enough the writing done in this way—at any rate I do not know whether its form ever changes—has the appearance of a *daintily formed tiny feminine* "hand." I think he once said that before he commences work in the morning, he allows his hand to execute this "automatic writing and looks to see what there is for him!"

Once his hand wrote to the effect that something he anticipated concerning a certain piece of dramatic work was not coming off. He threw his pencil down in disgust, he said, as he sometimes did when the writing did not always chime in with his own wishes, and could think of no reason *why* that which he was anticipating should fail to take place, under the circumstances. However, he received later corroboration of the writing executed in the way described, and the explanation from Mr. Frank Curzon, which was that in consequence of a slump in theatrical matters consequent upon Queen Victoria's death—quite a satisfactory explanation. Another time he had a somewhat strange experience. As nearly as I can remember, I think he said he had been commissioned to write a Napoleonic play and was just about to commence it when he felt a heavy pressure of a hand on his forehead. I wish I had some of his experiences by me in writing to quote for you. I have none; perhaps at some future date I may get some. By the way, it is interesting to note that Sardou's hand has executed "automatic drawing." I should like to add that I seriously question the wisdom of unexperienced people endeavouring blindly to develop that "automatic writing." Psychological dabbling can result in highly deplorable results in some cases. Trusting the above may not be without interest.

Faithfully, CHILLINGHAM DUNN.

#### A DISGRACEFUL NUISANCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I should be extremely obliged if you would kindly allow me space in your paper to protest against the disgraceful noise and carrying on that still continues, sometimes the whole night, in several of the Grog shops in the Chinese quarter of the settlement, generally known as Hoinmura Road. The worst offenders in this respect are the so called hotels or bars nearest the Maeta Jashi, which although called by pleasing names, are nothing less than an inferno during the night, when the various women of these bars entertain their guests. A person cannot pass by the restaurants or an evening without being accosted by these women, and called to come inside. Another fact I wish to point out is that a proprietor of a respectable hotel has had visitors leave his hotel, and others will not reside with him because of the unearthly noises and rows which go on in these dens, which unluckily happen to be near his hotel. I am not the only complainer, for this is not the first letter that has been written to the press on these public nuisances and I think it high time some movement was taken by the police in this matter, especially as the American Fleet will soon arrive and it would not be right if bluejackets were allowed to be lured into these holes, as many evils are practised by these unprincipled women. I should imagine the entertainment committee to the Fleet would take steps in this matter. Enclosing my card, I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully, COMPLAINER.  
Yokohama, September, 25th 1908.

#### POSTAL INQUIRY OFFICE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, for the convenience of the public who may be desirous of making inquiries as to the Postal Service, an Inquiry Office has been established at this office. (Foreign Mail Department), and is prepared to supply all needful information with regard to the Post, Telegraph and Telephone, as well as other relative business. I am in hope that this system will especially meet the wants of tourists who are not acquainted with the details of these arrangements, and at the same time may obviate unnecessary misunderstandings which sometimes happen at the office windows through misinterpretation of the Official Regulations.

By direction of the Director of Posts,  
Yours respectfully,

V. YANAGIYA,  
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.  
Imperial Post Office, Yokohama,  
Yokohama, September 30th, 1908.

WHEN FINED for allowing his dog to be at large without an inscribed collar, John Race, of East Ham, said, "I was almost struck dumb when I got the summons; which came to me like an earthquake." To anyone who has seen an earthquake spring at its prey, says the *Globe*, the simile will be very impressive.

#### INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS IN KOREA.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCES.

(OFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

#### KOREAN PATENT ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Korean Patent Ordinance.

[Sign Manual.] [Privy Seal.]

August 12, 1908.

(Countersigned) Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President,  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSU,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 196.

##### KOREAN PATENT ORDINANCE.

Article I. With reference to patents in Korea the Patent Law shall be followed; but the term "Empire" in the said Law shall be understood to mean "Korea," the "Patent Office" to mean "Patent Office of the Residency-General," the "Court of Law" to mean "Residencies and the Residency-General Court," the "District Court" to mean "Residencies," and the "Supreme Court" to mean "Residency-General Court."

With reference to the application of this Ordinance, the term "Empire" mentioned in Article 6 of the Patent Law shall be understood to mean "Japan" or "Korea."

Article II. This Ordinance shall accord similar protection to Japanese and to Korean subjects with reference to inventions, and shall also be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of inventions.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article III. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article IV. Patents obtained in Japan by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens prior to the operation of this Ordinance shall be regarded as having been obtained in Korea in accordance with this Ordinance; but the term of the said patents shall correspond to the term of the same in Japan.

Any owner of the patents mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not set up his patent against a person actually using in Korea at the time of the operation of this Ordinance the product process of the invention in question, or against his successor.

Article V. Inventions for which patents have been obtained in the United States by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens prior to the operation of this Ordinance may be patented free of charge if application be made thereto to the Patent Office of the Residency-General within one year from the date of operation of this Ordinance; but the term of the said patent shall correspond to the term of the same in the United States.

#### KOREAN DESIGN ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Korean Design Ordinance.

[Sign Manual.] [Privy Seal.]

August 12, 1908.

(Countersigned) Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President,  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSU,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 197.

##### KOREAN DESIGN ORDINANCE.

Article I. With reference to designs in Korea the Design Law shall be followed; but the term "Minister of Agriculture and Commerce" in the said Law shall be understood to mean "Residency-General," the "Patent Office" to mean "Patent Office of the Residency-General," the "Court of Law" to mean "Residencies and the Residency-General Court," and the "Supreme Court" to mean "Residency-General Court."

With reference to the application of this Ordinance, the term "Empire" mentioned in Article 6 of the Patent Law shall be understood to mean "Japan" or "Korea."

Article II. Designs identical with or similar to the Imperial Crest of Japan or of Korea in form or pattern shall not be registered.

If a registered design is in contravention of the preceding paragraph, the said registration shall be invalid.

Any person who has discovered that a registered design falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply for a trial to the Patent Office of the Residency-General for the purpose of cancelling the said registration.

Article III. This Ordinance shall accord similar protection to Japanese and to Korean subjects with reference to designs, and shall also be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of designs.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article IV. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article V. Designs registered in Japan prior to the operation of this Ordinance by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens shall be regarded as having been registered in Korea in accordance with this Ordinance; but the term for the exclusive use of the said designs shall correspond to the term for the exclusive use of the same in Japan.

Any owner of the registered designs mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not set up such registration against a person actually using in Korea at the time of operation of this Ordinance the design in question, or against his successor.

Article VI. Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens, whose designs have been registered in the United States prior to the operation of this Ordinance may have the same registered free of charge, in case they apply for registration to the Patent Office of the Residency-General within one year from the date of operation of this Ordinance; but the term for exclusive use of the said designs shall correspond to the term for exclusive use of the same in the United States.

#### KOREAN TRADE-MARK ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Korean Trade-Mark Ordinance.

[Sign Manual.] [Privy Seal.]

August 12, 1908.

(Countersigned) Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President,  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSU,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 198.

##### KOREAN TRADE-MARK ORDINANCE.

Article I. With reference to trade-marks in Korea the Trade-Mark Law shall be followed; but the term "Empire" in the said Law shall be understood to mean "Korea," the "Minister of Agriculture and Commerce" to mean "Residency-General," the "Patent Office" to mean "Patent Office of the Residency-General," the "Court of Law" to mean "Residency-General Court," the "District Court" to mean "Residencies," and the "Supreme Court" to mean "Residency-General Court."

With reference to the application of this Ordinance, the term "Empire" mentioned in Article 6 of the Patent Law shall be understood to mean "Japan" or "Korea."

Article II. Trade-marks bearing devices identical with or similar to the Imperial Crest, national flag, military standards or orders of merit of Japan or Korea or the national flags of other countries shall not be registered.

If a registered trade-mark is in contravention of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the said registration shall be invalid.

Any person who has discovered that a registered trade-mark falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply for a trial to the Patent Office of the Residency-General for the purpose of cancelling the said registration.

Article III. This Ordinance shall accord similar protection to Japanese and to Korean subjects with reference to trade-marks, and shall also be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of trade-marks.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article IV. This ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article V. Trade-marks registered in Japan by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens prior to the operation of this Ordinance shall be regarded as having been registered in Korea in accordance with this Ordinance; but the term for the exclusive use of the said trademarks shall correspond to the term for exclusive use of the same in Japan.

Article VI. With reference to merchandise bearing, prior to the operation of this Ordinance, a trade-mark entitled to protection in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article or a trade-mark similar to the same, the provisions of Article 16 of the Trade-Mark Law shall be applicable only to such persons as, after six months from the date of operation of this Ordinance, give, sell or store for sale the said merchandise.

Article VII. With reference to trademarks registered in the United States prior to the operation of this Ordinance by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens, no registration fees shall be collected if any owner of the said trade-marks apply for registration to the Patent Office of the Residency-General within one year from the date of operation of this Ordinance.

#### KOREAN TRADE NAME ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Korean Trade Name Ordinance.

[Sign Manual.] [Privy Seal.]

August 12, 1908.



(Countersigned) Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President.  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSI,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 199.

## KOREAN TRADE NAME ORDINANCE.

Article I. With reference to trade names in Korea the Commercial Code and the Code of Procedure relating to Non-Contentious Matters shall be followed; but the term "cities, towns and villages" (Shi-Cho-Son) in the said Codes shall be understood to mean "Fu and Ginn," the "prefectures" (Fu-Ken) to mean "Do," the "Court of Law" to mean "Residencies and the Residency-General Court," the word "Japan" to mean "Korea," the "Minister of Justice" to mean "Resident-General."

Article II. This Ordinance shall accord similar protection with reference to the trade names of Japanese and of Korean subjects, and shall also be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of trade names.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article III. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article IV. The provisions of Article 16 of the Commercial Code shall not be applicable to those trade names which have been used in Korea since the time prior to the operation of this Ordinance.

## KOREAN COPYRIGHT ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Korean Copyright Ordinance.

[Sign Manual] [Privy Seal]

August 12, 1908.

(Countersigned)

Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President.  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSI,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 200.

## KOREAN COPYRIGHT ORDINANCE.

Article I. With reference to copyrights in Korea the Copyright Law shall be followed; but the term "Empire" in the said Law shall be understood to mean "Korea," the "Court of Law" to mean "Residencies and the Residency-General Court."

Article II. This Ordinance shall accord similar protection to Japanese and to Korean subjects with reference to copyrights, and shall also be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of copyrights.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article III. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article IV. Copyrights possessed in Japan by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens prior to the operation of this Ordinance shall be protected by this Ordinance.

Article V. Japanese subjects or American citizens whose copyrights have been registered in the United States prior to the operation of this Ordinance may apply for registration free of charge of the said copyrights to the Patent Office of the Residency-General within one year from the date of operation of this Ordinance.

Article VI. Any person who without the consent of the holder of a copyright, has reproduced, translated or performed, or has commenced to reproduce, translate or perform in Korea prior to the operation of this Ordinance the works of Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens which are protected in Japan or the United States may complete the same and sell, distribute or perform the same during one year following the date of operation of this Ordinance.

Article VII. In the cases mentioned in the preceding Article the reproduction shall only be sold, distributed or performed subject to the procedure determined by an Ordinance of the Residency-General.

## PATENTS, ETC., UNDER JAPANESE EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

We hereby sanction and cause to be promulgated the Ordinance relating to the protection of Rights of Patents, Designs, Trade-Marks and of Copyrights in the Province of Kwantung and in other countries where Japan may exercise Extraterritorial Jurisdiction.

[Sign Manual] [Privy Seal]

August 12, 1908.

(Countersigned)

Marquis TARO KATSURA,  
Minister President.  
Viscount MASAKATA TERAUTSI,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 201.

Article I. The validity of rights of patent, design, trade-mark, and of copyright enjoyed in Japan by Japanese or Korean subjects shall extend to Japanese and Korean subjects in the Province of

Kwantung and other countries where Japan may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Article II. The provisions relating to penalties in the Patent Law, Design Law, Trade-Mark Law and Copyright Law shall be applicable to Japanese and Korean subjects in the Province of Kwantung and countries where Japan may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Article III. With reference to industrial property rights and copyrights enjoyed in Japan by subjects or citizens of countries other than Japan and Korea, the provisions of the two preceding Articles shall be applicable only when such other countries afford protection of industrial property rights and copyrights to Japanese and Korean subjects in foreign countries where the said countries may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction, and when the said countries do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea with reference to the protection of industrial property rights and copyrights.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article IV. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after August 16, 1908.

Article V. Any person who has on hand for sale at the time this Ordinance takes effect, merchandise fraudulently bearing trade-marks owned by another person and entitled to protection by virtue of this Ordinance, or bearing imitations of such marks, shall remove or cancel the said trade-marks or withdraw the said merchandise from market in China within six months after the operation of this Ordinance.

Article VI. Any person who, without the consent of the holder of a copyright, has reproduced, translated or performed, or has commenced to reproduce, translate or perform in China prior to the operation of this Ordinance, the works copyrighted in Japan or the United States by Japanese subjects, Korean subjects or American citizens may complete the same, and sell, distribute or perform the same during one year following the date of operation of this Ordinance.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION FUND.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST YANG KITAIK.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

The trial was resumed at 10 a.m. The Judge told the accused that an affidavit made by Mr. H. Collbran before the United States Consul-General concerning the investment of money belonging to the Redemption Fund in mining shares and one or two other points has been received the previous day. The Judge then gave an oral translation of the substance of the document. The affidavit was as follows:—

## AFFIDAVIT.

"Henry Collbran, being first duly sworn deposes: That he is the President of the Seoul Mining Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Connecticut, U. S. A., and doing business in Korea: That during the month of January, 1908, one E. T. Bethell of Seoul approached him, the said Collbran, in relation to the investment of a portion of the Korean National Debt Redemption Fund, then at the disposal of the said Bethell: That after the discussion of the merits of several enterprises of possible interest to the said Bethell in the investment of the said Fund, the said Bethell on or about the 16th day of said January, offered to purchase, for and on behalf of the Trustees of said Fund, one hundred and twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the said Seoul Mining Company and to pay therefor the sum of twenty-five thousand yen (yen 25,000), which offer was accepted by this affiant for and on behalf of the said Seoul Mining Company: That thereupon on the 17th day of said January a receipt for twenty-five thousand yen (yen 25,000) was drawn by the Collbran-Bostwick Development Company and signed by N. E. Collbran and J. F. Smith and the said subscription of one hundred and twenty-five shares was then and there entered in the subscription book of the said Seoul Mining Company, and the said receipt for twenty-five thousand yen (yen 25,000) was given by the said Collbran-Bostwick Development Company to this affiant to hold and deliver to the said Bethell upon the cash payment of this said twenty-five thousand yen (yen 25,000): That the said receipt is hereto attached and initialed by this affiant marked 'Exhibit A': That later and on the third day of February, 1908, the said Bethell paid over to this affiant for and on behalf of the said Seoul Mining Company the sum of twenty-five thousand yen (yen 25,000) as full payment for the subscription of the said one hundred and twenty-five shares of the said Seoul Mining Company, and thereupon the said receipt, dated as aforesaid, on the 16th day of January, 1908, was delivered by this affiant to the said E. T. Bethell. Affiant further says that the said sum of twenty-five thousand yen

(yen 25,000) was the only sum ever received by this affiant or by the Seoul Mining Company or by any one for or on behalf of the said Seoul Mining Company for shares or any other account of whatsoever. Affiant further says that the total amount of deposits received by the Collbran-Bostwick Development Company to the credit of the Headquarters National Debt Redemption Fund was forty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight yen and sixty-seven sen (yen 42,978.67), and that but one cheque for thirty thousand yen (yen 30,000) has ever been drawn and presented for payment out of the said sum and that there remains at the present time to the credit of the said Fund in the said Collbran-Bostwick Development Company's possession the sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight yen and sixty-seven sen. Further affiant saith not.

(Signed) "H. COLLBRAN.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1908, A.D.

(Signed) "THOMAS SAMMONS,  
"Consul-General for  
"the United States  
"of America."

## EXHIBIT A.

"Seoul, Korea, January 16, 1908.

"yen 25,000.  
"We hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of Japanese yen twenty-five thousand only (yen 25,000) from the Trustees of the Korean National Debt Redemption Fund, for which amount we agree to deliver to the above mentioned Trustees one hundred and twenty-five (125) fully paid-up shares (U. S. \$100 each) of the said Seoul Mining Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., so soon as the shares are received from America.

"THE COLLBRAN-BOSTWICK  
"DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

"Approved,  
"H. E. COLLBRAN,  
"Manager.  
"per J. F. SMITH,  
"Auditor."

Judge: Had the accused any statement to make concerning the above affidavit.

Accused: He had nothing to say about it, as he knew nothing whatever about the purchase of the mining shares. As for the transfer of money to Holme, Ringer & Co., all that he knew was that it had been effected on account of the good interest thereby secured.

The Judge asked the Procurator if he had any witness to be called, but the latter replied that he had none.

The Judge next asked the counsel for the defence if they had any statement of fact or any fresh evidence to offer.

Before counsel could reply, the accused stood up and begged leave to make a statement. The Judge, in granting permission, cautioned the accused for the present to confine himself to facts and abstain from expression of views. The accused then stated that the Procurator, in opening the case, had charged him with misappropriating as much as 140,000 yen; but that facts since elicited disproved the charge; that he knew of the transfer of 30,000 yen to Holme, Ringer & Co. but knew nothing of the purchase of shares; that mention had been made of a sum of 70,000 yen, but the amount received at his newspaper office to the account of the Redemption Fund had been a little over 60,000 yen as advertised.

Counsel Yi: As for the 61,000 yen received at the newspaper office, it had been clearly shown by evidence how it had been disposed of. The Procurator had stated that the accused had misappropriated 140,000 yen, but there had been no evidence to prove it.—

Judge: The counsel, as a lawyer, ought to know that it was not permissible at this stage of proceedings for him to express opinions. Had he any new facts to offer?

Counsel Yi: No new facts.

Judge: Had Mr. Marnham any new fact to submit?

Mr. Marnham: No.

Judge: The evidence of Mr. McKenzie, the Manager of Holme, Ringer & Co., was still lacking. But the Court considered his evidence was not now necessary. So the Court would consider the examination of evidence as concluded, and call upon the Procurator to proceed with his charge.

The Procurator said he must express his satisfaction at the care and thoroughness with which the Court had conducted the examination of the evidence. The accusation had been that Yang Kitaik had fraudulently appropriated money received both at his newspaper office and at the Central Society to the account of the National Debt Redemption Fund. But as the result of the evidence produced during the trial, especially the evidence given by Mr. E. T. Bethell, it had been clearly established that, although the accused occupied a position of some importance in the management of the business of his newspaper,

he possessed no authority in regard to the Redemption Fund collected by his office, Mr. E. T. Bethell being solely responsible for the disposal of the money in question. Moreover, according to Mr. E. T. Bethell's evidence, the accused, although he was auditor to the Central Society, had not been consulted either concerning the purchase of the mining shares or the lending of money to M. Martin. All this had been made clear by Mr. Bethell's statements. There was thus no evidence to show that Yang Ki-taik had fraudulently misappropriated any money. As for the question whether the investment in shares and loans of money collected for the ostensible object of paying off the national debt of Korea was proper or right, there was no occasion for the Procurator to go into it at all now that it had become clear that the accused had no responsibility whatever for those transactions. It therefore, only remained for the Procurator to thank the Court for the painstaking manner in which the case had been tried, and request that the accused be acquitted and released.

Judge: Had the accused been able to follow the Procurator's statement? Had he any remarks to make?

Accused: Had no remark to make, as the Procurator had asked for his acquittal, but he wished leave to say that the statement originally made by the Procurator that the accused had misappropriated a sum of 140,000 yen having been published by all the papers, he felt his position would be awkward even if he were acquitted. He wished to know who it was that had originally brought such slanderous accusations against him.

Counsel: Had no remark to make: they could only subscribe themselves to the statement just made by the Procurator.

Mr. Marnham: No remarks.  
The Judge said that the decision of the Court would be announced on the 29th inst.

The Court then rose at 11 a.m.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

### TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, September 24.  
Fresh friction has arisen between Turkey and Bulgaria owing to the fact that the latter is assuming control over the Rumelian section of the Oriental railway. A Turkish note demanding withdrawal of the staff was keenly resented in Bulgaria, where mass meetings urge the government to retain the line at all costs.

### GERMANY REPLIES.

The German reply to the Franco-Spanish note of Sept. 15th is of the most moderate tone, accepting the proposals in general. Confidence is now expressed in Paris that an international understanding will be reached with reference to the repayment of the Franco-Spanish military expenses and compensation for the murders committed. Germany trusts France and Spain will consider the financial position in Morocco as one in which all Powers are interested.

### AUSTRO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been warmly welcomed by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Buda-pesth. The latter, toasting Prince Ferdinand at a banquet, dwelt on the excellence of the Austro-Bulgarian relations and wished the young country every prosperity. Its capacity for progress was one of the remarkable qualities of its people.

### MR. YAMAZA.

London, September 25.  
Mr. Yamaza, the new Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in London, interviewed by Reuter, said that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a very real and powerful factor in Japanese national life.

He thought he was right in saying that the question of British trade-marks in Japan is practically settled. He knew no point on which Japan had departed from the policy of the open door in Manchuria, and Japan's intention was to maintain equal opportunity in all parts of China.

### THE GERMAN NOTE.

The French press recognise the conciliatory tone of the German note, giving reasons for the hope that agreement will be possible on points of detail.

### BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

London, September 25.  
Bulgaria has informed the Porte that her assumption of control of the Roumelian section of the Oriental Railway is a question to be settled solely between herself and the railway company.

Later.

M. Mintchavitch, the Bulgarian Agent in London, interviewed, said he anticipated his Government would purchase the Oriental Railway from the company, or arrange with the latter for control. The question was one of Bulgaria's national safety, and she could not tolerate the line traversing a country controlled from Constantinople; but there was no idea of forcing the matter to war. There has been no official intimation of Bulgaria's intention to declare her independence, but his own opinion was that the time for this had arrived, and that it would merely regularise the situation actually existing.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

A terrific typhoon has swept the central Philippines, causing great loss of life. There are no details, owing to the interruption in the telegraph service.

### THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made a gift of \$1,250,000, yielding £12,500 annually, for the formation of a hero fund for the purpose of assisting these following peaceful vocations in the United Kingdom who have been injured in any heroic effort to save human life, and the widows and children of those who have lost their own lives in this way. The King has approved of the scheme.

### DIPLOMATIC

The King has received at Balmoral in farewell audience Colonel Goro Shiba, the Japanese Military Attaché, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight of the Victorian Order.

### THE AUSTRALIAN SCHEME.

The Admiralty, in reply to Mr. Deakin, Premier of the Commonwealth, agrees to the Commonwealth providing and maintaining a local flotilla of six destroyers, nine submarine boats and two depot ships at a cost of £1,250,000, with 1204 officers and men, who will be embodied in the Imperial Navy but controlled by the Commonwealth when in Australian waters. The Sydney dockyard as formerly will be reserved for Imperial naval purposes.

### BRITISH POLITICS.

September 26.  
The result of the Newcastle by-election is as follows:—Mr. Renwick, Conservative, 13,863 votes; Mr. Shortt, Liberal, 11,720; Mr. Hartley, Socialist, 2,981.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The first old age pension forms were issued on Thursday, when there was a steady procession of applicants at the post-offices. Fifty thousand were issued in London.

### THE PORTE ON BULGARIA'S ACTION.

The Porte, in a note to the Powers, says that Bulgaria's occupation of the Oriental Railway was a violation of Turkey's rights. Intervention is requested.

### MINISTERS CONFER.

M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has conferred at Berchtesgaden with the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Schoen.

### THE CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

There is much unloading of shares in new spinning companies in south-east Lancashire as a result of the lock-out. Some on which fifty shillings were paid sold yesterday for ten.

### POLICE CHARGE MANCHESTER UNEMPLOYED.

Later.  
The Manchester police charged with the baton 2,000 unemployed who were threatening to raid the Town Hall where a reception was being held. Several were injured, including constables.

### ATTEMPT TO RAID A WORKHOUSE.

Unemployed attempted to raid Greenwich workhouse but were prevented by the police.

### THE BALKAN SITUATION.

London, September 27.  
The Conferences between the Russian, German, Austrian and Italian Ministers are regarded as betokening considerable anxiety regarding Eastern affairs. There are persistent reports that Austria contemplates taking steps to secure the permanent incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is every indication that Bulgaria is determined to keep the disputed railway and ignore Turkish protests.

### THE HEARST BOMB-SHELL.

Hearst's accusations of the 22nd inst. have produced a regular campaign of mutual recrimination between party leaders, wherein Roosevelt is vigorously participating. Several Republican and Democratic office-bearers have already resigned, owing to connections with the Standard Oil and other trusts.

### ANOTHER GERMAN "DREAD-NOUGHT."

London, September 27.  
The *Rheinland*, the third German battleship of the *Dreadnought* type has been launched at Stettin.

### THE TURCO-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

Turkish official circles view the Bulgarian *embroglio* favourably; it is thought that the matter can be settled by compromise.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BERLIN.

London, September 28.  
A train on the elevated railway in Berlin rammed another train almost broadside on. One car was hurled to the ground beneath; eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

### LICENSING BILL DEMONSTRATION.

A monster demonstration, attended by 300,000 persons, has been held in Hyde Park as a protest against the Licensing Bill. One hundred and seventy special trains brought deputations from all parts of the country.

### FEELING IN BULGARIA.

At a meeting of several thousand in Sofia it was resolved to demand that the Bulgarian Government shall retain the railway.

### "INCIDENT" AT CASABLANCA.

An incident has arisen at Casablanca owing to the action of a French official, who, while arresting deserters from the Foreign Legion, assaulted German Consular officials who claimed the deserters as German subjects. The German Consul at Casablanca has lodged a protest with the French Consulate.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says Germany will deal with the matter with the firmness which its gravity requires, but anticipates no difficulty in the way of a settlement.

### THE TURCO-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

London, September 29.  
The German and Austrian representatives in Sofia have been instructed formally to protest against Bulgaria's occupation of

the railway, which is foreign property, and to demand the restoration of the *status quo*. Great Britain has informed Bulgaria that she considers the retention of the railway unjust. Bulgaria, however, stands firm. She explains that public opinion will not permit the return of the line, though the Government is willing to fully compensate the country.

#### THE HEARST REVELATIONS: PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

New York, September 29.  
The Hearst revelations and the subsequent developments have produced a prodigious sensation in America and have shaken public confidence in both parties.

#### BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

London, September 29.  
Mr. Bryan in a long letter to President Roosevelt protests against the improper partisan use of the Presidency. Roosevelt replies in a 6000-word manifesto contending that the Republicans have a unique record in the fighting of trusts, and accusing the Democrats of hiding corruption beneath the mask of demagoguery.

#### THE FAKUMEN QUESTION.

The *Times*, in a special article on the Fakumen railway question, says a feeling exists that claims arising out of the Japanese position along the Manchurian Railway ought to be defined within precise local limits, and ought not to be extended west of the Liao river. Japan by formally recognising this and acting thereon might avert discussion on some large general questions which it can hardly serve her interest to raise.

#### THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, has discussed the Casablanca incident with the German *Chargé d'Affaires* in the most conciliatory manner. General Damade in his official report says he possesses the original consul's order to the German secretary to secure the embarkation of six of the deserters, of whom three were non-Germans. He alleges that a consular employé struck the first blow, the secretary himself following it up.

#### MR. HALDANE AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

London, September 30.  
The papers give prominence to the suggestion of Mr. Haldane that 70,000 of the unemployed can tide out the winter by enlisting in the special reserve. Some Labourites approve this plan, others consider it like conscription.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF ITALY.

The Italian papers express great gratification at M. Iswolsky's visit to Signor Tittoni, as showing that the influence of Italy in European affairs is extending.

#### A HANDSOME BEQUEST.

The millionaire banker Samson has bequeathed a million and a half sterling to the Berlin Academy of Science.

#### BULGARIAN CONFERENCES.

Prince Ferdinand who is on a visit to Vienna summoned thither his Premier and Minister of Commerce, who after the audience returned to Sofia.

#### THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

The Austrian and Italian replies to the Franco-Spanish Note on Morocco substantially concur therewith.

#### MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

London, September 30.  
France and Spain are drafting a fresh Note to Mulai Hafid wherein the guarantees demanded are modified in accordance with the examination of the first Note by the Powers.

#### RUSSIA AND ITALY IN ACCORD.

Rome, September 30.  
A semi-official meeting between Iswolsky and Tittoni at Desio showed complete identity in the Russo-Italian views regarding the new situation in Morocco.

#### SIR ROBERT HART.

Later.  
It is stated that the report of Sir Robert Hart returning to China is unfounded.

#### THE DE BEERS MINE.

The De Beers Mine has re-opened.

#### THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

France has joined in the protest of the other Powers against Bulgaria's retention of the Oriental Railway.

#### MORE AEROPLANES.

October 1.  
The French financier Weiller has ordered 50 aeroplanes of the Wright pattern from a French factory. He anticipates important services in warfare, and he hopes to organise aerial sports.

#### DESTRUCTIVE RAINS IN INDIA.

An unprecedented deluge of rain has resulted in disastrous floods in Hyderabad, in the Deccan. It is estimated that 10,000 natives have been killed.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### GERMANY'S REPLY.

London, September 25.  
Paris. — Germany has replied to the Franco-Spanish note about Morocco in very conciliatory terms. She objects only as to details.

#### ROOSEVELT OPTIMISTIC.

London, September 26.  
President Roosevelt is most optimistic regarding the result of the Presidential election. He says he expects Mr. Taft to secure as large a majority in the Electoral College as he did himself in 1904, though not such large State majorities. On the other hand many Democrats who opposed Mr. Bryan formerly are likely to support him, as also working men who have lost employment owing to the depression.

#### THE MARKETS.

Russian and Japanese bonds are being supported. Copper is recovering.

#### SVEN HEDIN.

Lecturing at Simla on his explorations Mr. Sven Hedin pointed out that besides the Himalayas India has a second great defensive barrier in the form of a trans-Himalayan range.

#### NOT INVITED TO DINNER.

London, September 27.  
A strange situation has developed between Turkey and Bulgaria. Some time ago the Bulgarian Agent in Constantinople, M. Gueshoff, was not invited, contrary to custom, to the Foreign Minister's diplomatic dinner. No explanation was made and consequently he was withdrawn.

#### THE TURCO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

A few days ago a strike broke out on the Oriental Railway, which traverses both countries. The Bulgarian railway troops manned the lines. The Turkish Minister commanded the strikers to return to work, but the Bulgarian troops still occupied the section within the principality, in spite of an official demand by Turkey for evacuation. Turkey alleges that this is a violation of her property rights under the Berlin Treaty. It is believed that Bulgaria contemplates a declaration of independence.

#### CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, September 28.  
St. Petersburg. — The cholera is distinctly declining.

#### TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Constantinople. — There are alarmist rumours that Bulgaria intends to declare independence. The press and public are calm.

#### THE SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

London, September 29.  
The Royalist attack on Tabriz has practically failed. A few Kurds hold possession of a small section of the town.

#### THE DISCLOSURES OF MR. HEARST.

New York, September 29.  
The Hearst revelations have raised an extraordinary storm. The whole country is asking whether all have come. There is little doubt that he is keeping both political parties on painful tenterhooks.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Washington, September 29.  
In consequence of the cholera at Manila the official reception to the fleet is to be postponed until after the visit to Japan. The battleships will anchor off Cavité and spend ten days in coaling and cleaning preparatory to the visit to Japan. No shore leave will be given in order to avoid the risk of infection.

#### PRESSING THE SHAH.

St. Petersburg, September 30.  
There is trustworthy information that Russia and Great Britain have demanded a clearer reply from the Shah to their representations with reference to the parliamentary election.

#### THE TIMES ON FAR-EASTERN QUESTIONS.

London, September 30.  
The *Times*, in an article dealing with Far Eastern questions, fails to discover any sign of that fundamental revolution in administrative measures which is imperative if China wishes to join the Great Powers. The *Times* declares that better finance is unquestionably essential to the solution of international problems. Referring to the Fakumen Railway question, *The Times* regrets that Japan has adopted an attitude calculated to challenge unfavourable criticism. It would be a great mistake if Japan, now that the Manchurian trouble is over, should feel inclined to minimize the significance of that project.

#### JAPANESE STOCKS.

The prices of Japanese securities are dull.

#### THE GOVERNMENT VERSUS SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Departmental Councils are everywhere voting resolutions congratulating the Government on its firm treatment of the military and revolutionary Socialists. Several ministers have delivered striking speeches on national defence.

#### FRESH DEMANDS OF THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Berlin, September 30.  
The Navy League has issued a new working programme for the requirements of the immediate future. This includes a demand for six new armoured cruisers and a considerable development of the naval reserve.

#### BETTING ON THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

New York, September 30.  
The betting is in favour of Taft, and slightly against Hughes for the Governorship of New York.

#### NEW TAX IN GERMANY.

London, September 30.  
It is stated by a Berlin telegram that the German Government intends to combine with the death duties, the special tax to be imposed on those who were excused from military service.



**CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.**

St. Petersburg.—Cholera is declining. There were 222 new cases and 98 deaths on Tuesday.

**THE BALKAN AFFAIR.**

The Press are despondent regarding the situation in the Balkans though they understand that the government is exerting a moderating pressure against Bulgaria.

**PERSIA.**

Tabriz.—For nearly five months the city has defied the Shah. The approaching of a severe winter, and the emptiness of the treasury will cause dispersal among the force of the bandits gathered in the Shah's name, outside the town. Their latest exploit was the robbing and illusing a French officer who was travelling in the country.

**BULGARIA.**

London, October 1.

Signs of uneasiness are growing about the possibility of Bulgaria declaring her independence. It is believed that she will shortly mobilise largely for military manœuvres in East Rumelia.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

**U.S. NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**

Rear-Admiral Swinbourne has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the United States Pacific Squadron.

**LORD NORTHCOTE.**

Lord Northcote, Governor of Australia, left for Japan by the *Kumano Maru* on the 30th ultimo. His Excellency will spend three weeks in this country.

**MANCHURIAN WHEAT.**

The Director General of the Chinese Customs has informed the customs officials at Dairen that wheat produced in Manchuria may be exported for the present after paying duty.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

**FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.**

Chicago.—According to private information received from a certain quarter with reference to the rates of freight on Far Eastern goods, which rates were recently fixed by agreement between the Shipping Companies having lines on the Pacific, although the charges—as for example, 30 *sen* per 100 lbs. of antimony, 50 *sen* for bamboo poles, 1 dollar for bamboo blinds, \$2.25 for silk, 60 *sen* for tea and so on—show, when added to the railway prices, more or less increase compared with the previous schedule, it can not be called a violent increase. The representatives of the S.S. and Railway Companies who are now in Chicago are all waiting for definite instructions from their head-offices, but as they have not received them yet, it appears that there may possibly be some changes still. One of those concerned at this end seems to have found more or less ground for thought in the steps taken by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. A leading official here says that the Canadian Pacific S.S. Company, which was not a party to the above agreement in the matter of either railway or steamship charges, is bent upon preserving the old through-rate as far as possible.

**RUSSIAN FAR-EASTERN FISHERIES.**

The following law has been promulgated by the Russian Government:—"We hereby promulgate the law passed by the National Assembly authorizing outlays for the maintenance of ships engaged in preserving the fisheries in the Far East."

(The ships number 4 and the outlays total 102,700 roubles yearly.)

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

**THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.**

New York, September 23.

The Independent Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Hearst have decided to nominate a candidate for the Governorship of New York *vis-a-vis* the two great parties, Republicans and Democrats. While the success of Mr. Hearst's candidate is hopeless, an element of complication will thus be introduced into the competition. A section of the republican party opposes Mr. Hughes, the present Governor.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

San Francisco, September 22.

President Roosevelt has issued a statement confirming the existence of a secret understanding between Mr. Foraker, the Ohio Senator who had in public condemned the various trusts, and the Standard Oil Company. The President added that in consequence of the disclosure, some of the Republicans will oppose Mr. Taft, whose candidature Mr. Foraker was supporting. The disclosure of the Foraker intrigue affords a topic which provokes the severest comments. It is generally said that President Roosevelt's purpose in issuing the declaration is to prevent any difficulty arising for Mr. Taft in consequence of Mr. Foraker's conduct.

**THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.**

Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Manila, the American Fleet will probably abandon its proposed visit to that port. The Naval Department is considering the matter. It is said that the fleet will call at Manila, but communication with the land will not be allowed and the fleet will leave for Yokohama earlier than previously arranged. Consequently, the stay of the fleet at Yokohama will be prolonged.

**MR. HARA.**

New York, September 25.

Mr. K. Hara, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, will arrive in New York on Sept. 28th from Washington on his way to Europe.

**DR. FENOLLOSA.**

A telegram has been received in New York to the effect that Dr. E. F. Fenollosa, formerly a professor of the Imperial University, Tokyo, has died in London.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

President Roosevelt returned from Oyster Bay to Washington and subsequently issued a long declaration in which he stated that Mr. C. N. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, and Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, had had secret relations with the Standard Oil Company and received large bribes from the trust. Mr. Bryan replied that the charge against Mr. Haskell was groundless, and that there were several men in Oklahoma who bore that name. On September 23rd, the President convened a meeting of prominent members of his party in connexion with the telegram from Bryan. After investigation the President was convinced that Mr. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma, had been illicitly connected with the Standard Oil Company, and the same afternoon he sent a strongly worded telegram to Mr. Bryan to that effect. It is rumoured that Mr. Bryan will discontinue his political connexion with Mr. Haskell. There is much excitement over the political situation.

San Francisco, September 25.

On the evening of Sept. 25th, Senator Foraker issued a statement in connexion with the charges of Mr. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In it Mr. Foraker condemns the President and Mr. Taft severely,

and declares that the Republican Party in general is corrupt.

Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, is now on his way to Chicago where he will meet Mr. Bryan. He denies the charge brought against him by Mr. Hearst and President Roosevelt and declines to resign his post as Treasurer of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Hearst is making further attacks on Mr. Haskell, as well as on Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York.

The situation is thus becoming very complicated.

It is rumoured that President Roosevelt, apprehensive of the increasing influence of Mr. Bryan, has joined hands with Mr. Hearst to shatter the credit of the Democratic Party.

**PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

New York, September 26.

In reply to a journalist, Mr. Bryan has said that he would not reply, at present, to the recent telegraphic note from President Roosevelt.

Mr. Haskell has resigned from his post as chief Treasurer of the Democratic Party as he was apparently unable to reply to the condemnation by Mr. Hearst and President Roosevelt.

The President is endeavouring to expel from his party those who are alleged to be connected with various trusts. On Sept. 25th, he struck the name of a member off the list.

**THE "MIURA MARU."**

Vladivostok, September 27.

The sailing vessel *Miura Maru* (belonging to R. Yoneda of Shimminato, Echigo province) which was recently seized by Russians on suspicion of having fished in Russian seas, was brought on Sept. 27th from Imperatur harbour to Vladivostok. In spite of the fact that the affair is not settled, the Russian authorities have chartered the vessel to a Russian Merchant.

**NORTH SAGHALIEN.**

The Russian Land Adjustment Bureau has decided to lease land free to immigrants in North Saghalien with a view of developing the island.

**TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

Hongkong, September 27.

A destructive typhoon has been experienced in the central Philippines. Several thousand persons were killed or injured, the details of which are not yet known.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

New York, September 27.

On Sept. 27th, Mr. Bryan sent to President Roosevelt a long reply to the latter's recent letter. Mr. Bryan said: "Abusing the rights of the Presidency, you are supporting, with every effort, the Republican party, to which you belong. No person is so unfaithful to the electors as you are, leading them by partisan devices. If I am appointed to the presidency, I will not adopt any unjust measures." Mr. Bryan added that he had not previously been informed of the allegation that Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, had been guilty of dishonesty, and probably neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. Mr. Taft had known it before. When Mr. Haskell was first appointed to his office, the President and Mr. Taft did not give him any warning as to dishonesty. In further condemnation of the steps taken by the Republicans, Mr. Bryan said that when President Roosevelt stood in 1904 as a candidate, he received an enormous amount of money as a bribe from the railway king, Mr. Harriman. Consequently the President must also be included in the charge of dishonesty.

Senator Foraker, who, was recently discharged from duty on the election committee of Mr. Taft, has written to President Roosevelt defending himself and disclosing the unjust actions of others.

These disagreeable recriminations in political circles reveal the political corruption that prevails in the United States.

#### SENSATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN AMERICA.

New York, September 28.

President Roosevelt again sent a lengthy and strong note to Mr. Bryan on Sept. 27th in consequence of the latter's reply on the previous day. In the note the President disclosed without hesitation the secrets of the Democratic Party. With regard to the trusts, he said: "I am not opposing the honest trusts, and I am rather a friend to them, while I am trying to deal strictly with the trusts injurious to the public welfare." Most of the Democrats are in receipt of support from the trusts, which are acting very dishonestly. At present the political situation is remarkably sensational. As already reported, Mr. Foraker who has retired from office as one of the Republican committee, is opposing Mr. Taft. Mr. Foraker is popular among the coloured people. At his suggestion, the negroes are likely to support the Democrats. Consequently, the Republican leaders are contriving a plan to conciliate the coloured men whose votes are estimated at 500,000.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

San Francisco, September 28.

It is stated that the cholera in Russia will in all probability spread through the whole European Continent. All the Powers are doing their best to prevent such a calamity.

#### THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN.

It is rumoured that at his own request Baron Munim von Schiwarzenstein, German Ambassador in Japan, will be transferred to the United States.

#### JAPANESE DEAD IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 28.

A religious service was held at 10 am on Sept. 28th at Medweij military cemetery in honour of twenty-three Japanese prisoners who died during the war. The 50th brigade of the Russian army presented flowers and a company of the force was present. At the ceremony Colonel Ogiuo, an attaché of the Japanese Embassy, read an elegy, after which Mr. Ochiai, Secretary, Lient-Col Odagiri, Commander Tanaka and other officials of the Embassy worshipped before the altar. Colonel Stakel-witch, commanding the 199th regiment in reserve, was also present to represent the Russian Army, in company with a number of Russian officers of the same body. In spite of the inclement weather, a large crowd of people watched the proceedings. The corpses will be sent to-morrow to Hamburg where they will be cremated. The ashes will be sent to Japan where they are expected to arrive about the beginning of December.

#### CHOLERA IN MANILA.

San Francisco, September 30.

The cholera in Manila is further virulently prevalent. The sanitary authorities are carrying out every day health examination at private houses. The proposed reception to the Battleship Fleet will be abandoned.

#### BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE MERCHANDISE.

In consequence of the import of Japanese merchandise by a Chinaman named Kwong-

tang, from Singapore, indignation has been caused among the Chinese residents of Canton, Swatow etc. They have issued among their countrymen a declaration opposing the Chinese importer. He made an excuse that he had imported the goods in mistake and proposed that consequently he would pay \$1,500 to his countrymen as a penalty for his misapprehension. On this proposal the affair was settled. There is a lot of Japanese goods valued at about \$10,000 apparently consigned to Chinese merchants. No consignee has applied for their delivery.

#### POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, September 29.

Complication is further going on in American political circles. Some false letters have been published in several newspapers. Recently, the New York Times published a letter of the late Mr. Cleveland, which condemns Mr. Bryan. City-Attorney Jerome is investigating as to the validity of the letter. If he finds the letter to be a forgery, he will deal with the newspaper in accordance with the law.

President Roosevelt will shortly visit several States with a view to supporting Mr. Taft.

Mr. Bryan has greater influence than in his past two campaigns.

#### OBITUARY.

St. Petersburg, September 29.

M. Schwanoff, a member of the Imperial Russian Council, has died. Formerly he was Minister for Agricultural Affairs and then President of the Board of Auditors. He was a leader of the Right Party.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 3
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 5
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Oct. 5
Europe	M. M.	Caledonien	Tu. Oct. 6
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Oct. 10
Tacoma	B. T.	Suovic	Su. Oct. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. Oct. 12
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M. Oct. 12
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	M. Oct. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. Oct. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Oct. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
Hongkong	B. T.	Craigvar	W. Oct. 21
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Oct. 27
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Nov. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11

- 2 Left Hongkong on the 26th ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
- 5 Left Astoria on the 26th ult.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. Oct. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. Oct. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Sa. Oct. 3
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su. Oct. 4
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	M. Oct. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 5
America	P. M.	China	W. Oct. 7
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 10
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 11
Hongkong	B. T.	Suovic	M. Oct. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Th. Oct. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Tu. Oct. 13
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W. Oct. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kunano Maru	Sa. Oct. 17
Vancouver	B. & S.	Antilochus	Su. Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Oct. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
Tacoma	B. T.	Craigvar	Th. Oct. 22
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Oct. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 24
America	O. & O.	Asia	W. Oct. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11

## TINY GIRL MASS OF FEARFUL ECZEMA

Covered from Head to Foot—Cries Were Heartrending—Beat Her Head and Blood Streamed Down Her Back—In Agony When Washed—Suffering Lasted Four Months.

## TWO SETS OF CUTICURA EFFECT PERFECT CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills cured her. I used them, and I think they are worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her.

"I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad, and no one but myself can tell of the nights of misery spent with her. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week, and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February, and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140, King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Dec. 13, 1905, and Jan. 29, 1906."

The most torturing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itching, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, are instantly relieved and speedily cured by Cuticura Remedies, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. London, 27, Charterhouse Sq. E. & W. & L. & Co., Ltd., London, (date), Case, & Co., Ltd., B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. 25 Post-free, Cuticura Remedies.

#### LATEST COMMERCIAL.

##### IMPORTS.

A late telegram reports that a slight rise has taken place in American cotton. Owing to the inundations in South China, a special rise in raw cotton is reported. Stocks of the Chinese product in Japan are scarce. Cotton piece goods are still quiet excepting flannelette. An improvement is reported in woollens and woollen mixtures. There is no change in combed wool.

##### RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	30.00 to 31.75
Egyptian	44.00 to 51.50
Indian Branch	25.00 to 26.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	25.50 to 26.00

##### COTTON YARN

	PER SALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	25.00 to 26.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	35.00 to 36.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	41.00 to 43.00

##### COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in.	8.50 to 12.50
Grey Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Common to Medium	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. Good to Best	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	7.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.10 to 3.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.1 24-25 yards, 30 in.	1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 44-45 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.00 to 18.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.95 to 1.50
Flannellette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

<b>WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.</b>	
Flannels	0.50 to 0.70
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.40 to 0.60
Italian Cloth, 36 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine, 120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.20 to 0.28
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.35
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.85 to 1.50
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb.	0.70 to 0.80
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb.	0.60 to 0.71
" " " " " " " "	0.58 to 0.64
" " " " " " " "	0.46 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb.	0.40 to 0.44
" " " " " " " "	0.34 to 0.39
" " " " " " " "	0.25 to 0.30

**METALS.**

Some conflicting telegrams have been received in Yokohama from London as to the state of the various foreign iron markets. The Belgian markets seem to be very quiet. In Japan there are good prospects and prices of mild steel and iron sheets have gone up slightly.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	3.80 to 3.90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
do Sheet	5.00 to 5.25
Galvanized Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.70 to 11.00
do Flat	11.50 to 11.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.60
Tin Plates, galls, I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.10 to 2.15

**KEROSENE.**

The market is steady. A slight rise has taken place in American oil.

Chester	3.89 to 3.96
Victory	3.74 to 3.77
Borneo and Sumatra	2.90 to 3.00
Hokuyetsu	3.30 to 3.60
Nippon	3.33 to 3.78
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.50 to 3.70
Tozai	3.60 to 3.75

**SUGAR.**

During the week an improvement has taken place. Stocks of inferior Hongkong and Formosan sugar are scarce. The import of German has continued.

Brown Manila	Y 10.45 to 12.00
Brown China	8.00 to 13.50
White Java and Penang	14.50 to 17.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 19.00
" (Hongkong)	15.00 to 20.00

**INDIGO.**

Stocks are small and naturally prices have steadied. Business in artificial dyes is brisk.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	230
Java, first	320
" second	290
Madras, first	180
" second	145
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	205
Artificial "Keushlin"	200

**FLOUR.**

A moderate business has been done and is likely to continue over the forthcoming week. Prices are generally firm.

Gold Drop	4 sacks	9.90
Flag	"	9.80
Royal	"	9.80
Trophy	"	9.80
Red Seal	"	9.80
Lion	"	11.00
Portland	"	10.50
Premier	"	10.50

Japanese!		
Rising Sun	6 kwamite	2.45
Takasago	6 "	2.45
Fuji	6 "	2.45
Pine	6 "	2.40

**WHEAT.**

The market is stationary.	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 kin	4.90 — 5.00
Red	4.50 — 4.90
Blue Stein	5.40 — 5.65

**CONDENSED MILK.**

The market is brisk. Prices are generally steady and a special rise has taken place in "Eagle" brand, the stock of which is small.

Dand.	Yen.
Eagle	15.50
Nestle	11.50
Gold Shield	10.00
Person	10.00
Golden Cock	11.80
Anchor	10.00
Nestle per 50 large cans	42.00

**EXPORTS.**  
**RAW SILK.**

As anticipated, the market continued weak during the period. There has been no special business done excepting in re-reels, moderate transactions in which are going on.

The price, yen 900, for filature, No. 1 coarse, which was noted in the previous report, has fallen by yen 20. There is still no enquiry from America or Europe.

Kakedas are specially quiet. On Oct. 1st stocks were: filatures 20,026 bales; Re-reels, 4,114 bales; Kakeda 1,630 bales; and Sundry, 56 bales.

**QUOTATIONS.**

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,790 to 1,103
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,070 to 1,085
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	880 to 890
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	920 to 930
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	910 to 925
Re-reels—Extra	990 to 995
Re-reels—No. 1	955 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1½	930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 2	905 to 910
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	870 to 870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	840 to 850
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2	800 to 805
Kakedas—No. 2½	760 to 765

**QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.**

	Present delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.	Nov. delivery.
25th	yen. 906	—	yen. 901	yen. 908
26th	914	—	907	—
27th	—	—	—	—
28th	910	893	905	—
29th	902	—	—	903
30th	—	—	—	—

**WASTE SILK.**

An improvement has taken place on account of increased enquiries, but there has been no special change in prices.

On Oct. 1st stocks were: Noshi, 4,662 bales; Kibiso, 5,787 bales; and sundry 1,740 bales.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	140 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	135 to 145
Noshi—Oshin, Best	130 to 140
Noshi—Oshin, Good	125 to 135
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	110 to 130
Noshi—Shinshin, Best	90 to 100
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	60 to 70
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Best	85 to 90
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshu) Medium	40 to 70
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 105
Rereel—Fair	70 to 75
Rereel—Best	60 to 65
Rereel—Good	40 to 45
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

**HABUTAE.**

The market is stationary, the tendency being towards weakness.

	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	8.90	8.50	8.20
22½	—	8.60	8.20	8.00
27	—	8.60	8.15	8.05

**"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)**

	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½	8.85	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.50
27	8.65	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.30
36	8.50	8.40	8.15	8.00	8.20

**"GOLD" MARK.**

	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

**KAWAMATA.**

	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22½	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

**SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.**

There is no alteration.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)	yen.
20" x 1½" 6 me.	3.25—3.37
22" x 1½" 7 "	4.25—4.52
24" x 1½" 7½ "	5.10—5.40
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)	
20" x 1½" 9 "	4.30—4.50
22" x 1½" 10 "	5.30—5.60
24" x 1½" 12 "	7.20—7.40
Figured Habutae (scallop ed):—	
10" x 1 corner embroidered	0.95—1.00
12" x 4 "	1.15—1.20

**COPPER.**

The market is unsettled owing to the recent special fluctuations in London.

According to a London telegram under date of Sept. 30th, the quotation was £60.12.6.

Refined per 100 kin.	Yen 45—49
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 52—50
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 53—57

The following shows the differences in quotations during 1907 and 1908.

	Average price in 1907.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	106.17.0	64.05 0	62.00
February	107.10.9	62.00 0	57.50
March	106.13.0	61.15 0	57.50
April	98.13.7	60.07.6	57.50
May	102.08.2	59.10.0	57.89
June	97.04.3	59.00.0	57.26
July	95.05.9	60.05 0	57.00
August	79.17.5	60.02.6	59.55

It is generally said in Japanese business circles that the slump experienced this year was a reaction from the high prices of last year.

**TEA.**

The season is closed.

	Y.	—	—
Choice	—	—	—
Choice	—	—	—
Finest	—	—	—
Fine	—	—	—
Good Medium	—	—	—
Medium	—	—	—
Good Common	—	—	—
Common	—	—	—

**RICE.**

Owing to the inclement weather the market remains unsettled. A slight fall has taken place during the week.

Foreign rice is weak, the quotation being as follows: Extra Rangoon, yen 5.60; medium, yen 5.50; common, yen 5.10; Taipei, yen 4.9; Taichu yen 4.60; and Tainan, yen 4.50.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	283.869
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	214.368
Delivery.	Closing Price.
October	—
November	—

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.)

Superior	Yen 16.70
Medium	15.60
Common	15.80
Average	15.70

(Osaka.) (Kobe.)

October	15.34	October	15.30
November	15.11	November	15.13

**FERTILIZ RS.**

A moderate business is going on.

Bean Cake, Newchwang, per piece	1.26
" Hankow, per 100 kin	2.45
Phosphate, per ton	95.00
Sulphuric, Ammonia, Violet, per ton	135.00
" " White, "	132.00
" " Green, "	132.00
Saltpetre, Chilean	125.00
Powdered bones, Indian	60.00
" American	90.00 to 120.00

**COTTON YARN.**

Business is fairly active.	Yen.
Delivery.	Yen.
October	110.10
November	110.10

**EXCHANGE.**

Yokohama Oct. 2  
London silver comes ¼ lower for ready but no change for futures, closing as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.Y.	8/0½
— Bills on demand	8/0½
— 4 months' sight	8/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	8/0½
— 6 months' sight	8/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	85
— Private 4 months' sight	86
Hongkong—Bank sight	87½
— Private 10 days' sight	85½
Shanghai—Bank sight	86½
— Private 10 days' sight	87½
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154½
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207
— Private 4 months' sight	211½
Bar Silver (London)	231½

\* Nominal.



## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, Oct. 2nd, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>	Yen.	Yen.	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June—December	100.40	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March—September	96.30	E.D.
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March—September	95.30	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June—December	87.90	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=B) .....	100	100	5	June—December	96.20	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 12=E) .....	100	100	5	June—December	95.00	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H) .....	100	100	5	June—December	86.80	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	85.40	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	85.00	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI) .....	100	100	5	March—September	83.10	E.D.
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark I) .....	100	100	5	June—December	81.20	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h) .....	100	100	5	June—December	93.70	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	93.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	91.50	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February—August	570.00	E.D.
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	8	June—December	62.90	
(Second class) .....	50	37.50	8	June—December	47.30	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February—August	216.50	E.D.
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February—August	149.00	E.D.
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11½	June—December	93.30	
3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11½	June—December	63.80	
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	11	March—September	82.50	
Kansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	5.9	March—September	49.60	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9.7	March—September	76.40	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June—December	92.80	
(New Issue) .....	50	12.50	14	June—December	26.50	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May—November	63.50	
New .....	50	25	7	May—November	32.50	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	74.00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May—November	41.60	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April—October	103.50	
(New Issue) .....	50	12.50	12	April—October	40.50	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	72.20	
New .....	50	25	10	May—November	38.20	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May—November	71.50	
New .....	50	30	14	May—November	43.50	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June—December	123.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	13	June—December	8.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co. ....	50	12½	no.	March—September	8.80	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	13	June—December	84.50	
New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12.50	13	June—December	30.80	
Osaka Gas Co. ....	50	50	8	June—December	83.00	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April—October	83.60	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (F.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	5	February—August	27.00	E.D.
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June—December	17.60	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	33	12	May—November	52.00	
Uruga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June—December	9.80	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12½	May—November	48.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June—December	86.50	
New .....	50	12½	16	June—December	25.50	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	8	June—December	33.00	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	18	June—December	85.00	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June—December	57.50	
New .....	50	25	12	June—December	28.00	
Nisshin Spinning Co. ....	50	12.50	no.	May—November	8.00	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May—November	131.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May—November	91.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May—November	120.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	9½	June—December	62.50	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June—December	79.80	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June—December	58.50	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June—December	52.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	15	June—December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	no.	June	12.70	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ...	50	12	16	May	17.40	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March—September	127.00	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June—December	100.00	
Nanboku Oil Co. ....	50	50	8.8	June—December	47.00	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April—October	76.00	
New .....	50	12½	15	April—October	24.20	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June	68.50	
New .....	50	25	10	June	36.00	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	15	20	June	28.00	

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

<i>Hatsukaze</i> , H.I.J.M. yacht, 24th Sept.,—Yokosuka. —Naval Dept.	
<i>Koyo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,042, S. Takeda, 24th Sept.,—Kamchatka, Salt Salmon.—Nippon Shosen Kaisha.	
<i>Banri Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,368, S. Fujino, 24th Sept.,—Java, Sugar.—S. Morino.	
<i>Taikosan Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,994, J. Fukui, 24th Sept.,—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
<i>Asia</i> , British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 24th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.N. Co.	
<i>Prinz Waldemar</i> , German steamer, 1,737, Von Seiden, 25th Sept.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.	
<i>Hakui Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 25th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Laertes</i> , British steamer, 2,904, A. D. Baker, 26th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
<i>Glenloch</i> , British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 27th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.	
<i>Hiogo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 882, Asakawa, 27th Sept.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Bendoran</i> , British steamer, 2,587, C. K. McIntosh, 28th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.	
<i>Indran</i> , British steamer, 3,226, M. Macfarlane, 28th Sept.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.	
<i>Landrat Scheiff</i> , German steamer, 1,000, H. Grands, 28th Sept.,—Sajina Cruz, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
<i>Silesia</i> , German steamer, 3,138, V. Hoff, 29th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports and Moji, General.—C. Illies & Co.	
<i>Kagi Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,155, S. Osumi, 28th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
<i>Huachi Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 4,163, F. E. Cope, 29th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Shimosa</i> , British steamer, 2,690, H. S. Best, 29th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	
<i>Austria</i> , Austrian steamer, 4,879, G. Raichich, 29th Sept.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.	
<i>Glenloch</i> , British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 29th Sept.,—London, Antwerp and Hull via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.	
<i>Chikugo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiordahl, 29th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Pera</i> , British steamer, 4,916, W. W. Cooke, 29th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.	
<i>Chinglu</i> , British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 30th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
<i>Bombay Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,398, Wm. Wade, 30th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Tranquebar</i> , Danish steamer, 2,227, C. van Deurs, 1st Oct.,—Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.	
<i>Siberia</i> , American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 1st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.	
<i>Empress of India</i> , British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 1st Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.	
<i>Kaga Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 1st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Tango Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 4,627, W. Thompson, 1st Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Ariake Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,183, T. Ota, 1st Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
<i>Sosho Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,805, K. Asari, 1st Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
<b>DEPARTURES.</b>	
<i>Hatsukaze</i> , H.I.J.M. yacht, 25th Sept.,—Yokosuka, —Navy Dept.	
<i>Blomfontein</i> , British steamer, 2,958, P. J. Greggans, 26th Sept.,—Mooran, General.—Sale & Frazar, Ltd.	
<i>Asia</i> , British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 26th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.	
<i>Caravellas</i> , French steamer, 1,971, Le Clerc, 26th Sept.,—Callao, Peru, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.	
<i>Tsinan</i> , British steamer, 2,459, J. B. Harris, 26th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.	
<i>Luetaow</i> , Japanese steamer, 5,134, C. Dewars, 26th	

Sept.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 25th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Onshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 745, J. Kanao, 27th Sept.—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, von Senden, 27th Sept.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 27th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Taikosan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,994, J. Eukui, 28th Sept.—Kobe, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Riojun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibballs, 28th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Soyeda, 29th Sept.—Dairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Junba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,837, Wm. Bainbridge, 30th Sept.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shimosa*, British steamer, 2,690, H. S. Best, 30th Sept.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Luertes*, British steamer, 2,904, A. D. Baker, 1st Oct.—Soerabaya, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Hakui Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Sekine, 1st Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 1st Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Landrat Schiff*, German steamer, 1,000, H. Grands, 30th Sept.—Hongkong, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Koyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,042, S. Takeda, 1st Oct.—Katsura, General.—Nippon Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kagi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,155, S. Osumi, 1st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Monmouthshire*, British steamer, 3,295, G. E. Warner, 1st Oct.—London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. C. Ehrenfels, Mrs. J. S. Evans, Mr. H. H. Kemp, Commander Francis B. Loomis, U. S. A., Mr. C. de Minville, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. O'Laughlin, Mrs. O'Laughlin, Rev. Hilton Pedley, Mrs. Hilton Pedley, Miss Florence Pedley, Miss Eleanor Pedley, Miss Catherine Pedley, Mr. Jos. Theband, Mr. Adolf Lange, Mrs. Adolf Lange and Mr. R. de B. Layard. For Kobe:—Miss May B. Daniels. For Nagasaki:—Mr. B. G. Holt, Mr. H. W. Meyer, Mrs. H. J. Such and Miss M. F. Such. For Manila:—Mrs. D. L. Black and infant, Miss Marie Black, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. N. M. Chivers, Mr. H. J. Detrick, Mr. L. J. Fattay, Mr. C. A. Glum, Mrs. C. A. Glum and infant, Miss Katherine Glum, Miss Margueret Glum, Mr. Liborio Gomez, Miss Carrie Jensen, Mr. T. E. Louzenheiser, Mr. Lauritz Lauritzen, Mr. Mace, Mr. Mariano Mondonado, Mrs. Mrs. W. N. Powell, Mr. Jos. W. Sale, Mr. L. R. Seet, Mrs. L. R. Sweet and Mr. H. B. Sullivan in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar* from Sydney via ports:—Miss E. Makelam and Mr. Michele Gingui in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Tangye, Mr. C. McDougald, Miss Johnson, Mr. C. Saito, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pattison, Miss Pattison, Mr. H. S. Hull, Mr. P. Winsor, Sir Ralph and Lady Benson, Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming Jones, Mr. C. Loomen, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gibson, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. M. A. Oldia, Mr. J. Konishi, Mr. and Mrs. L. Suzor, Lieut. J. L. Hienron, Mr. J. Wilson Brown, Mr. H. Haller, Mr. M. Lindskov, Mrs. E. M. Gibson and Kuhlman in cabin; Miss E. M. Buxton, Mr. D. G. Pelley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Permezzell, Mr. A. Schroeder, Mrs. G. Hartcraft, Dr. Conslard, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, Masters W. E. and A. Brockman, Mr. G. Sauter, Mr. H. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ching, Mr. H. Ross, Miss A. Arthur, Miss Sara L. Smith, Miss Chavasse, Miss M. J. Burdett, Mr. C. Y. Goodwell, Mr. A. J. E. Allen, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, child and nurse, Lieut. H. M. Trappin, Miss A. L. Rice, Miss M. Barril, Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Banil, and infant, Capt. Shinkwin, Rev. L. Beebe, Miss Mary L. Fox, Dr. F. C. Cort, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Briggs, Miss Helen Briggs, Miss M. Briggs, Master C. M. Briggs, Miss Bertha Brown, Mr. A. Gein, Mr. M. McCluskey, Mr. A. G. Roberts and Mr. C. D. Drew in transit; 44 in European steerage; 504 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. B. Pratt, Mr. J. O. Keene, Mr. A. I. F. Jordan, Mr. R. A. Ackland, Mr. Y. Tomono, Mrs. A. L. Weaver, Mr. C. P. McAvoy, Mr. R. M.

Varnum, Mrs. R. M. Varnum and Mr. G. W. Connor. For San Francisco:—Mr. N. Anderson, Mrs. E. A. Corrigan, Mrs. R. E. Chambers and infant, Master R. E. Chambers, Miss M. Chambers, Mr. W. J. Callahan, Mrs. W. J. Callahan, Miss M. E. Callahan, Master J. A. Callahan, Master W. E. Callahan, Mr. S. H. Freeman, Mrs. S. H. Freeman and child, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Mr. B. Fessenden, Mr. L. F. Haber, Mrs. L. F. Haber, Mr. C. H. Loeje, Mr. H. H. Oakee, Mrs. J. S. Patterson, Mr. J. Patterson, Miss Mary Patterson, Master F. Patterson, Miss Ella Maher, Mr. H. Minurn, Mr. F. H. Hundal, Mr. T. Robertson, Mrs. T. Robertson, Major G. Tipping, Mrs. S. W. Eddy, Miss E. L. Traintam, Dr. F. P. Whitehill, Mr. E. Wachter, Mr. Quan Loy, Mr. Chun Cho Hoo, Mrs. Chun Cho Hoo, Master Chun Chuck Lum, Master Chun Chuck Lee, Mrs. Chin Shee, Mrs. Lew Moy, Mrs. Lew Gan, Master Lew Gan, Master Lew Quong, Miss Sang Yee, Mr. Hoo Hum, Mr. Young Hing Wah, Mr. Wei E. Fah, Mr. Ciong Hui Han and servant, Mr. Woo Shin, Mr. Ching Do, Mr. Shen Woo Tsum, Mr. Hsu Ming Tsai, Mr. Chiang Mon Ling, Mr. Chang Tsoo Zang, Mr. Nein Ngauk-ling, Mr. Choe Kwong Yi, Mr. Chang Zui Yang, Mr. Keh Sih Sung and Mr. Heng Tsing Hu in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Asia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. L. McLaughlin and family, Lieut. S. A. Wallen, Mr. J. M. Davis and native servant, Mrs. J. M. Davis, infant and native servant, Mrs. K. Ikura and child, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Wagner, Mr. A. Lange, Mrs. A. Lange and Chas. S. Coy in cabin.

Per German steamer *Luetzow* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Harry Cochiell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roesler, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Jean Bronnen, Mr. Georges Rossignol, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. Otto ne Fried, Mr. H. Geddes, Mr. Jas. T. Montgomerie, Mr. H. E. Phya Narsa Hajkitch, Mrs. H. G. J. MacRay daughter and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Longuet, H. N. Prince and Princess Chira of Siam and Suite, Mr. H. C. Ehrenfels, Mr. J. de Bosschere, Mrs. Adamson and infant and 2 nuns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason, Miss Wight, Mr. Edw. Pastor, Mr. Karl F. W. Roth, Mr. M. Kubota, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Grace L. Cook, Miss Jean McKean, Mrs. Y. P. Barclay, Miss McKelvie, Miss Hanna Hedstrom, Mr. E. B. Ward and family, Mrs. T. A. Roberts, Miss Kaufman, Mr. Thomas Panther, Mr. G. Y. Roud, Mr. Liu Kau An, Mr. Liu Yio Joo, Mrs. Chan and 4 children, Mrs. Lo and

child, Mrs. Pow and child, Miss Lo, Mr. Leong Man Hing and Mr. Thong in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. P. Behner, Mr. H. B. Cheetham, wife and 3 children, Mr. Rassadin, Mr. O. Heesch, Miss B. L. Mackenzie and Mr. M. Hopkins in cabin; 5 Chinese in steerage.

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# The Japan Weekly Mail

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADIVRONS QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 10TH, 1908.

## MARRIAGE.

**COPE—WALES.** On the 3rd October, at the British Consulate General, by John Carey Hall, Esq., I.S.O., H.B.M. Consul General, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Incumbent, Capt. FRANCIS EDGAR COPE, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to FLORENCE EDITH WALES, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hodges, of Yokohama.

## DEATH.

Mr. H. P. SMART of Savannah, Ga. father of Mrs. A. Fushir in Tokyo. Died on the 24th of September on board steamer *Mangolia*.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**VISCOUNT ENOMOTO**, who was recently reported to be recovering from illness, is now in a serious condition.

**MR. H. IJUN**, new Minister for China, left Yokohama on Oct. 5th by the *Tango Maru* for his position.

**ACCORDING** to an official telegram, Baron Chinda, new Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Berlin on Oct. 5th.

The dead body of a Chinaman, about 20 years of age, has been washed ashore at Futoumi in Awa peninsula.

The Imperial Volunteer Ship Society's first steamer *Sakura Maru*, built at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, will arrive at Yoko-

hama on Nov. 9th. She will be exhibited to the public.

The annual graduation ceremony of the Naval College, Etajima, will take place on Nov. 21st. Prince Higashi Fushimi will be present.

The Naval Department has appointed a reception squadron consisting of 19 battleships, cruisers and gun-boats, to welcome the American Fleet.

A **LANDSLIDE** occurred at the Iwaki Coal Mine on Sept. 30th with the result that a house was destroyed and six of the occupants were crushed to death.

We have again to acknowledge receipt from the Editor of the *Weekly Scotsman* of a generous and handsome bunch of heather in capital condition.

The **EMPEROR AND EMPRESS** have distributed *yen* 800 among the poor people in Tokyo who are in distress in consequence of the recent inundations.

A **TELEGRAM** from Khabarovsk says that the Russian police have searched the house of a Japanese merchant and seized all the business books and letters.

The American Ambassador in Tokyo and Mrs. Thos. O'Brien, who have been home on leave, returned to Tokyo on Oct. 7th. They had travelled *via* Siberia.

The foreign trade of Yokohama during ten days ended Sept. 30th was as follows: Exports, *yen* 5,456,688; and imports *yen* 3,314,114; excess of exports *yen* 2,142,574.

On Oct. 1st heavy snow fell on Fuji as far down as the *niyome* or second station. Such a fall at the beginning of October has not been experienced for many years past.

On the morning of Oct. 5th fire broke out in the Kotobuki-za theatre, Honjo, Tokyo, destroying the building and various property. Damage estimated at *yen* 60,000 was done.

On the morning of Oct. 2nd, fire broke out in the residence of Count Sawa, at Koishikawa in Tokyo, destroying the building. The cause is said to have been sparks in the kitchen.

**BARON SAKATANI**, former Minister for Finance, arrived at Yingkow on Oct. 1st on his way home from Europe. After visiting several places along the Liao, he left the next day for Dairen.

The recent San Francisco report that Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, will be transferred to the United States at his own request, is, says the *Asahi*, absolutely baseless.

A **PICKPOCKET** attempted on Oct. 1st to operate on Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys while travelling by car from Surugadai-shita to Kudan-shita. He was detected and given in charge of the nearest available policeman.

A **CHINESE** employee of the Anglo-Japanese Bank is alleged to have absconded with about *yen* 2,500. He is said to have been heavily in debt to some Japanese and Chinese as the result of losses through speculation.

At the Maizuru naval station, says the *Kokumin*, the work is in progress of constructing a large dock capable of receiving a warship of 20,000 tons. About 1,000 coolies are now engaged in the work which is expected to be completed in 1910.

**MAJOR H. GONTO**, a professor in the Military University, has died. At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war he commanded the 24th regiment, and sustained an injury at Horvutien. Later he joined the Port Arthur investing army. After the surrender of the fortress, he was ap-

pointed on the staff of the Yalu Army. On the restoration of peace, he was appointed to the Embassy in Berlin as an attaché.

**FIRE** broke out in the electric apparatus and wire factory in Kobiku-cho, Tokyo, early on the morning of Oct. 6th. Ten buildings were burned down. A young man who had climbed an electric light pole to look on fell and was killed on the spot.

ALL doubt as to the attitude of the authorities towards the "Pari Mutuel" has been settled. The officials of the Nippon Race Club received on Wednesday a communication from the Basei Kyoku dated the 6th intimating the closing of the *Pari Mutuel*.

The sale of the October number of the magazine *Shinsei* has been prohibited on the ground that a novel appearing in it was injurious to social order. On Oct. 7th the police confiscated the copies remaining at the Ryuban-do printing office, where the periodical is published.

It is reported by a telegram via Nagasaki that the boycotting of Japanese merchandise in Canton has almost subsided and in Hongkong has come practically to an end, though some agitation is going on. In consequence of the recent inundations some 2,000 persons are homeless and starving. An enormous amount of money is needed for relief.

It is stated in a Tokyo despatch that on the guarantee of the Dai-ichi and Yokohama Specie Banks the London and Westminster Bank has signed a contract to undertake an issue of debentures of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to the amount of *yen* 2,000,000. The term of the debentures is two years, but they can be renewed at four months' notice.

In consequence of the raising of freights by various American railway companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to lower its freight rates in order to lessen the heavy burden of freight on shippers who send goods to inland points in the United States by railway. The change will go into effect on Oct. 13th. The new rate is 16 per cent. lower on an average than the old tariff.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Russian patrol vessel *Lieutenant Zaitzev*, while proceeding to Nicolaievsk, discovered a Japanese fishing vessel on the northern coast of Great Fantail island. As the Japanese crew took refuge in a forest, the Russians burnt the ship. It is feared that if this news, which has been made public at Khabarovsk, is true, the Japanese will be frozen or starved to death.

The wedding of Captain Nodzu, eldest son of Field-Marshal Marquis Nozu, with Miss Hiro, daughter of Mr. N. Suyehiro, a prominent business man of Tokyo, took place on Oct. 6th. Some months ago when the *Jiji Shimpō* held a competition of beauties throughout the Empire on the challenge of an American newspaper, the bride received the first prize, a gold finger-ring with a big diamond,—from the Tokyo journal. Since then, she has been known as *Nippon ichi no bijin*, or premier beauty of Japan.

The vessels taking part in the Naval review at Kobe will comprise thirteen battleships and cruisers, fifty-two destroyers, twenty-eight torpedo-boats and several submarines. It is expected that some foreign warships will also be present and the total number of vessels to be in attendance is put at considerably over one hundred, being about twice the number which were present at the review in 1903. The review area will be 2½ miles by 5½. The Eastern boundary of the area will be off Nishinomiya and the Western off Ohama.



## CHINA.

Friday, October 2.

Tokyo journals say that the conferences between China and France with reference to the Annam trouble have been satisfactorily settled. It will be remembered that France preferred a series of demands in connexion with this affair, and that she was thought to be treating China somewhat too severely. Now, however, an agreement has been happily reached. China consents to pay an indemnity of 100,000 *taels* for the loss of life by French troops, and she agrees to punish the persons chiefly responsible, and already she has sent in the names of these persons to the French Authorities. As to the compensation for injuries and delay suffered by the French Yunnan Railway, that question is deferred for further investigation. France has withdrawn her demand for the degradation of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and has agreed to postpone for further consideration the problem of extending the Railway beyond Taiyuan. With regard to the problem of mines in Yunnan, the accounts are conflicting, but we gather that France's already acquired rights at seven places in the province are to be confirmed and steps taken to give practical effect to them. The *Kokumin*'s telegrams indicate that France's demand with regard to the extension of the Railway is intended merely to establish a prescriptive title so as to prevent the concession being made to any other Power.

In our issue of the 30th ultimo we mentioned that Germany, in 1905 or 1906, suggested that the time had come for withdrawing the foreign troops from the province of Pechili, but that it was not publicly known what attitude the various Powers had assumed towards the proposal. We have now been informed that this statement requires modification. When, in 1905, Germany suggested that the time had come for withdrawing all the troops, except the Legation Guards, her proposal was unanimously agreed to by the Powers concerned, with the understanding that the withdrawal should take place by installments. Consequently it was decided that, in the spring of 1906, all the posts held by the foreign forces, except Peking and Tientsin, should be evacuated, and that decision seems to have been carried out in March or April of the same year. If now, as the *Asahi Shimbun* states, the Japanese Government have resolved to withdraw the rest of their troops, the Legation Guards excepted, they have probably reached the conclusion that the political situation in North China no longer necessitates the keeping of foreign troops there, and that consequently, the time has come for giving effect to the original German proposal of October, 1905.

The following incident recently occurred at Canton, and is described by the Hong-kong *Daily Press*:

The Canton authorities were advised late on the 15th instant that half a dozen men alleged to be pirates had left Hongkong by the steamer *Paul Beau*. The same evening the Colonel of the Shameen Guard sent a messenger to the French Consulate with his card to inform the Consul that he intended to arrest six men on the *Paul Beau* the following morning.

The messenger was told that the arrests could not be made by the Chinese authorities on board, but that they could arrest them when they had left the ship. Instructions were sent by the Company's agent to the Captain of the vessel not to allow the arrests to be effected on board.

On the 15th instant when the *Paul Beau* steamed into the Harbour the Colonel of the Shameen Guard boarded her with a dozen soldiers in plain clothes and proceeded forthwith to arrest the men, having them put in irons. Meanwhile the Captain having received his orders went down to see that the arrest

was not effected on board by Chinese officials. To his surprise he saw that the men were all tied up and bundled together in a sampan. He protested against the action of Colonel Lui and sent word to the Consulate. The Vice-Consul was soon on the spot and he caused the men to be released and put back on board. The soldiers were next ordered to leave the vessel, which they did after much hesitation, and not until they were told that they would be forcibly ejected if they did not elect to go of their own will. Meanwhile the alleged pirates made the most of their opportunity and while Lui and his posse of soldiers were deliberating as to what they would do next, the alleged pirates made a dash for liberty and must have succeeded as they are still wanted.

It is a pity that such blunders on the part of the Chinese Authorities should inure to the advantage of malefactors, for to ignorant folks it will inevitably appear that the French, by adhering to sentimental rules, were instrumental in defeating the ends of justice. As a matter of fact the French Consul was strictly within his rights, and the main responsibility rests on the Chinese who violated a common principle of international law. But it is easy to see how, by a little exercise of friendly co-operation, the escape of the pirates could have been prevented.

A Chinese gentleman from Canton, who has arrived at Nagasaki by the *Empress of China*, is quoted as saying that the boycott is practically over in Canton. In Hongkong, however, it is still kept up, but as *sub rosa* purchases of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants are going on successfully, it is not probable that the boycott will continue to be effective much longer in that colony.

The same informant says that there is still great suffering in the sequel of the recent inundations of Canton and that the sum of one million *taels* at least would be required to alleviate it.

The Dalai Lama seems to be spending his time very quietly in Peking. There has been no undue haste in receiving him at the Palace. He is not to have an audience until the 6th inst., and on the whole it would seem that the Chinese Government is devoting some attention to putting him back into his place as a subject. He can not even receive foreign visitors of his own choice: they have to approach him through the Waiwupu. It becomes a puzzle to divine what inducements can have been held out to the Buddhist Pontiff to induce him to go to Peking at all.

Saturday, October 3.

News from Tientsin is to the effect that the Haikwan Taotai, in answer to a memorial addressed to him by the local merchants, has replied by suggesting that 10 years' credit be granted to the Chinese tradesmen for paying up the amount of the goods already received by them from foreign merchants, the interest on this sum being carried forward to the end of the 10 years, and that, with regard to goods imported to Chinese order but not yet delivered, the loss should be divided equally between the Chinese and the foreign merchants. The United Chambers of Commerce were to hold a meeting on the 2nd inst. to consider this proposal. It certainly does not err on the side of stringency, so far as the Chinese are concerned.

It is stated that the Chinese Government is about to appoint a special Plenipotentiary to confer with the Dalai Lama on Tibetan affairs. The situation seems likely to resolve itself into this, that the Buddhist Pontiff has been summoned to Peking to receive orders.

The *Shanghai Mercury* publishes another *résumé* of the article in *The Times* which was already reported in *précis* a few days ago.

So far we can gather, the line taken by *The Times* is that, although Japan may be right textually in her interpretation of her agreements with China, and although there can be no denying the validity of her claims in view of her great expenditure of blood and treasure in Manchuria, her wiser policy would be to consult the spirit of her international relations rather than to abide by the exact letter of treaties and protocols.

This Fakumen Railway has certainly reached a curious stage. The probability is that China herself does not care a string of cash whether the Railway is built or not built. But she is decidedly interested in the commotion that has been raised by the cleverly manipulated Syndicate which, while working altogether for its own practical ends, has made an astute appeal to sentiment. It may possibly be that some very sapient Chinese statesman devised this matter in the hope that it would constitute the little rift within the lute of Anglo-Japanese friendship, and that he is now rubbing his hands in delighted observation of the progress of his plan.

Sunday, October 4.

The Dalai Lama is alleged to be an expensive guest to China. It is said that the Peking Government makes him an allowance of 13,000 *taels per diem* during his stay in the capital. He is at present engaged, together with the principal men of his retinue, in studying the etiquette to be observed on the occasion of his audience, which is now said to have been fixed for the 5th inst. Immediately after the audience the Pontiff is to present his gifts to the Throne, gifts which may be otherwise described as tribute. There will then be a Court entertainment which is spoken of as theatrical.

The munificent allowance made to the Dalai Lama will not surprise any reader of China's history. She has always been remarkable for her open-handed liberality to tribute-bearing missions; in fact, the tributary profited much more than the suzerain.

Mr. Tang Shaoi left Shanghai for Japan by the steamer *Manchuria* on the 3rd inst. It was raining heavily at the time of his departure, but this did not prevent him from receiving a great send-off at the hands not only of Chinese, but also of foreign officials and other leading men of Shanghai.

There are very disheartening accounts of the inundation at Tsitsihar. The whole country is said to have been converted into a sea; innumerable residences large and small have been more or less injured, and many lives are believed to have been lost. Harbin is busily sending to the scene of the disaster materials for repairing the railway and for building embankments, so it may be inferred that Harbin expects to escape scot free. We do not, however, read that the railway service has been interrupted, though it is not easy to see how that can have been avoided.

The troops left by the Powers in North China after the *Boxer émeute* are now distributed at eight places and their respective numbers are said to be as follow:—British 1,950; American 123; Russian 114; Germany 750; French 1,400; Italy 230; Austria 228 and Japan 1,000. Japan now proposes to withdraw one half of her infantry and all her cavalry. The *Mainichi Dempo*, from which we take these details, says that the monetary saving effected in Japan's case will amount to 1,300,000 *yen* annually.

When some of the local English journals in this settlement were indirectly applauding the Chinese boycott of Japanese merchan-

dise—applause which these journals doubtless intended to be a display of friendliness to Japan—we suggested that to encourage China in such courses might be dangerous from a selfish point of view, since English, German or French goods might be the next objects of a taboo. Apparently the forecast was not ill-founded. The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes under date of Sept. 18th:—

Owing to the refusal of the Germans to cancel their agreement concerning the working of mineral deposits at Chichou and other districts in Shantung, the people of that province are threatening to boycott the Germans. As the agreement, which is still in force, was concluded with the permission of the Peking Government, the Governor of Shantung, Yuan Shihshün, who of course does not support the claims of his people, has telegraphed to the Waiwupu, deprecating the action as unreasonable. H.E. Yuan threatens to arrest the promoters of the dispute. In spite of this, the representatives of the people in Peking have again petitioned the Waiwupu demanding the cancellation of the existing agreement, saying that otherwise they will carry out the boycott against the Germans in Shantung Province until they give way to the demand. The plans of the people are:—

- 1.—Not to buy or sell German goods.
  - 2.—Not to do any work for the Germans.
  - 3.—Not to send their children and relatives to any schools or colleges where German teachers exist.
  - 4.—Not to travel by the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway.
- As Governor Yuan and the Peking Government are doing their best to quell the discontent, it is hoped that the existing friendly relations between China and Germany will not be disturbed by the action of these irresponsible people, who are more prompted by personal motives than any desire of acting for the public welfare.

Monday, October 4.

The Viceroy of the Two Kiang is said to have reported to the Throne that the people under his jurisdiction raise no objection to the proposed increase of the salt tax.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the last drawing of lots to determine which of the opium dens shall be closed during next year, resulted in the selection of 363 houses as the next sufferers by this veto.

The audience of the Dalai Lama, which was to have taken place on the 6th inst., has been postponed indefinitely by an Imperial decree. No reason for this postponement is telegraphed, and we are left to imagine that the Peking Court does not wish to disturb the record for delay and loitering which the Dalai Lama has hitherto achieved.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, referring to the recrudescence of the journalistic campaign about the Fakumen Railway, declares that the British Government has fully recognised that the proposed line would fall under the definition of "parallel," as described in the protocol, and that Japan is quite within her rights in vetoing it. The only question is whether wise diplomacy counsels strict enforcement of this right. That is a matter which the Japanese Government reserves for consideration at the proper time. Meanwhile the writings of the English press seem to be based on imperfect knowledge of the problem.

Tuesday, October 6.

Under date of the 5th inst. telegrams from Peking say that the Japanese Chargé d'affaires, Mr. Abe, in obedience to instructions from his Government, repaired to the Waiwupu and announced that, as the present condition of China did not seem to justify the retention of a large body of foreign troops within her dominions, Japan had decided to withdraw the greater part of the force now stationed in various parts of Pechili. Mr. Na Tung is said to have received this information with much pleasure. It is believed that one of the objects of Mr. Tang Shaoi's visit to the West was to procure the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and that he was instructed to

broach this subject to the American Government in the first place. Japan, however, has taken the lead, though it is possible that America may consent to become the mouthpiece for a proposal of complete withdrawal.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has officially announced its approval of Peking's plan for stopping the import of morphine into China from this country.

It is stated that the postponement *sine die* of the Dalai Lama's audience in Peking is due to the Prelate's superstition. The change of air and the change of diet entailed by sojourn in Peking have already affected his health, and several members of his suite also are prostrated. These facts have recalled to the Dalai Lama's recollection that one of his predecessors died in Peking on a visit to that city in the Chienlung era. In these circumstances it is impossible to tell how long the postponement of the audience will last.

Wednesday, October 7.

The Chinese Government has at last taken a step which may be said to prelude the adoption of gold monometallism. An Imperial decree has been promulgated declaring that, as the system of determining value by weight has been pursued in China for many centuries, there shall be no change in that principle, but inasmuch as uniformity throughout the whole Empire is absolutely essential to the prosperous conduct of business, the *tael* must henceforward take the form of a silver coin, its fineness 98, and there shall be a subsidiary silver 50-*sen* coin of 88 fineness, as well as 20 *sen* and 5 *sen* pieces, concerning the fineness of which nothing is stated. The decree peremptorily forbids the use of different coins in different provinces, and if its provisions are faithfully observed it ought to be the means of substituting uniformity for the chaotic condition hitherto prevailing in China's currency.

Mr. Tang arrived at Nagasaki on the 5th inst. by the *S.S. Manchuria*, but as there had been a case of cholera on board he did not land until the following day. Interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*, he is said to have stated that the main object of his journey westward is to convey China's thanks to the United States Government for the latter's generous action in returning a portion of the Boxer indemnity. But he is charged with the collateral mission of investigating the financial systems in the various countries of the world. During his stay in Japan he will endeavour to settle as many as possible of the questions outstanding between Japan and China, but as his sojourn here is limited to a month he can not hope to effect much in that line. He will remain in America about three months, and probably four in Europe, returning by way of Manchuria, so that his absence from China will total about one year. Questioned about the probability of Sir Robert Hart's return to China, Mr. Tang professed himself unable to speak, but he said that, if Sir Robert did not return, the problem of appointing his successor would have to be considered. He expressed doubts as to whether the state of affairs among Western Powers would permit of their withdrawing their troops from North China, and he seemed to think it very problematical whether even Japan seriously entertained such a design. Referring to Mr. Ijuin's appointment to represent Japan at the Peking Court, Mr. Tang expressed strong approval, and said that he trusted that the new Minister's placable methods would have an excellent effect upon the relations of

the two Empires. As to the project of resuscitating the Chinese navy, it was brought to a halt for the present by lack of funds, and Mr. Tang could not say anything as to the probability of warships being ordered from Japanese yards. Mr. Tang confirmed the report that the Chinese Government intends to send 100 students to the United States in the near future, and to follow them by batches of 50 each year for five years. The only topic upon which Mr. Tang refused to be frank was that of the Sino-American alliance. He replied to questions on that subject with a laugh.

Thursday, October 8.

It is stated that the newly established Bank of China will have branches in Tokyo, London and Berlin.

The latest story about the Dalai Lama is that his audience has been put off, not on account of his own ill-health, but because of his dissatisfaction at the reception accorded to him. Certainly onlookers must have been somewhat surprised to observe how little recognition was extended to his sovereign attributes on the occasion of his entry into Peking.

The officials and people of the province of Hupch seem to be bestirring themselves very actively with the object of preparing for representative institutions. They are about to add two halls to the three already established for the purpose of hearing lectures from eminent scholars on the subject of constitutional government, and they have invited 100 officials and leading residents of the neighbouring provinces to listen to discourses on the topic of local autonomy. One of the principal lecturers at this latter meeting is to be Professor Tamaki, a Japanese jurist who is employed at the Law College in Hankow. At Hankow also we read of a class of 80 students being formed to hear from Japanese professors discourses on the topics of constitutional government and local autonomy.

It is telegraphed to the *Asahi Shinbun* that the loan on account of the Lu Han Railway has been effected with an Anglo-French Syndicate on terms very favourable to China. The amount of the loan is said to be 5 million sterling and the rate of interest 5 per cent, to be reduced to 4 after fifteen years. Nothing is stated by the telegraph as to the issue price, and there are important differences in the figures given, one journal saying that the interest will be reduced to 4½ per cent after 45 years. Neither do we learn anything definite about the period for which the loan is to be unredeemed or about the period of final redemption. Another puzzling point is that whereas 8 million sterling have hitherto been supposed necessary to take the loan out of the hands of the Belgian Syndicate which originally financed it, 5 millions would now seem to be sufficient for that purpose according to the telegrams. The line is not to be mortgaged as security for the loan, and it is expected that most of the Belgians who have hitherto been employed on the operating staff will continue to hold their positions.

The autumn meeting of the Matsudo Race Club was held on Oct. 2nd and 3rd. The programmes were successfully carried out. On the first day, most of the horses were country bred excepting those in the 4th, 7th and 9th races. Mangetsu (Japanese), Shime (Australian), and Sawatari (Japanese) had excellent races in which the *pari mutuel* paid yen 134.50 67.50 and 136 respectively. The second day's programme consisted of ten races of country bred and three of foreign griffins.

## HORSE RACING.

Friday, October 2.

There is a great deal of talk about the *pari-mutuel* in Japan. The general opinion seems to be that the *pari-mutuel* is distinctly a lottery under the terms of the new Criminal Code, and that consequently any magistrate or judge administering that Code would be obliged to punish all persons connected with the sale or purchase of *baken*. That view is said to be taken by the Judiciary. The Executive thinks, however, that the *pari-mutuel* ought to be regarded as exempt from the veto of the Code. The line of reasoning taken is that race clubs are essential to the improvement of the breed of horses, and that without the *pari-mutuel* they would come to an immediate end. But the Executive and the Judiciary are two distinct bodies, and the latter is bound to interpret the laws of the land according to its own intelligence without any reference whatever to the former. Something like a panic was recently caused by the arrest of some persons connected with the *pari-mutuel* at the Naruo Races. It was generally reported that the arrest had been made at the instance of a public procurator who was determined to assert the majesty of the law against what he considered a flagrant violation of its provisions. Naturally the various race clubs fell into something like a panic, which was allayed only on discovering that the Naruo folks were to be arraigned on a charge of fraud, not of gambling. On the other hand, it remains to be seen whether the court before which the case comes will agree to consider that a fraud can be committed in connexion with an act itself illegal. If a law court extends its protection to the procedure in connexion with the *pari-mutuel* it evidently recognises *de facto* that the *pari-mutuel* is entitled to be judicially safeguarded. A meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence on the 1st inst. and was attended by the Premier, the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Justice and other high officials, to discuss this question. It is evidently the general impression that the Judiciary and the Executive are at variance, and that to reconcile their views will be a difficult matter. Nothing is known as to the decision arrived at by the conference on the 1st instant. Therefore considerable interest attached to the race meeting which was to be held yesterday at Matsudo in Chiba Prefecture. If the *pari-mutuel* was allowed full swing at Matsudo, then the fair inference would be that the Judiciary had been placated. Our own opinion is that the *pari-mutuel* can not now be interdicted. It has been virtually recognised as a lawful enterprise ever since the race clubs were organised, and the only question that can now be rationally considered is how to devise some means of correcting its most flagrant abuses.

Saturday, October 3.

A deputation representing the race clubs was received by the Prime Minister on the 2nd inst. and elicited from his Excellency a declaration that the Government has no intention of abolishing the *pari-mutuel*, but that some steps for its better regulation will be adopted. It appears, however, that there may be some difficulty in inducing the Judiciary to follow the Executive in this matter. The *Fiji Shimpō* quotes Mr. Matsumuro, Chief Public Procurator, as saying that although he is not at liberty to express any definite opinion at the present stage concerning the attitude that the Judiciary will assume,

he does not think that laws should be enacted merely for the purpose of becoming dead letters, nor does he think that the *pari-mutuel* is essential to the existence of race clubs.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Matsumuro, while professing reticence, does not require the public even to read between the lines in search of his meaning. The difficulty is that the *pari-mutuel* is nothing more or less than betting. It can scarcely be called a lottery, because each subscriber chooses the horse he wishes to back, and all that the *pari-mutuel* does is to hold the stakes and levy a fee for its trouble. Now the 185th article of the new Criminal Code is capable of being interpreted as imposing a veto upon all betting, since it provides that anyone who stakes money on a chance eventuality shall be liable to a fine of from 1 to 1,000 *yen*. Some jurists may argue that betting on a horse race is staking money on a pure chance, and certainly the common form of lottery as carried out often at races falls under this definition. But if a man backs a horse when he has good reason to think that it will win, and when he has been at more or less pains to ascertain its qualities as compared with those of his competitors, can it be explicitly stated that he is betting on a chance? There is unquestionably a difference in this respect between the *pari-mutuel* and the ordinary lottery, nor can we see why, if the *pari-mutuel* is considered to be illegal, the same may not be said of marginal transactions on the Stock Exchange. It will depend upon the Lower Court's interpretation of the word *guzen* of the 185th article of the new Code.

Meanwhile the state of uncertainty in which this question is enveloped produced a sensible effect upon the Matsudo Race Meeting which began on the 2nd inst. The office of the *pari-mutuel*, hitherto the most animated part of the course, was practically deserted, people not knowing whether the purchase of a ticket might not be followed by a tap on the shoulder from a police constable.

The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a most amusing account of the races, but its story does not altogether agree with the reports published by other newspapers as to the patronage of the *pari-mutuel*. That the finicking regulations enacted by the Basei-Kyoku for controlling the demeanour and the social quality of people frequenting the *pari-mutuel* proved completely abortive, is a result which might have been foreseen, though it is permissible to doubt whether things were quite so bad as the witty reporter of our Tokyo contemporary describes them to have been. We suspect that if this same correspondent were planted at Epsom on a Derby day he would find more to shock his sense of propriety that he did at Matsudo. The *Asahi* itself, which is nothing if not thorough, insists that the *pari-mutuel* should be abolished root and branch. Estimating from the receipts recorded to have been obtained at race meetings during the past year, our contemporary concludes that tens of millions of *yen* must change hands in these affairs, and that just that amount of money is withdrawn from the sum of the nation's productive capital. The picture published by our contemporary is most entertaining. It shows a procession of horses—the foremost ridden by a jockey in a tall hat represents the racing animals; following it are two of the sorriest steeds imaginable ridden by frightfully ugly equestrians whose mounts trample under their feet pebbles which bear the inscriptions "diligence," "morality," "economy," "reputation" and "law," while the rear of the procession is brought up by

imbecile constable on a decrepit steed. This is evidently destined to become a very interesting question.

Monday, October 5.

Tokyo journals announce with confidence that the Cabinet has determined that the *pari-mutuel* must be abolished. There is talk of the adoption of gradual measures, but what that can mean we do not perceive.

Meanwhile it seems not unlikely that the manner of operating the new Code will give rise to much discontent. Already two instances are cited of sentences quite out of proportion to the pettiness of the offences punished.

Tuesday, October 6.

Quite a commotion is being caused by the *pari-mutuel* question. On the 5th inst. the Government definitely intimated to the Basei-kyoku that the *pari-mutuel* would be no longer allowed and on the following day the officials of the Basei-kyoku resigned *en masse*. It is stated that when the special committee of the Diet in its last session was considering the new Penal Code, the Government delegate was openly questioned as to whether the *pari-mutuel* would not become illegal after the promulgation of the Code. The answer having been distinctly in the affirmative, there ought to have been no doubt in the minds of the Basei-kyoku officials. Nevertheless they appear to have proceeded just as though the Code had no existence, for they are said to have recently intimated to the race clubs that the *pari-mutuel* might be continued. We gather that to this action on the part of the Basei-kyoku is due the decision now publicly announced by the Authorities, and we further gather that the *pari-mutuel* will be illegal on the Negishi Race Course as well as everywhere else in Japan. It will be remembered that the race clubs came into existence in the days of the first Katsura Cabinet; that races were considered essential to improving the breed of horses, and that the *pari-mutuel* was believed to be necessary to the prosperity of race clubs. Shortly after the Saionji Cabinet came into office, it became apparent that this system was liable to great abuses, and by way of a remedial measure it was decided to raise the price of a *pari-mutuel* ticket from 5 *yen* to 10, the idea being to exclude the lower orders. This, however, proved quite ineffectual, and the abuses threatened to increase indefinitely. Then occurred the incident at Naruo, when the law asserted itself with a strong hand by making an incursion into the realm of the *pari-mutuel*, seizing the apparatus and apprehending all those concerned. It is said that before taking this step the Public Procurator of the Kobe Court applied to the Department of Justice for instructions and acted with the Department's complete approval. In fact, the Judiciary seems to have been wholly opposed to the *pari-mutuel* from the outset, and that it will enforce the new Code in that sense can not be doubted. On the other hand, the Cabinet now in office must be regarded as the original promoter of the race clubs and as the sanctioner of the *pari-mutuel*. The race clubs claim that their existence will become worse than precarious if the *pari-mutuel* be vetoed, and that they would never have put up money for the purpose of organisation had they not been officially encouraged to count upon the *pari-mutuel* as a source of income. The problem is certainly very troublesome, and our Japanese contemporaries think



that there will be special difficulty in applying the veto to the Nippon Race Club, inasmuch as the *pari mutuel* has existed at Negishi ever since the days of consular jurisdiction, and must therefore be said to have received the cachet of all the foreign Representatives, in other words, of all the Western Powers. Of course this argument does not hold in its entirety. Under consular jurisdiction more than one thing was permitted which would never have been allowed had the treaty Powers been able to combine for the purposes of municipal government in the Settlement. The sale of intoxicating liquors by unlicensed publicans may be quoted as among these tolerated abuses, and it does not follow that because an administrative defect has been bequeathed by the extra-territorial system, it should permanently survive the decares of the system. We do not mean, however, that the *pari mutuel* is to be classed with such an abuse as the unlicensed sale of intoxicating liquors, especially the *pari mutuel* at Negishi, where, during all the years of its operation, the system has not been disfigured by any abuses whatever. Our own idea is that the *pari mutuel* is nothing more than betting pure and simple, it being solely a mechanism for collecting and paying out the amounts staked on the different horses; in other words, a stakeholder. If the *pari mutuel* be forbidden, all betting becomes illegal. There are now ten race clubs actually established in Japan and two have applied for permission to organise. These, it is expected, will all go to the wall. Then the owners of horses will suffer heavy losses. The *Yorozu Choho* gives a list of the principal owners, of the horses owned by them, and of their prices, the latter ranging from 60,000 *yen* downwards. "Hanazono," the property of Mr. Sonoda Sanenari, heads the list. Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in thinking that this will prove the death blow of the race clubs, that several of the owners of race horses will be ruined; that banks which have accommodated the clubs will be embarrassed, and that the printers of *pari mutuel* tickets will have to put up their shutters. Meanwhile the proverbial ill wind is expected to become a favourable breeze for the Stock Exchanges, as the great sums hitherto devoted to the *pari mutuel* will be diverted to transactions on 'Change.' Mr. Sonoda Sanenari is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that the public takes an altogether exaggerated view of the profits accruing from the *pari mutuel*. Thus, if at a race meeting, the *pari mutuel* sells 1½ million *yen* worth of tickets and takes in 150,000 *yen*, it has to pay out 50,000 *yen* in prizes, 35,000 for one class of expenses and 20,000 *yen* for another class, so that there only remains 45,000 *yen* for salaries of officials and for dividend.

Wednesday, October 7.

The commotion about the *pari mutuel* question continues unabated. Viscount Sone, chief of the Basei-kyoku, who was originally represented as approving of the abolition measure, is now said to be strongly opposed to it. The gist of his views appears to be that some sacrifice must be made to the urgent necessity of obtaining a good supply of horses for military purposes, and that if the *pari mutuel* be ruled out of existence, the race-clubs can not be maintained, and thus whatever assistance races give to improving the breed of horses will cease to be available. The Viscount is further quoted as stating that if betting be thus prohibited on the course, it will be carried on outside the

course as much as, if not more than, ever. There will be simply a change of place, not of system.

The present expectation is that the Basei-kyoku will be abolished and that its duties will be taken over by a bureau in the War Department. It need scarcely be said that the judicial authorities are very resolute. They declare that even if the question lies between national morality and the possession of fine horses, there can not be a moment's hesitation in choosing.

Meanwhile the Naruo offenders have been all released and their money restored to them, the view taken by the judicial authorities being that, as the Government has now definitely abolished the *pari mutuel*, there is no occasion to enforce the penalties of the law against persons who did not believe that they were violating it.

With regard to the Tokyo press, the *Asahi*, the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Kokumin* frankly approve of the Government's principles and practice alike, but the *Iji Shimpō*, the *Mainichi Dempo*, the *Chuo* and the *Nippon* all condemn the method though applauding the morality. It is scarcely necessary to say that the line of argument adopted by this second group of journals is that the Government, having itself encouraged the race-clubs of which the *pari mutuel* was an essential feature, should not have been so precipitate in its change of face towards this institution. They agree that the abuses developed called for drastic measures, but they contend that some consideration was due to vested interests.

With regard to this latter point, we may note that the shares of the Omori Race Club have fallen from 500 *yen* to 100 and do not find purchasers even at the latter price; the 50 *yen* paid up shares of the Kawasaki Club are going a-begging at 5 *yen*, and the 16 50 *yen* paid up shares of the Meguro Club are at zero. In fact nobody can be found to take over the scrip of the principal race clubs at any figure whatever.

Thursday, October 8.

The latest news about the *pari mutuel* agitation is that the Basei Kyoku is not to be abolished as an organization but that it will be placed under the control of the Minister of War. Its Chief, Viscount Sone, has resigned, his view being that although some modification in the *pari mutuel* system may have been desirable, its complete and sudden abolition can not be approved. Unfortunately Viscount Sone does not give any clue as to the modifications which would be at once practicable and satisfactory. Meanwhile, on the 7th inst., the Government definitely notified the various race-clubs that the *pari mutuel* would henceforth be considered unlawful. The members of the clubs held a meeting in the Geographical Society's building on the 7th inst. and decided that the autumn race meetings should be abandoned. A committee was appointed to approach the Government with reference to the general question of horse-racing, and it was further decided to invite the attendance in Tokyo of members of the Diet representing districts where horse-races are held or where paddocks exist, in order to consult as to the wisest course in the premises.

As for the Nippon Race Club, it has certainly more reason to complain of the suddenness of this measure than any of the clubs which have sprung into existence since the War. The Nippon Race Club is not in any sense a money-making enterprise.

All the proceeds of the gate money, the *pari mutuel* and the entrance fees are devoted to the purposes of the Club and not a *sen* is paid to the members in the form of dividend. The Club has been in existence for a great number of years, and its proceedings have never been disfigured by any irregularity of any kind. Many of its members have purchased valuable horses, never dreaming of the possibility of a sudden step like that now taken by the Government, and the Club has been from first to last a good exponent of the sport of racing in its highest sense. These are in the main the considerations advanced in support of exceptional treatment being extended to the Club on this occasion. But we greatly fear that exceptional treatment, however desirable, may prove difficult. The *pari mutuel* on the Negishi race course has never degenerated into an abuse, but that is mainly, if not altogether, because the number of those patronising it has been comparatively small, being limited to foreigners, mostly of the better classes. Nevertheless it is a *pari mutuel*, and as such falls within the purview of the legal veto. We can not for one moment condone the want of respect for the rights of property which has been displayed by the action of the Japanese authorities in this matter. All that can be said is that they have themselves been taken more or less by surprise.

#### AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

It appears that an American newspaper correspondent who accompanied the Battleship Fleet has sent a curious telegram to San Francisco and has been the means of resuscitating the tired bogey which, it was hoped, had been laid aside for a long rest. This correspondent says that the visit of the Fleet to Australia has produced a strong effect upon the feelings of the Australians. They are convinced that it will be impossible for them to avoid a conflict with Japan, and that when that day comes, America's sea power will alone and with difficulty be able to preserve Australia for the white races.

That such a telegram should have been sent is scarcely less complimentary to its sender's intelligence than it is insulting to Great Britain. We need not say much about the renewed public attribution of aggressive designs to Japan. It is impossible for any fair minded man to put his finger upon a solitary tangible evidence of those designs. They exist solely in the imagination of the agitators who send these telegrams. But in the meanwhile it must not be forgotten that even the most pacific person may, at some time or other become bellicose, if other people continue perpetually to shake their fists in his face. That, however, is too obvious to need elaboration. What seems more notable about this telegram is that it is said to have aroused a large share of public attention in America, and that it altogether ignores England's sea power. What can be more thoughtless than to depict England's greatest colony attacked by England's ally and barely escaping the loss of independence by succour from America's sea power? Where does England come into this account? Has she ceased to be an appreciable quantity in the affairs of the nations? We strongly suspect that the San Francisco telegram was concocted at the bar of some Australian hotel when the wine was in and the wit out.

## KOREA.

Friday, October 2.

It appears that no such thing as a national survey of land has ever been made in Korea. What hand to mouth process has been followed in assessing the land for purposes of taxation, we do not know, but probably each local assessor had his own methods and his own measures. The necessity of a cadastral survey has of course been fully recognised, but its great expense has hitherto proved deterrent. We now read, however, in the *Jiji Shinbun* and the *Kokumin Shinbun* that it has been decided to commence the work next year, making Pyongyang the starting point, and that the total outlay required is estimated at 360,000 yen.

There is a good deal of talk about the visit which the Emperor of Korea was to make yesterday to the tombs of his ancestors at Suwon. This act of worship has always been regarded as the imperative duty of every Korean Sovereign after ascending the Throne, and in the old days, when Imperial and aristocratic appearance was everything and the people's welfare nothing, a sum of as much as 250,000 yen used to be spent on the affair. In the more reasonable circumstances of to-day one fifth of the above amount is considered sufficient. Nevertheless Seoul is said to have been in quite a ferment on the eve of the ceremony, and the journey to Suwon will be a distinct episode in His Majesty's life as it will be his first journey by rail. The ex-Emperor could never be induced to trust himself in a train. His Majesty's idea was that if he once got behind a locomotive, he would be whisked off to Japan. Perhaps when his successor returns safely from Suwon, the retired Sovereign will begin to have a yearning to make the acquaintance of the railway at first hand.

Saturday, October 3.

More or less enthusiastic accounts are given as to the doings and sayings of the Emperor of Korea when he paid his visit to Suwon on the 2nd inst. The public is so much perplexed about the mental and physical condition of this Monarch that people will be inclined to regard as apocryphal any very sapient sayings attributed to him. It will be safe to allege, however, that His Majesty was much pleased by his first ride in a railway train; that he visited the Model Industrial Station, where the rearing of silk worms and the carrying on of other agricultural pursuits were displayed for his edification, and that he assented to the proposition that agriculture must be considered the basis of Korea's prosperity.

We take from the columns of the *Seoul Press* the text of the judgment delivered in the Yang case:—

"The accused Yang shall be acquitted of the charge.

## "REASON.

"The charge against the accused is that, while attending to the business of the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo*, extra No. 5, K Chung Dong, West Ward, Seoul, in the capacity of General Manager, he, with the consent of one Bethell, a British subject and the then proprietor of the said newspaper, organised a project to receive at the said newspaper office subscriptions for the ostensible object of paying off the national debt of Korea; That to this end he published a special Notice in the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo* during the third month of the eleventh year of Kwangmu; That he has since been continually receiving subscriptions coming to the said newspaper office from different parts of the country; That, apart from this, the accused, in conjunction with the said Bethell and others, established the National Debt Redemption Central Society, with a view to collecting together the subscriptions received for the same purpose at quarters other than the said newspaper office; That the accused, as a principal

controller of the affairs of the said Central Society, received there up to February, this year, a sum of yen 10,560.01 from quarters other than the said newspaper office; That in addition to the above sum, there are other sums with which the accused is concerned, namely, yen 27,500 lent by the said Bethell to one Martin, a French citizen, in September last year, and still remaining unpaid, yen 25,000 paid to the Collbran-Bostwick Company as the price of shares of a gold mining company on the 16th of January this year, yen 30,000 which was transferred from the Collbran-Bostwick Bank to the Chemulpo Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the beginning of February this year, and which was withdrawn from the said Agency between the above date and sometime in April this year for purposes not known, and yen 61,042.332 which was advertised in the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo* of April 30 this year as being deposited in the Collbran-Bostwick Company; That, as all these sums belong to the National Debt Redemption Fund, the total amount of money received by the accused to the account of the said Fund must have reached at least yen 143,542.33; That deducting from this total the above mentioned sum, yen 10,560.01, collected at the Central Society, the money which the accused received at the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo* office from the general public up to April 30 this year must have amounted at least to yen 132,982.32; That the accused, notwithstanding the above facts, made an untrue statement in the advertisement printed in the *Tai Han Mai-il Shinpo* that the money received at the said newspaper office up to April 30 this year only amounted to yen 61,042.332; and that by means of this untrue advertisement the accused had fraudulently appropriated to himself the balance of yen 71,939.988.

"The above facts adduced in the charge are not proved by evidence, and consequently the accused shall be acquitted, as stated in the sentence.

"Judge SADAO YOKOTA,

Presiding.

"Judge SHINICHIRO FUKASAWA.

"Judge YU TONGCHAK.

"In Criminal Section of the

"Seoul Local Court."

The above certainly exonerates Mr. Yang, but it shows also that had not his position been defined on oath to be that of a mere subordinate the Court's judgment must have been different.

Sunday, October 4.

The Korean members of the Establishment Committee of the Oriental Development Company have left Tokyo for Kyoto, and after a short stay at Kyoto will continue their journey to Korea by the notable places in the Inland Sea. Interviewed on the eve of their departure by a representative of the *Asahi Shinbun*, they expressed themselves much gratified at the reception given to them in Japan, and at the kindness they had experienced from Japanese of all classes. But they had something more to say, and, coming from men in their position, it should carry great weight. They said that the Japanese in Korea are radically different from the Japanese with whom they came in contact in Japan. The Japanese of Japan are all courtesy and kindness; the Japanese of Korea, just the opposite. Not only do the latter assume a lecturing demeanour, but also they freely take Korean property, paying only petty compensation for it, and if the Koreans complain to the police, no notice is taken of them, while if they carry the case to the higher officials they are apt to fare even worse. This is practically what has been said by several foreign observers with the difference that these foreign critics, not being familiar with the Japanese at home, are disposed to take the Japanese abroad as a fair sample of the nation. It is a most unfortunate state of affairs, and certainly it can not have the approval of the Residency-General for a moment. The Korean members of the Committee express a hope that the operations of the Development Company will have a good effect, but it appears to us that such a remedy must be at best very partial. If these grievances really exist, and the fact can scarcely be altogether doubted, we imagine

that the only effective course is to appoint a commission and empower it to visit the various localities for the purpose of considering and adjudicating all complaints preferred by Koreans against Japanese subjects. Unquestionably something ought to be done.

Tuesday, October 6.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a telegram saying that although people have grown tired of the present Cabinet, it is not likely that any reconstruction will take place immediately. Nevertheless the various elements of the anti-Japanese party are working for the overthrow of the Ministry. The Cabinet's lease of life has certainly not been long enough to justify this tired feeling from a Western point of view. But the Koreans may well feel weary, considering that for quite two years their favourite pastime of political intrigue has been stopped.

The *Mainichi Dempo* continues to publish (under the heading of "the Residency-General as it appears to foreign eyes") a series of interviews with prominent foreigners in Korea. In our last issue we gave a *précis* of the opinions expressed by Dr. Scranton and Mr. Bethell, and we now do the same by an interview with Mr. Gale, author of the *Anglo-Korean Dictionary*, who has been 20 years in Korea, and who is well known for his work in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association. He is represented as saying that since the establishment of the Residency-General the fact can not be denied that much greater uniformity has been effected in the Korean Administration. This is specially noticeable with regard to education. Before the days of the Residency-General there was nothing like systematised and connected work in this field, but now very marked improvements in that respect have been achieved. The Missionary schools, besides teaching the Bible, give instruction on the educational lines indicated by the Residency-General. "I have no hesitation in declaring openly that I consider the administration of the Residency-General highly beneficial for the Korean nation." Prince Ito's words and acts have given rise to more or less expression of discontent among the Koreans. But the fact is that the people of the Peninsula had fallen into a purely mechanical groove: their habit was to receive the office or the business handed down to them from their forefathers, and to discharge its duties in a purely perfunctory way, quite content if they satisfied the requirements of tradition, and altogether indifferent to improvement or progress. The Resident-General's administration has been directed towards rousing the people from this state of fatal lethargy; and it is inevitable that some dissatisfaction and discontent should be caused by such a change. But it is safe to say that a great reform is in process of being effected. At this point the interview becomes a little obscure, for Mr. Gale is made to say that the Koreans are not without initiative ability, but in proof of that fact he adduces the testimony of Mr. Taylor to the effect that Koreans make good workmen in mines, a line of argument which is scarcely consequential. He confirms Dr. Scranton's dictum, however, that if the Koreans are well taught they make good pupils. It is not to be denied, Mr. Gale continues, that many Koreans embraced the Christian faith for political reasons, but they are carefully taught by the missionaries that religion and politics are entirely distinct, except in so far as the former inculcates submission to the powers that be. It

results that some of them turn their backs upon the faith or even become hostile to it. At a recent meeting of the missionaries of the various sects it was unanimously decided to give all legitimate support to the work of the Residency-General in the cause of reform and enlightened progress.

Wednesday, October 7.

The *Mainichi Dempo* continues to publish views obtained direct from foreigners in Korea on the subject of the Residency-General. Mr. Colbran is the last interviewed. He is quoted as saying that he has been 12 years in Korea, during which time he has devoted his energies to electric enterprises, waterworks and mines. He considers, that speaking broadly, the administration of the Residency-General in Korea is accomplishing good results. It is not too much to say that the antipathy entertained by some sections of the Korean people towards the Japanese is limited to the lower orders of the latter. Even the most anti-Japanese Koreans regard the Residency-General with respect and confidence. It is a common saying among foreign observers that Koreans are indolent, but whatever truth there may be in the statement, the blame is not to be laid at the door of Korean character but rather at the door of the evil Government under which the people have laboured for many generations. No people in the world could have failed to become indolent when subjected to such an administration. The speaker himself employs some 2000 Koreans, and has found that under the influence of due incentives they develop very useful qualities of mind and body. About 10 or 12 years ago the foreign engineers at one of the mines made an estimate that the work of ten Koreans was about equal to that of one Englishman or American. The latest estimates are that, at the worst, two Koreans accomplish as much as one foreigner, and sometimes seven may be reckoned equal to five foreigners. This is very good evidence of the capacity which the Koreans really possess. As for the insurgents still infesting some of the provinces, they have come to be mere bandits and robbers. The patriotic element among them has disappeared altogether. Mr. Colbran concludes by saying that he fully believes in the ultimate success of the Residency-General's administration.

There is a curious incident in connexion with the sum of 950,000 yen which was entrusted by the ex-Emperor in the year 1904 to a certain Mr. Min for the purpose of building a palace at Pyong-yang. Mr. Min went to Shanghai taking the money with him, and rumour had it that this large sum was intended to be devoted to some purpose other than the building of a palace. However that may have been, the ex-Emperor is now said to be anxious to get his coin back, and he has accordingly sent a Mr. Yi to Shanghai for that purpose. But Mr. Min refuses to hand over any of the money without an autograph order from the ex-Emperor.

Thursday, October 8.

Mr. Min Yonghwi, a member of the Privy Council and formerly Minister of State for Finance, has been nominated Vice-President of the Eastern Development Company.

The reigning Sovereign has paid a visit to the ex-Emperor to report events relating to the pilgrimage to the Imperial Tombs at Suwon on the 2nd inst. One seems to have travelled a long way beyond the times when a meeting between these two Poten-

tates was regarded as something like a political calamity.

A law has been enacted in Korea for the better regulation of political parties and associations. Its provisions are said to closely resemble those of its Japanese predecessor, and Mr. Sun, Minister of Home Affairs, has been influential in getting it drafted.

#### MANCHURIA.

Saturday, October 3.

At the ceremonial opening of the Yalu Timber Felling Company's existence as a joint enterprise a spirit of friendly co-operation seems to have been displayed. The Company, it is stated, intends to largely extend the range of its operations and to seek new markets for its timber. The ceremony took place on the 25th ultimo.

It is stated by Japanese newspapers that the returns of the Customs House at Dairen amount to over 5 million yen for the past year, and are expected to increase as trade revives. This is very satisfactory, but the figure requires confirmation.

There is a rumour that the officials of the Supplies Department of the South Manchuria Railway have been trading on their own account, and selling Japanese tobacco and cigarettes at a lower rate than that ruling in the open market. The business men, having investigated this matter, are said to have found the rumour true, and are taking steps to check the abuse.

It is stated that, although the crops in Manchuria promised originally to be exceptionally fine this year, the heavy rains of early autumn have greatly marred the prospect, and the yield will not be more than 80 per cent. of the average. Inasmuch, however, as the area of cultivation has been extended, the actual quantity of cereals harvested will not be below the average. There have been such large exports of millet to the inundated districts in Southern China that the price of this cereal has risen some 40 per cent.

The Sungari River is reported to be falling without having done any serious damage.

Wednesday, October 7.

There appears to be quite a commotion in Mukden about the house-tax. It having been reported that the Peking Government had resolved to abandon the idea of levying such a tax, but at the same to punish those who had led the agitation against it, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Mukden is said to have issued a circular promising that the protection of the Chamber would be afforded to any households whose heads were subjected to punishment on this account. On the other hand Viceroy Hsu has made proclamation that as in all countries the expenses of keeping up a police force are defrayed by a tax levied upon households, which derived most advantage from the protection thus afforded, there shall be no exception to the rule in Mukden, and anyone attempting to obstruct its operation shall be treated as a malefactor. The Police Bureau also has issued a similar announcement. Thus the local authorities and the Chamber of Commerce are brought into direct conflict, but we may be pretty sure that some *via media* will be found, as the Chinese have always been noted for sensible compromises.

The traffic receipts of the South Manchuria Railway for the first half of the current year are said to have been 4,480,000 yen being an increase of 390,000 yen as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It is not stated whether the former sum represents gross income or net profits.

Thursday, October 8.

There is to be a meeting soon in Mukden of the commissioners of customs at various places in Manchuria opened to foreign trade. The object appears to be to make a final draft of regulations applicable for customs purposes to the most recently opened ports, namely, Dairen, Antung, Harbin and Manchuria. We do not clearly understand this classification but we give it as telegraphed.

It is stated that the smuggling of salt across the Russian frontier in the Amur region has assumed large dimensions, and that protests made by the Chinese authorities have hitherto received little attention at Russia's hands. A delegate is therefore to be sent to Vladivostok for the purpose of collecting facts preparatory to making still stronger representations.

Mr. Hashiguchi, Chief Managing Director of the new Sino Japanese Yalu Timber Company, is about to proceed to Mukden for the purpose of entering into arrangements to open the market for the staple in the Three Eastern Provinces. He will also negotiate terms of cheap transport for the timber over the South Manchuria Railway. He will then visit Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other important centres of trade in China to establish agencies, and he will finally come to Japan for the same purpose.

The floods in the valley of the Amur River and at Tsitsihar are said to be of disastrous dimensions. Viceroy Hsu has telegraphed to the Central Government asking for assistance, but his appeal does not appear to have elicited anything more practical than an instruction to get rid of the floods as soon as possible and to succour the people.

#### THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET.

It is perplexing to know whether the great naval force now approaching these shores is to be designated "the American Fleet" or the "American Battleship Squadron." The former is the title chosen by the Naval Department in Tokyo, at the suggestion, it is said, of the United States Embassy, but inasmuch as only a portion of the American Fleet is in question we should have thought the latter appellation more appropriate.

One of the officers of the *Kumano Maru*, which has just arrived from Australia, gives some valuable information about the procedure adopted there in welcoming the Fleet. He says that only one half of each ship's company was allowed on shore at the same time. Nevertheless that meant over 5,000 men, and the stores, which do not appear to have made provision against such a contingency, were soon cleared out. This officer recommends that the stores in Yokohama and Tokyo should be more provident. He further says that the reception in Sydney erred on the side of too much ceremonial. Both officers and men would have been glad to receive more homely hospitality. In fact a great deal depends upon individual effort. If 2000 households make preparations each to receive 2 or 3 of the sailors, the men would be much better pleased, but how this kind of division could be effected the officer does not state. One valuable piece of news brought by him is that the Reception Committee paid the expenses incurred by the wives and daughters of the officers during the ladies' stay in Australia. There are, we believe, some 18 of these ladies now in Japan, and it would certainly be a graceful compliment to regard them as the guests of the nation.



## AMERICAN POLITICS.

Friday, October 2.

The *Asahi's* telegrams say that on the 29th ultimo Mr. Bryan issued his answer to President Roosevelt's attack. It will be remembered that this answer has been somewhat deferred, and that the delay gave rise to many perplexities. He sets out by exposing the baselessness of the charges preferred against Mr. Haskell, and he denies that the Trusts are desirous of seeing him elected. If he be elected, his attitude towards the Trusts will not be one of throwing dust in the nation's eyes. He will deal with them in a spirit of partiality and equity. He goes on to say that at the last elections the sum spent by the Republican Party in one section of the field was larger than the sum spent in the whole field by the Democratic Party, and the employment of such a large amount renders very suspicious the relations between the Republicans and the Trusts. "If I lose one friend because of your attacks I shall feel that life is no longer worth living." (We translate this literally from our contemporary's telegrams, but it seems unlikely that Mr. Bryan should have made use of such a statement.)

The above telegram is from San Francisco. The same journal's New York telegrams say that President Roosevelt is about to carry out his intention of stumping the country in Taft's interest. Many influential Republican politicians are, however, opposed to this step. They say that Mr. Taft's merits and his popularity are quite sufficient for the contest against Mr. Bryan, and that if the President took the field as Mr. Taft's champion, it would only be a reflection on the latter's competence to stand alone. This view is largely supported and is attracting much public attention. The telegram from which we quote adds that the reply made on the 29th ultimo by Mr. Bryan to President Roosevelt is mainly abusive, and that the contest between the two has become an abortive wrangle. It is thought, however, that Mr. Bryan will be found to have gained strength from the fact that he has forced the President himself to enter the arena.

The above is the sum total of the latest information. Other Tokyo journals do not publish any telegrams on the subject.

Saturday, October 3.

President Roosevelt is said to have declared that Mr. Bryan's last open letter is not worthy of reply, being merely a string of abuse and personalities. It is said to be thought that this reticent attitude on the President's part has been prompted by the fact that public opinion was beginning to be more and more loudly expressed against lowering the dignity of the President's high office by engaging in such contests, and that the advice of Mr. Roosevelt's friends was tendered in the same sense. (We are quoting from the *Fiji Shimpō's* telegrams.)

Another view said to be making itself prominent is that the injury done to Mr. Taft's prospects of election by Mr. Hearst's disclosures is not calculated to be at all so severe as the suspicion suggested by the President's procedure that he is essaying to force a successor on the Electorate. Mr. Taft himself is said to be somewhat anxious lest the President's incursions into the field should be resented by the Republican Party as tending to impair the dignity of the Presidential office. It is therefore uncertain whether the President will carry out his half-announced intention of stumping the country in Mr. Taft's behalf.

he does decide to do so, his speeches will probably be impartial in tone, will avoid all reference to persons and will deal solely with political topics.

It must be confessed that to outsiders, whatever may be their reverence for the principle of popular representation which forms the keynote of the American polity, these quadrennial disputes about the election of the Chief Magistrate, with their collateral effect of disturbing the whole world of business, seem very little creditable to the system which begets them.

Sunday, October 4.

The latest intelligence is that Mr. Haskell has been as good as his word, and that he has instituted a suit for libel in one of the Oklahoma courts against President Roosevelt. This appears to be regarded in the States as a huge joke. The telegrams (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*) add that Mr. Taft has reached Nebraska, which is the headquarters of the Democratic party, and has received most hearty welcome, to the no small annoyance of the Democratic leaders. The people have thus been given an opportunity of contrasting the clear and closely argued statements of the Republican candidate with those of the Democratic candidate. It is further said that President Roosevelt has decided to remove Mr. Hitchcock from the position of leader of the campaign, but no suitable substitute for him has yet been found. Meanwhile rumour has it that there are among the Republicans strong expressions of disapproval with regard to the President's attitude towards the Party.

Monday, October 4.

The *Asahi* as usual has long telegrams from New York describing the situation in the United States. As the date for the Presidential election approaches, the two Parties are naturally exerting themselves with ever increasing zeal. But each Party is said to be in great difficulty for funds. The expenses of elections hitherto have averaged about 2½ million yen for each Party, but not more than ½ of that amount has been obtained on the present occasion. In the election of 1904 the Republican Party is said to have spent 5 millions, and in that way it carried the day without difficulty. But on the present occasion it has only five or six hundred thousand dollars at its command, and naturally it is much embarrassed. This paucity of subscriptions is due of course to the attacks made by both Parties on the Trusts. The Republican Party has been particularly prominent in this respect, and naturally the Trusts are not going to put their hands in their pockets to secure the election of men avowedly inimical to them. This is the most important period of the election campaign, and where funds are to be found to meet the outlays during the next four weeks is a question which attracts much attention. The telegram goes on to speak of the removal of Messrs. Foraker and Hitchcock from their respective positions as chairmen of the Republican Committees, but this part of the message is somewhat obscure. It seems to indicate merely that the above removals are interpreted as plain evidence that the Party is determined to have nothing to do with the Trusts.

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION QUESTION.

It appears that the audience given to five leading bankers by the Prime Minister on

the 5th inst. was at the request of the bankers, not by desire of the Minister. The purpose of the bankers was to submit two propositions: first, that whereas the bonds hitherto paid over to the nationalised railways have been calculated at a minimum value of 90 yen, and whereas, although the market has improved of late, these bonds are still quoted in the eighties, the Government is invited to adopt some compensatory measure; secondly, that in order to guard against similar depreciation in the case of future issues of railway bonds, the Treasury shall record their specie value upon the back of the bonds. On both these points the railway companies desire to reach a satisfactory settlement with the Government. The gist of the Prime Minister's reply, in his capacity as Minister of Finance, is said to have been that, as the Government's financial policy has now been clearly elaborated and adopted, and as it provides not only that no loans shall be made by the Treasury during the next few years, but also that the sum devoted to redeeming the national debts shall be increased to 50 million yen, there can be no question that the bonds will appreciate steadily in the course of time. As to specially endorsing the specie value of these securities, that proposition can not be entertained, inasmuch as the bonds belong to the rank of consols, and can not properly be differentiated from other securities in their class. Seeing, however, that under the present financial programme the whole of the State's indebtedness will be wiped out in 37 or 38 years, there is little cause for uneasiness as to the price these securities will soon command in the open market. No country in the world is without a national debt, and, provided that the terms of re-payment be clearly understood and carefully complied with, the bonds representing such a debt never fail to have full value. One very important concession made by the Minister, if he is rightly reported by the Tokyo newspapers, is that instead of receiving the railway bonds at their market price for purposes of security they shall hereafter be received by the State at their face value. This, we presume, applies also to the State's bonds in general, and if so it is an announcement of much significance.

## THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Loomis, Chief of the Commission sent by America to Japan in connexion with the Exhibition, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo* at Yokohama. He said that as the news of the postponement of the Exhibition reached him only two days before his departure from San Francisco he was unable to form any definite opinion about the effect produced by the intelligence in America. It was possible, of course, that in the long interval between this and 1917 some other country might step in and organise an international exhibition, which would be an inconvenient incident for Japan. The United States, however, might be trusted to lend all possible assistance to the Japanese project. Mr. Loomis is quoted as saying that he considered the election of Mr. Taft to be beyond doubt, and that, as Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt are conspicuously pro-Japanese, the relations between the United States and this Empire can not fail to be of the most amicable character while such men are in office. Mr. Loomis naturally ridiculed as quite preposterous the idea of a rupture of friendly relations between Japan and America.

## DR. SCRANTON ON KOREA.

Dr. Scranton, who has been for over 20 years in Korea, and whose profession has given him large opportunities of collecting material for sound opinions, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*. He says that the Koreans are curiously backward in adopting foreign civilization. Happily there have been no serious epidemics of late years in the Peninsula, but that has not been due to hygienic measures, for of such things the average Korean has no perception whatever. It is a common thing for a Korean to mortgage for 50 or 60 yen a house and property worth 500. Then when the time comes for paying the debt, he is not prepared to do so, and he thinks that he has been robbed by the creditor forecloses. That is the true explanation of the charges so often preferred against the Japanese that they forcibly acquire Korean property at prices representing not a tithe of its value. Your Korean thinks that any monetary obligation can be met by merely assuming a supplicatory attitude, and if there is any country where two and two do not make four, but rather three or five, that country is Korea. The cunning of the Korean is something quite beyond the reach of the average Japanese or the average Occidental. In nearly all the cases which have hitherto occurred where a Japanese was accused of dishonest dealing, a Korean was to be found in the background. Prince Ito's utterances are invariably fair and liberal. If some of the Japanese officials do not live up to the standard set by their chief, that is practically inevitable. Speaking broadly, the effects of Japanese control have been vast improvements in sanitation, education and administration. Dr. Scranton is altogether optimistic as to the future of the Residency General. Of course some time and trouble will be needed before the goal is reached, and all the more importance attaches to reforms and progress. The Korean, through crafty and deceitful, is not unteachable. If he be well instructed, he repays the teacher's care. It is reported that many Koreans embrace Christianity for political reasons. That is probably true. But it is true also of United States citizens that they sometimes take to missionary work for the sake of its pecuniary results. Different men have different motives. The only thing to be done is that the missionaries should spare no pains to disabuse converts' minds of the notion that politics and Christianity have any connexion.

The same journal has interviewed Mr. Bethell and has found him altogether hostile to the methods of the Residency-General. He thinks that all trouble as to an insurrection might have been avoided had the disbanding of the troops been effected gradually, instead of being carried through at one coup. He compares the doings of Japan in Korea with those of England in Ireland, and he arrives at the conclusion that the Koreans are not unlike the Irish, strongly resentful of foreign interference and ready to rebel against it by every means. The average Korean is certainly inferior to the Japanese in progressive ideas, but in intellectual endowments he is not inferior. A great deal of talk has been heard about bribery among Korean officials, but if they accept bribes, they also treat the people with the utmost consideration in times of difficulty, whereas the Japanese adhere to the strict letter of the law in all eventualities. The Japanese troops are too careless in their operations. They do not distinguish proper-

ly between peaceful folks and rebels, but slaughter both indiscriminately, and the consequence is that for one enemy disposed of, they make two new foes. Another great fault of the Japanese is employing too many of their own people as officials in Korea. The main object should be to utilize the services of competent Koreans as far as possible. Mr. Bethell also compares Japan in Korea with England in India. He thinks that Japan in behaving is the Peninsula much as England behaved in Asia, but there is this to be taken into account, namely, that the Koreans of to-day are not such an inferior race as were the Indians of that time.

## MR. LOOMIS.

Mr. Loomis, the Chief of the Commission which has arrived in Japan in connexion with the Exhibition of 1912, invited all the newspaper editors of Tokyo to the Imperial Hotel on the 4th inst. and delivered a speech of which a translation is given by the Japanese papers. He said that it gave him supreme pleasure to meet the representatives of the Japanese press. He himself had been closely connected with the press in former years, and during the time of his service in the Department of State it had been his duty to meet newspaper-men twice a day and exchange views with them. In the course of his journey from New York to San Francisco he had taken the opportunity to visit all the centres of commerce and industry in the States, and he had everywhere found strong approval of his mission and earnest hope that it would not only tend to develop commerce between the two countries but also to still further cement their friendship. Frequently since his arrival in Japan he has been asked his opinion as to the prospect of war between Japan and the United States. To such a question he had only one answer to make, namely, the thing was quite impossible. Everybody of position and everybody possessing common sense throughout the length and breadth of the United States laughed at the idea of such a combat, and he was able to affirm positively that the notion found currency solely in the columns of two or three insensate yellow journals and in the brains of their irresponsible clientele. America had been Japan's firm friend for the past 40 or 50 years, and sensible men in the United States did not grudge success and prosperity to any foreign country, still less to Japan, which they regarded with such amicable eyes. On the contrary, they rejoiced in the successes she had achieved and in the ability she had shown. To all inquiries as to the nature of the relations between the United States and Japan in the future, he did not hesitate to say that they would be at least as friendly as they had been in the past. When the project of Japan's International Exhibition was announced to the President, he had immediately expressed his sympathy and had caused to be laid before Congress a bill which received the unanimous approval of the 500 representatives of the American nation. In addition to this, the President had consulted Mr. Millet, a well known authority on art subjects, and Mr. Skieff whose knowledge of exhibition affairs was matter of public ken, and these two gentlemen had consented to be members of the Committee.

In answer to one of his guests, Mr. Loomis explained that while the Exhibition

was the principal object of his visit, he would also observe Japanese commercial and industrial conditions, and if any of his hearers desired to consult with him on these subjects, he would be always at their disposal.

His Excellency Baron Oura, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, entertained Mr. Loomis and the members of the Exhibition Committee at the Hama Detached Palace on the 6th inst. In welcoming his guests, the Baron alluded in warm terms to the friendly willingness shown by the United States to take part in the projected Japanese Exhibition, and more especially to the Washington Government's ready appreciation of the considerations which had dictated postponement. Mr. Loomis, in replying, dwelt, in very strong terms, upon the methods pursued by President Roosevelt, and, while apologising for a eulogy of the Chief Magistrate of his own country, he said he could not but declare his conviction that President Roosevelt's policy was uniformly animated by the noble precept of peace on earth and good will among men. If the action of the President in proposing the allotment of a large sum of money for the purposes of the Exhibition and the alacrity shown by Congress in voting the money had been exceptional, the fact must be taken as a proof that the friendship which had existed for 50 years between the two countries was still an active power, as solid and as well assured as ever. It was a traditional friendship, a historical friendship, and a sentimental friendship, and it held the two peoples together in indissoluble bonds.

## THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

Numerous telegrams are reaching Tokyo about the important question now agitating Europe, but the situation appears to have reached a tolerably clear stage. Great Britain definitely refuses to recognise Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria's declaration of independence without the united consent of the Powers who originally pledged themselves to maintain the present status. This decision of the British Government is said to have received the support of all political parties without distinction. France and Russia are also of the same mind, and Turkey seems willing to entrust the case to the management of these three Powers. It is evident that if international agreements are not to be treated as waste paper, the line taken by England is the only one consistent with the terms of the Berlin Treaty. We find difficulty in deciphering Germany's attitude, but every one must appreciate the extreme difficulty of her position. Berlin telegrams speak as though Russia were likely to take this opportunity of raising the question of the Dardanelles and as though the French press were writing in a strain sympathetic with Austria. Probably a solution of the crisis will be found in another international congress, for it is not to be supposed that Europe would convert itself into a battlefield about such a matter.

TWO ENORMOUS LINERS will shortly be commenced at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for the White Star Company. To these the big Cunarders will have to yield the palm for size, though no attempt will be made to rival them in speed. The tonnage of the new vessels will approximate to 50,000—30 per cent. bigger than the *Lusitania*—they will have a length of 850 ft., and a speed of 20 knots,

## MR. W. T. R. PRESTON.

Mr. Preston's second article in the *National Review* is, in the main, an eloquent protest against the tendency so commonly displayed to judge Japan by standards which her judges are not willing to apply to themselves. He deprecates the criticisms pronounced on the assistance given by the State to commercial, industrial and maritime development, and in earnest words he denounces the attempts made in some quarters to excite prejudice against this Far Eastern people, of whose pacific aspirations he is well assured so far as his opportunities warrant him in forming an opinion. He also reminds his readers that the desire of the Japanese to get their over-sea trade entirely into their own hands is not only natural but also would be felt by any nation, and while we (*Japan Mail*) are persuaded that this country's best interests would not be served by eliminating the foreign middleman, we can not for a moment deny that the desire to eliminate him is in no sense morally blameworthy. At any rate, the best way to secure him in his useful place is to cultivate friendship with the Japanese, and to remove as far as possible the wall that separates alien and native. Mr. Preston's article ends thus:—

I would conclude by appealing to those who may read this paper for justice to Japan. It is our duty as a nation and an Empire to leave nothing undone to silence the unjust prejudices that are being aroused against Great Britain's staunch ally in the Far East. It is certain that retribution in some signal form will overtake those responsible for these persistent efforts to create ill-will between the East and the West. There is a Nemesis that follows on the track of every wrong doing, whether the act is individual or national. No statesman can ward off the hour of that settlement. The question of the future is whether Japan, having accepted the ideas and institutions of the West, shall be allowed to remain the friend of the West, or be forced into bitter antagonism. The Christian world has too much at stake to survey with indifference the acts of any section of the community which may give occasion of an unfriendly spirit on the part of the East towards the West. We can ill afford to ignore the teachings of our own messenger—"Peace on earth and good will toward men."

Let us as a people, brought up in an atmosphere of British fair play, be loyal to the highest ideals of life in our attitude towards this Far Eastern ally. Until Japan abandons the high honour that so far has marked her dealings with the Christian West, we should courageously oppose the concert of interested forces which are so persistently endeavouring to place her institutions in a false light before the world.

From every standpoint, it seems to me, the paramount duty of the West lies in cultivating a spirit of generosity and appreciation towards Japan. As a race we shall then justify the claim that our Christian civilisation is founded on the principles of kindness, justice and honour. In doing so we may hope that the influence of this ancient nation, under its new conditions, shall not decline, but rather widen and increase, and believe that the Empire in its progress to the highest form of national life, may prove a brilliant example which Eastern Asia shall accept.

If I wished to enter the realm of prophecy, impressed as I am with the result of nearly a year's personal study of the conditions in the East, I would say that less than fifty years hence Japan will have a population of seventy millions; she will be in the receipt of a larger revenue than that of Great Britain to-day; her manufactured products will be finding a market everywhere throughout the globe, and the industrious masses of her people will be better fed and clothed than the same classes in many Western nations; her scientific institutions will be taking place with the best anywhere, and her students will be among the most attractive in existence; her people will be welcomed as the equals of any Western nation, and the motherhood of the nation will be acknowledged as the secret source of national greatness. From the national standpoint an individual Japan will be taking rank as one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Long before that period shall have been reached, the Western public will wonder that it ever listened to pessimistic forebodings concerning the future of Japan. The optimist will be justified—Japan will

win. This is the nation that the West now can well afford to treat with magnanimity.

As to Mr. Preston's optimistic forecast, we should rejoice to endorse it, but, speaking frankly, it seems to us somewhat excessive. Nevertheless as we pen these words we can not but recall the fact that, if any publicist writing 50 years ago had ventured to predict for Japan to-day the place in the world she now occupies, he would have been treated with scorn—with much more scorn, indeed, than the most pessimistic observer can measure out to Mr. Preston's prophecy. Which of us will be rash enough to deny that the next cycle of Japan's career may not be productive of results as signal as those of the past cycle have been? Neither the prophet of evil, nor the profit of good has any exclusive claim to the divine afflatus. For the rest, Mr. Preston is to be sincerely thanked for utterances permeated by a noble spirit of English fairness and liberality, and calculated to help to stem the current of foolish anti-Japanese sentiment which finds unfortunate expression to-day in the columns of sensational journals.

We observe that the *Japan Gazette* reproduces the above article and criticizes it thus:

If any further evidence is required of this gentleman's incompetence to represent the Dominion Government, other than that afforded by his previous utterances, we beg to refer readers to this extravagant article. We may comment upon it in detail later, but in the meantime can only regret that Ottawa has been so misguided as to father an alleged trade representative with by such absurd expressions has brought down ridicule upon his honourable sponsors.

Mr. Preston will read this tirade with amusement. He will say:—"If any further evidence is required of the truth of my statement as to the anti-Japanese bias of certain English newspapers published in Japan, I refer to the *Japan Gazette's* extravagant animosity. The cap has certainly been put on by those it fitted."

## JAPANESE POLITENESS TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

We take the following from a leading article in the *N.-C. Daily News*, being persuaded that the advice of a generally friendly newspaper will be much more likely to receive attention in Japan than the strictures of a dozen publicists whose alleged good will comes out in infinitesimally small spots on a broad field of habitual detraction:—

Simultaneously with the desire for national peace with the world at large, we may hope to see the Japanese cultivating individually, whether abroad or on their own soil, the equally necessary habits of peaceful behaviour towards foreigners. With the close of the holiday season many people are returning from the picturesque land of Nippon, and it is regrettable to hear on every side tales of the marked deterioration within recent years in Japanese manners, as far as they affect those who seek the country's hospitality. No one wishes to magnify the rudeness of a single rishia coolie into a national failing, but the combined experiences of foreigners cannot be entirely ignored. The feeling that foreigners can with impunity be insulted or treated with scant ceremony appears to be growing in Japan, and is likely to assume uncomfortable proportions, until a few exemplary sentences in Court check the tendency among the lower classes. Some light is thrown on the extent of the evil by the fact that the Governor of one province has found it necessary to issue instructions regarding the behaviour to be observed towards foreigners in Japan. Many of the regulations are quaint and reflect much credit on the chivalrous instinct prompting them; but it is not difficult to understand the past experiences of foreign travellers when it is ordered "That foreigners are not to be hindered at play or when cycling, by throwing fragments of tile, stone or stick, or by arraying many children in the street." "That it is not to be supposed that a foreigner is bound to pay as much as is demanded." Fortunately Japan has given ample proof of her practical nature, and it should only require that existing shortcomings should be generally realized to secure their speedy elimination.

If visitors are to be regularly subjected to unpleasantness, there will eventually be a diminution of their numbers and a consequent falling off in the floating capital that they introduce into the country. The commercial elements in Japan would hardly contemplate this possibility with equanimity, and we may hope that the efforts of the Welcome Society will be directed to remove the impression that civilization is exercising an injurious effect upon Japanese chivalry.

This is a subject which has been discussed more than once in our own columns. We have not observed any loss of their wonted courtesy and politeness on the part of the Japanese as a whole, but neither have we observed any diminution in the number of children who greet the passing stranger with more or less insulting epithets, and who, when they are grown up, will probably translate into acts the spirit which animates their now thoughtless pastime. It is in the schools, we are fully persuaded, that the sole and the immediately effective remedy exists. If children were taught at school that politeness towards foreigners is an honour to Japan, has won for her very wide esteem and would, if replaced by comparative rudeness, reflect injuriously upon her reputation, there would soon be an end of all cause of complaint, and Japan would quickly recover the applause which she is now threatened with losing.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE SOCIETY.

The Russo-Japanese Society entertained the new Russian Ambassador at the Koyokan on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Their Excellencies Count Komura and Baron Goto were among the members present. The chair was taken by Viscount Hanabusa, in the absence of Viscount Enomoto, who was too ill to attend. The Viscount made a short but eloquent speech in which he spoke of the tempest which recently obscured the firmament of Russo-Japanese relations and which had now been replaced by a brilliant blue sky. The advent of his Excellency, M. Malevitch, would impart greater effulgence to the sun of peace which now happily warmed the two Empires by its rays and would promote the development of amity and commerce. The Russian Ambassador, in replying, said that he most heartily sympathised with the noble purpose animating this Society, and that he felt it a great privilege to be elected an honorary member of it. The more fully the guiding principle of the Society, namely, the economic and moral rapprochement of the two countries, found expression in action, the greater would be the benefits derived by each, and the greater would be their respect for each other, as well as the smoothness of their political relations. This would lead to an interchange of products and manufactures, in other words to the growth of mutual advantage, by which means the Russo-Japanese Treaty would become a living reality. Therefore the aims of this Society might justly be described as patriotic. He understood that another object kept in view by the Society was to cultivate in Japan a knowledge of the Russian language and in Russia a knowledge of the Japanese language. Nothing could better conduce to the removal of misapprehensions. He regretted to say that whatever might be alleged as to Russian affairs not being understood in Japan, the case was worse with Japanese affairs in Russia. Doubtless the cause was to be found in the difficulties presented by the two languages. Nothing could be more desirable, therefore, than the growth of this Society and the attainment of



the objects it had in view. In conclusion he wished to say how much it pleased him to have been welcomed that evening in Japanese fashion and how greatly during his short stay of three months in Japan he had learned to admire the natural charms of the country and the beauties of its ancient civilization. He concluded with an expression of much regret at the absence of Viscount Enomoto on account of illness.

#### "JAPAN IN MANCHURIA."

Mr. K. Arakawa, Instructor in the History of Japanese civilization in Yale University, has contributed to the *Yale Review* the first of two essays under the above heading. It is at once an interesting and an opportune publication. The learned author, who writes in a lucid style and marshalls his arguments skilfully, prefaces his main thesis by a clear explanation of the two fundamental conditions which have governed China's relations with foreign Powers; namely, first, a condition of unrestrained expansion in the interests of Western Powers and without regard to China's sovereignty; and, secondly, a condition of restriction when the Western Powers, "after more than 50 years' scramble among themselves at the expense of China," awoke to the necessity of confining each other's ambitions and preserving the *status quo*, for which purpose the principle of maintaining China's sovereignty and asserting the doctrine of the open door was elaborated. Mr. Arakawa writes in a very moderate tone, but he does not attempt to conceal his conviction that altruism had no appreciable share in bringing about this latter state of affairs. The United States, when she became an Oriental Power, was naturally anxious to secure a wide field for her commercial expansion, and consequently desired to introduce a regimen which, while restraining the creation or extension of spheres of influence exploitable only by their creators, would at the same time recognise the doctrine of the open door, to the great advantage of all newcomers. A Power not disqualified by any taint of previous aggression in the East was evidently best fitted to be the exponent of the fair-sounding new principle, and the other Powers welcomed it for the sake of its conservatism, which enabled them to keep what they had got. Out of these conditions was born Mr. Hay's "open-door" appeal in 1899, and there resulted a mixed state of affairs wherein some of the results of the old era of scramble survived amid the new era of self-restraint. Mr. Arakawa tells how Russia successfully insisted that Manchuria should be excluded from the regions affected by the new arrangement, but he does not mention the fact that Germany coöperated with her to effect this ear-marking process, the application of the open-door dogma to Shantung being at that time eminently undesirable from a German point of view. England, it may be added, essayed similarly to draw a ring-fence round her Yangtze-Valley reservation, and did in fact show by her treatment of Japanese steamers at Hankow that she meant to assert her exclusive titles without any silly sentimentality whatever about open doors or equal opportunities. Manchuria thus became, in the end, a specially interesting arena where the old and the new stood side by side simultaneously, and where there resulted a decidedly complicated situation. Mr. Arakawa expounds all this with mature knowledge and ample reference to records, so that to any one seeking an intelligent conception of the affairs of the Far East, his

brochure is indispensable. We quote some of the concluding paragraphs:—

The coexistence of the new principles and old privileges appears nowhere in the Empire so incongruous, and in no other region attracts so much attention and causes so much misunderstanding, as in Manchuria. Events far more glaring, though they are continually taking place in China Proper, do not arouse half as much interest as minor rumours of similar import from Southern Manchuria instantly do. Consequently, Japan finds greater difficulties here than does any other Power elsewhere in the exercise of her treaty rights. Whence comes this remarkable difference between two parts of the same State? Without a doubt, one important reason is the singular notoriety which Southern Manchuria has acquired since 1900. It was concerning this region that a striking diplomatic struggle took place between Russia on the one side, and Japan, assisted by Great Britain and the United States, on the other, over the issue of the two principles of the new diplomacy. It was here that there took place the greatest war of modern times, which with all its stirring incidents, enthralled the world's attention for eighteen months. It was mainly the status of this region which the dramatic peace conference at Portsmouth discussed, and in connection with which the Japanese envoy succeeded in securing Russia's submission to the two principles. It was here that the Chinese Government effected a radical official reorganization, appointed unusually able governors, and opened many new ports to foreign trade. These and other great events of worldwide interest have followed one another within the space of eight short years, so that it is little wonder that Southern Manchuria has come to occupy a much larger perspective in the vision of the world than any other part of China.

Be it remembered, above all, that the interest of the intelligent public in this region is centered in the question of the principles of China's sovereignty and of the "open door," for all the large events which have been enumerated have revolved about them. And it is Japan that has exerted the greatest influence in inculcating these principles in relation to Manchuria, by insistence, sacrifice, victory and subsequent diplomacy. The result is that she has invited upon herself in Manchuria the most attentive scrutiny of the peoples of the world; it is here that they eagerly look for the realization of the principles so gallantly championed. Not being familiar with similar conditions which once characterized nearly the whole of Chinese diplomacy, and which even now form the main features of the practical foreign relations in China Proper, these people are chagrined to hear stories systematically misrepresentative of the modifying conditions in Manchuria which now control Japan as well as Russia. It is certain that the world's knowledge of Manchuria will become more accurate than it is; for the light which Japan, by her brilliant acts, has thrown upon this region and upon her own conduct therein, cannot now be dimmed, but will and must grow brighter.

Still another potent reason, among others, for Japan's difficult position, is not far to seek. Anyone in the place of some local foreign merchants in Niuchwang would probably act precisely as they have done; he would resent his own commercial loss, the cause of which he finds in Japan's policy, much more than he would appreciate any gain accruing from the same policy to his neighbors or to his nation. He would see no reason to speak of the latter, where he would proclaim the former. When, for a series of just and unjust reasons, he becomes a bitter opponent of the Japanese policy, he might even habitually misunderstand the situation, or else will fully misrepresent it. He might well be but little familiar with the complex relations existing between China and other nations, and hence his views would often be incomplete or perverted. To the material interest colouring his vision may be added his natural race feeling toward the Japanese, which becomes particularly strong in a person of his position. As was the case with the foreign merchants in Yokohama before the revision of the Japanese treaties in 1894, the Niuchwang merchant, instead of being the nearest and most reliable source of information, might be interested in disseminating systematically misleading reports about Manchuria. If Japan remains silent, as she actually does, and China encourages such reports for her own ends, they would become the only—though dangerous—source of information for the general public of the West. The result would be the singular spectacle of a few self-interested men and their friends guiding the opinion of the outside world on an important international situation.

All these circumstances have tended to create in Manchuria a situation of extreme delicacy for Japan. She failed, I am constrained to think, quickly to adjust herself to it, but sought to pursue a policy which, though entirely natural in her position, though it would be tolerated if it were in another part of China, and though it would have been

considered even too hesitant in the days of the old diplomacy, was yet rather ill-timed for the Manchuria of to-day. In other words, after having inspired China with a keen consciousness of her sovereign rights in Manchuria, and having educated the world to look for the consummation of the two principles in this region, Japan found herself, after the Treaty of Portsmouth, in the presence of conditions inevitably modifying these principles; and, what is more, became involved in the administration of a policy which was framed as much in the spirit of these modifications as in that of the principles. Thereby she has likewise exposed herself to the interested criticisms of local merchants, who, knowing the foibles of her Manchuria policy, and under the encouragement of the Chinese authorities, employ every means to propagate news unfavourable to Japan. In a subsequent article we shall examine some of her conduct in the leased territory and along her railways in Southern Manchuria, and the anomalous situation in which it resulted.

#### A TRAVELLER'S STORY.

Mr. E. S. Little, "who has recently been on an extended tour in Manchuria and North China," contributes to the *N.-C. Daily News* some of his observations and from them we take the following:—

From Harbin there is a journey of about ten hours by rail to Kwangchengtze. The Russians pay practically no attention to this part of the railway system, and the accommodation is of the worst possible description. The second and third class compartments are absolutely impossible. No self-respecting man would consign his dogs to travel on the cars in which I made the journey. I took the night express, leaving Harbin at 9 p.m. and reaching Kwangchengtze at 7 a.m. next day, and reserved an entire first-class coupe in order to enjoy as much comfort as possible. There were no lamps in my compartment, and a wretched dip showed up the darkness for about three quarters of an hour and then spluttered out.

The Japanese Station at Kwangchengtze is about one third of a mile distant from the Russian terminus, but trains from both lines enter each station on a schedule arranged to fit in with each other. From this junction to Mukden the Japanese have put on a comfortable service of cars, though as yet there are no sleeping compartments. The first-class carriages are fitted with comfortably upholstered arm chairs, and I understand sleeping and dining cars are to be introduced shortly.

The city of Mukden has wonderfully improved during the past two years. Fine macadamized roads have been laid out, and they are traversed by trams and carriages, which, if they do not compare favourably with Shanghai, at any rate are far ahead of anything to be seen in Vladivostok. Japanese women of the *demi monde* class are not nearly as evident as a few years ago, and apparently have almost entirely disappeared. Moreover, Japanese troops and uniforms are seldom to be seen now, whereas a couple of years ago they were ubiquitous. It struck me forcibly that both Japanese and Russians are faithfully carrying out their engagements. Everywhere Chinese police and troops are in evidence as never before, and there seems every indication that the Chinese are now successfully exercising their authority. At Mukden there are several camps prepared on modern lines for the accommodation of foreign-drilled Chinese troops.

As far as food is concerned, on this portion of the line one might be travelling through a foreign country. The only food I could obtain was a piece of dirty black Russian bread, fished out by a peasant woman from a fly-ridden cupboard, and a bottle of beer.

One cannot speak in too high praise of the civility and attention shown by the Japanese employees to the traveller throughout the length of this line.

Although Russia has made good her agreement as to linking up the East-China and South-Manchuria Railways, it is always possible for her to effectually "head off" the through-passenger traffic by the latter. Nothing is needed except to make the Harbin-Kwangchengtze part of the journey so uncomfortable that no one will think of choosing the Manchuria route. In preference to the Vladivostok. That is what seems to be now going on, but, of course, there may be some special and temporary reason for what Mr. Little experienced.

A GALE was experienced in Shidzuoka on Oct. 1st. Seven boats in the harbour were destroyed.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 2.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published its second estimate of the rice crop for this season. The figures are these:—

	Koku.
First estimate .....	53,561,287
Second estimate .....	52,315,636

It will thus be seen that the reduction due to the gold snap which succeeded the 210th day is very small. This second estimate carries us down to the 23rd of last month. Last year, which was considered a bumper season, had a crop of 49,052,065 *koku*, being thus 6.6 per cent smaller than the estimated crop for this year; and as the yield of an average year is 45,382,977 *koku*, this year's promises to be 15.2 per cent above the average.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the visit of Mr. Hiraoka, Chief of the Saghalien Administration, to Tokyo is for the purpose of submitting to the Government plans and estimates aiming at the organization of a company, after the manner of the South Manchuria Railway Company, for the development of the northern island. The Governor is accompanied by Mr. Ozaki, a well known engineer, and the plan is to raise a sum of 20 million *yen* for three objects, all connected with coal mining; namely, some 4 millions for the construction and improvement of two harbours—Korsakoff and Tomariro—and the remainder for acquiring a fleet of ocean carriers and for working the mines and building the railways. A statement which we recently reproduced from the Japanese press that Maula on the south-west coast, is not accessible by railway, though it is the only perennially ice-free harbour in the island, seems to be contradicted by the above project. Mr. Hiraoka thinks that if the Government can not assist this project, it is well worthy of being taken up by private enterprise alone.

Saturday, October 3.

A Tokyo journal says that the reforms made in the organization of the Tokyo Railway Company represent a saving of only 60,000 or 70,000 *yen* yearly. One of the Directors is quoted as advocating the sectional system in determining the new fares. He points out that a uniform fare is rational only in places where the distances to be covered are small, or where the least valuable unit of exchange does not permit sectional charges. The latter is the case in America, where the smallest coin is the 5-cent (10-*sen*) piece, which obviously could not be employed for fixing tram-fares by distance. This Director, Mr. Nezu, recalls the days of the horse-trams in Tokyo, when the system was sectional. It was then shown by experience that one half of the customers of the line were short-distance riders. Consequently it seems probable that if the Company, in adopting the sectional system, reduced the fare for the first section, it might find itself a loser instead of a gainer. Mr. Nezu appears to think that the Company will nevertheless try the experiment, and then, should the result be unsatisfactory, seek permission to make another revision. We are of the opinion that such a course would not be well advised. Every possible effort should now be made to reach finality at once.

Sunday, October 4.

The Shoko-konwa-kai (Society for Friendly Discussion of Commercial and Industrial

Affairs) held its usual meeting in Tokyo on the 3rd inst., and among those present were their Excellencies Marquis Katsura and Barons Goto and Oura. Mr. Hamaguchi, President of the Toyokuni Bank, expressed the great satisfaction of the Society in being honoured by the presence of three members of the Cabinet, and in thus obtaining an opportunity for a free interchange of views between the business men and officialdom. Marquis Katsura replied briefly that, although he had previously been present on several occasions at meetings of financiers, and although he had had much intercourse with individual men of affairs, this was the first time of meeting the latter in their collective capacity. The reports do not state whether any further speeches were delivered, and we infer that significance attaches to the meeting chiefly as an indication of the close relations established between the present Cabinet and the business men.

Baron Takahashi is quoted as saying that the emergence of the country from the period of depression is a natural result of the facts (1) that money has become comparatively easy, the banks having abandoned their attitude of extreme caution; (2) that the rice crop is plentiful; (3) that the boycott in South China is practically at an end; (4) that trade conditions throughout the world seem to be improving, and (5) that in a few weeks that great disturber of commerce and industry, the Presidential election in America, will be over. Referring to the talk heard in some circles about a reduction in the bank rate of interest, Baron Takahashi says that as the depression disappears the demand for money will grow more pressing, and therefore the banks would not be justified in immediately granting large accommodation at low rates. The tendency of the Japanese people is to run to extremes. When things look well, speculators yield to the impulse of exultation, and when a cloud appears on the horizon, they at once interpret it as the harbinger of a hurricane. It is the duty of the banks not to minister to this tendency.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a leading article on this subject. On the whole it endorses Baron Takahashi's view that it would be premature on the part of the Bank of Japan to lower its rate of discount yet. The Bank is still, as its accounts show, obliged to issue 20 or 30 million *yen* at the end of every month over the legal figure, and the balance of trade can not yet be said to have swung in the right direction. As for the various banks, though most of them have reduced their rate by one or two *rin* daily, they still charge from 2.4 *sen* to 2.5 *sen*, and they anticipate a large demand for money when better times come, as seems now likely.

Mr. Nakanokoji, Vice-Minister of the Department of Communications, speaks of a reform in the present system of telephones, namely, limiting the number of messages which one subscriber may send in a day, and reducing the fixed monthly charge. It is thought that under the present system the wires are monopolised largely by people who treat them as a sort of toy, and discuss patterns with milliners or exchange compliments with friends. The telephones are bad enough as it is, and if, in addition, restrictions are to be imposed upon their free use, their last state will be worse than their first.

Everything goes to show that the feeble agitation fomented by some members of the Municipal Assembly and by persons directly interested in the Exhibition ques-

tion will soon subside. It is obvious that the citizens of Tokyo appreciate the inexpediency of attempting to hold two exhibitions in the same place within such a short interval.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the engineers of the Home Department have just concluded a minute inspection of the roadways, rails, rolling-stock, power stations and other accessories of the Tokyo Railway and have handed in a minute report. This is supposed to be connected with the Company's pending application for a revised schedule of fares.

Tuesday, October 6.

On the 5th inst. the Prime Minister invited to the official residence five of the leading bankers, namely, Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Sonoda, Hayakawa, Toyokawa, and Hara, and informed them that the Government had decided to hand over the nationalization railway bonds during the years 1909—1910. In carrying out this operation the greatest care will be exercised to utilise favourable opportunities. The bonds will not be handed over *en masse*, but in installments suitable to the occasion, and the National Debt Redemption Fund will be always available for buying up the bonds should they be offered for sale in such quantities as to depress the market. By adopting such a system the Cabinet does not think it necessary to specially endorse the bonds, since that would place them in a category by themselves, and it is not advisable thus to distinguish one class of State securities as compared with the others. The Premier is said to have entered into very minute explanations of the Government's programme, and Baron Shibusawa, representing the banks, is reported to have expressed himself as satisfied with the project. The *Kokumin Shinbun* in publishing this intelligence is much gratified to think that the troublesome problem of the railways must now be dismissed from the realm of controversy.

The *Kokumin* has an article quoting the views expressed in connexion with Japan's new financial programme by *The Times*, the *Nation*, the *Statist*, the *London and China Express* and the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The last mentioned paper observes that Japan has given a good many surprises to the world, and this latest is not the least striking.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Government has decided to change the system of uniform charges for telephones into a system based upon the frequency or infrequency of the instrument's use by households where a machine is installed. This is no doubt in accordance with strict justice, but it will add very largely to the inconvenience of the present imperfect system. The habit to-day is that people who are without a telephone utilise the instrument installed in the house of some accommodating neighbour, and thus the effects of the Government's dilatoriness in extending the installations are more or less mitigated. But when the system of proportional charges comes into vogue, people will naturally seal their telephones against use by any except the members of their own household.

Thursday, October 8.

Judging by the records of the Tokyo Clearing House, trade is certainly beginning to revive. Last April seems to have been the point of greatest depression. The operations of the Clearing House in that month fell to 211 millions, whereas the average for previous months had been 230

millions. Of late, however, there has been a marked recovery, as the following figures indicate:—

	This year.	Last year.	Difference.
July.....	287,045,000	275,831,000	+11,214,000
August....	251,027,000	239,575,000	+11,452,000
September.	242,171,000	230,208,000	+11,963,000

Baron Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Chuo Shimbun*, and has expressed himself in much the same terms as those recently used by Baron Takahashi with reference to the economic situation. He thinks that the winter is over and that the spring has fairly set in.

### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, October 4.

The upward movement on the Stock Exchange was somewhat checked on the 3rd inst. owing doubtless to profit-taking sales. Even supposing that the tendency is destined to be of long duration—a questionable hypothesis in view of the general situation—it is natural that there should be pauses from time to time owing not only to profit-taking sales but also to selling short by speculators who seek to catch these periodical fluctuations. It will be observed, however, that the shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange continue to leap upward. This is an infallible sign of the briskness of the market, and in point of fact no less than 100,000 shares changed hands on the 5th inst., which is almost a record.

Tuesday, October 6.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange opened weak on Monday, but in the afternoon session an improved tone was created by a marked appreciation of the Exchange's shares and by a substantial rise in the quotation for the Tanko Kisen's scrip. Prices were irregular at closing, but the tendency seems to be in favour of buying.

Wednesday, October 7.

The 6th instant was a day of veritable debacle on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. All quotations tumbled down in a marked degree, the shares of the Exchange itself falling no less than 6.9 points. The only explanation is that profit-taking sellers were numerous, the rapid appreciation of the previous few days offering a chance too tempting to be resisted. The speculators for a fall were also very strong. A big fight is expected soon between the bulls and the bears, but no one predicts how it will eventuate. What is certain is that transactions have become much more numerous than they were last month, and that the reasonable inference is in favour of appreciation.

Thursday, October 8.

The debacle continued on the 7th instant, though not in such a marked degree as on the preceding day. No reason is perceptible except anxiety to gather a small profit by selling shares bought before the recent rise. During the past few months the market followed a three-day rule, namely, one day of appreciation, one of suspense and one of decline. This rule seems to be now maintained with, however, a lengthening of the epochs from one day to three. To-day should therefore see the end of the debacle. All transactions—or at any rate the great bulk of the transactions—since last fall have been of the *saya-tori* description, namely, buying for a rise or selling for a fall on extremely small margins, the smallness of the latter being a measure of speculators' confidence. The margin is now increased, but

the timid habit remains *en evidence*. A feature of yesterday's debacle was a drop of some 7 points in the price of Takarada shares.

Friday, October 9.

The fall of prices continued on the 8th instant. A very sharp decline in the Tanko's quotations set the example, and things would have been worse had not news arrived that Osaka was firm. There appears to be a general feeling of uneasiness, owing to the European complication and the shock given by the abolition of the *pari-mutuel*. It is felt that if the race-clubs go under, losses will be suffered so heavy as to re-create a season of depression. There is no distinct impression that the Balkan question will lead to war, but its bad effect on public securities is inevitable. Moreover the banks are said to have adopted an attitude of increased caution in view of the too sudden rise which recently took place on the Exchange. All these things combine to force the hands of weak holders, and selling is the order of the day. We append the quotations for December delivery:—

	Oct. 7th.	Oct. 8th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	93.35	91.10	— 2.25
Tokyo Railway .....	60.55	59.55	— 1.00
Kei-Hin Railway.....	72.70	73.00	+ .30
Yusen Kaisha .....	82.60	81.65	— .95
Toyo Kisen .....	27.05	27.00	— .05
Tokyo Gas .....	85.50	85.20	— .30
Tokyo Dento .....	71.15	70.30	— .85
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	83.05	82.70	— .35
Tokyo Spinning .....	34.80	34.20	— .60
Kanagafuchi Spinning.....	87.40	87.00	— .40
Beer .....	80.20	80.05	— .15
Sugar .....	72.60	72.05	— .55
Takarada (Hoden) Oil.....	127.10	126.60	— .50
Nippon Oil .....	110.00	109.00	— 1.00
Namboku.....	—	—	—
Stock Exchange .....	135.40	134.05	— 1.35

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A German Prince, whose name we can not clearly decipher, is reported (*Hochi Shimbun's* telegrams) to have published a lengthy statement in Berlin, urging that as the trade and manufacturing interests of Germany, Russia and England in the Far East find their chief competitor in Japan, a union should be formed between the three Powers. Presumably he defines what kind of union is contemplated and how it could possibly be operated, but the telegram is silent as to these vital questions. He further complicates the matter by saying that a collision between German and Russian interests in Shantung is inevitable. We, at this end of the world, have not yet been able to recognise the existence of any special Russian interest in Shantung. Kiaochow and Port Arthur were once not unconnected, but that is a thing of the past.

It has hitherto been very difficult to find exact figures for the losses of life incurred by Japan during the war. One perplexing element is the casualties among troops at home. Taking all these into account, and including Formosa in the list, the following numbers are now given:—

Killed in battle .....	48,428
Died of wounds.....	37,218
Total .....	85,646
Wounded and recovered.....	142,108
Sick " " .....	210,696
Total recovered.....	352,788
Grand total.....	438,434

His Excellency the German Governor of Kiaochow has arrived at Port Arthur and inspected 203 Metre Hill, East Keekwan-chang and the other places made celebrated

by the War. In the absence of the Japanese Governor-General, who is now in Japan, Herr Truppel was received by the Japanese Civil Governor, Mr. Ouchi, who gave a banquet that evening, 5th inst., in his honour.

For some days past there has been an undercurrent of excitement in Tokyo with reference to the relations between Japan and the United States. It will be remembered that before Viscount Aoki's recall from Washington, he was believed to have proposed an agreement by which the United States was to grant the right of naturalization to Japanese subjects, and Japan in return was to consent to the imposition of restrictions upon the going of her people to the States. On the evening of the 30th ultimo a rumour reached the Japanese capital to the effect that this agreement had been concluded, and it was even believed that this story had some influence in driving up stocks on the following day. Yesterday morning, however, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* very justly pointed out that the privilege of naturalization in a foreign country is not by any means a boon to be desired by a loyal Japanese subject. Naturalization in America means denaturalization in Japan. In other words, a Japanese abandons his allegiance to his own country for the sake of taking on him the duty of allegiance to a foreign country, than which no act can be less patriotic. It does not consist with the dignity of the Japanese Government to consent for such a privilege.

Our readers will learn with profound satisfaction that Marquis Inouye has so far recovered as to be contemplating return to Tokyo towards the middle of the month.

The Tokyo Municipality has decided that no *geishas* shall be employed as waitresses at the reception given to the officers and men of the Battleship Squadron. Dances by *geishas* will form a feature of the entertainments, but the waiting will be entrusted entirely to the hands of men-servants, and thus the unsightly spectacles witnessed in the Hibiya Park on the occasion of a previous reception will be avoided. This will be a terrible blow to the *geishas*, and will of course greatly lessen the enjoyment of the guests, but that the Tokyo Municipality is wisely advised there can, we think, be no second opinion.

On the other hand, the condition of Field-Marshal Marquis Nodzu shows no sign of improvement. He has been visited by the Emperor's chief physician, Dr. Saigo, whose report is very discouraging.

We regret to say that Marquis Nozu's condition has become very serious and that the end may be expected at any moment. The Emperor has conferred on him the Grand Order of Merit.

### YACHTING.

Local yachtsmen attempted to sail races on Saturday afternoon but the weather flatly negated their plans. The wind was light about easterly, when they started but it soon dropped and at length a stark calm prevailed so that none of the yachts could possibly finish in time. Most of them were towed home.

Of the yachts over 22 rating, *Mary*, *Namua*, *Asagao*, and *Aborigine* started; and of the 22 raters *Elsa*, *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Edna*, the first to go over the long and the other the short Widow Booy course; and eleven Larks went out, only to be hung up with the rest of the fleet.



## THE DEBT REDEMPTION CASE.

THE acquittal of Mr. YANG KI TAK by the Seoul Court has evoked public comments calling for a word of reference. There is no occasion to dwell long on the case itself. It is very simple. The accused, in his capacity of assistant manager of the newspaper, *Dai Han Mai Il Sinpo*, took part in publishing in that journal an advertisement declaring the paper's willingness to receive subscriptions to a fund intended for the discharge of Korea's debt to Japan, and promising that, in conjunction with a bank or company enjoying public credit, the money thus received should be dealt with in a suitable manner. Subsequently the Public Procurator of the Seoul Court obtained information which led him to believe that a part of this money had been either embezzled or diverted to purposes not contemplated in the original scheme and not having the sanction of the subscribers. Proceedings were therefore instituted against YANG, and the preliminary tribunal remanded him for trial. It transpired, however, in the public proceedings, that Mr. YANG had acted under orders and that he had neither responsibility for, nor even cognizance of, the measures taken by his employer for the disposal of the subscribed money. He was therefore acquitted.

The comments which this case has provoked can not be dismissed thus briefly. They are to be found in a criticism published by the *Japan Chronicle*, which the German organ of Yokohama reproduces with the prefatory remark, "a leading article every word of which we cordially endorse." The article, having set out by announcing "the triumphant acquittal" of Mr. YANG, turns to Mr. BETHELL, who was editor and proprietor of the *Dai Han Mai Il Sinpo* at the time of the Debt Redemption project. Any advocate of Mr. BETHELL must at once devote himself to furnishing some explanation of the strange fact that he, Mr. BETHELL, became the voluntary depository of money subscribed for a purpose obviously doomed to failure. The *Japan Chronicle* addresses itself at once to this phase of the story. It alleges that, "as in despite of Mr. BETHELL's views on the policy or probability of the scheme, contributions still continued to come in, he was perforce practically compelled to become a trustee of the fund." Where were these views expressed by Mr. BETHELL? Certainly not at the trial in open court. What passed there was this:—

Judge.—For what reason had the *Dai Han Mai Il Sinpo* joined the movement?

Mr. Bethell.—Because money had been sent to it without any solicitation.

Judge.—The Court had been led to understand that the paper had at first refused to receive subscriptions, but that it had afterwards joined the movement. Was that so?

Mr. Bethell.—The paper had not joined anything. Only people had sent money to it.

Judge.—Had the witness thought that the project was practicable? What ideas had he had on this subject?

Mr. Bethell.—Didn't know.

Judge.—No idea?

Mr. Bethell.—Didn't know.

The record of this very marked reticence on Mr. BETHELL's part was lying before the editor of the *Japan Chronicle* when the latter wrote:—"As in despite of Mr. BETHELL's views on the policy or possibility of the scheme, contributions still continued to come in, he was perforce practically compelled to become a trustee of the fund." There has not been one jot of evidence as to Mr. BETHELL's views on this subject. He studiously refrained from stating them in Court. All that is publicly known is that he advertised his willingness to receive funds for a purpose which he must have well understood to be futile. No one is so shallow as to imagine that had the *Dai Han Mai Il Sinpo*, instead of announcing its readiness to become the depository of money, advertised its resolve not to receive subscriptions, it would have been troubled with any further inflow of funds. The *Japan Chronicle*, in its anxiety to whitewash Mr. BETHELL, not only ascribes to him sentiments which he himself declined to acknowledge, but also depicts him in the ridiculous light of publicly advertising his willingness to assist in a scheme which he knew to be chimerical.

The *Japan Chronicle*, with the "cordial endorsement" of its German colleague, further writes:—"The preliminary Court decided that Mr. YANG was guilty. On what grounds did it base this decision? The Court before which the public trial was held, which presumably had under investigation all the evidence produced in the preliminary Court, decided that Mr. YANG was innocent." The Editor of the *Japan Chronicle* ought to know, and must know, that preliminary tribunals do not pronounce men "guilty." They determine merely whether a *prima facie* case exists. Moreover, when the editor of the *Japan Chronicle* wrote the above, he had lying on his desk a record showing that to Mr. BETHELL's evidence alone the accused owed his acquittal, and that Mr. BETHELL's evidence was not given at the preliminary examination.

The *Japan Chronicle*, with the "cordial endorsement" of its German colleague, further writes:—"The trial has resulted in the complete clearing of Mr. YANG and of Mr. BETHELL from the charge which directly or indirectly was preferred against them. \* \* \* We have no doubt that Mr. BETHELL's business training was of considerable service to the central body raising the fund in preventing irregularities such as might otherwise have occurred with inexperienced persons." When the editor of the *Japan Chronicle* penned these statements he had before him a record showing that of the funds entrusted to Mr. BETHELL, the latter had invested 25,000 yen in mining shares and had lent 27,500 yen to a hotel-keeper on bonds not specifying any security, which money the borrower had used to construct a concert room, to buy a cinematograph, to extend the premises, to build a bathroom, to set up a heating engine and to procure furniture. Grown-up men are actually

invited by the *Japan Chronicle* to agree that such an employment of trust funds was legitimate, and that "the business training" of the person so employing them "was of considerable service to the central body in preventing irregularities which might otherwise have occurred with inexperienced persons."

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI continues to publish telegrams from London giving the gist of leading articles in British journals about the Fakumen affair. We can not but speculate with curiosity as to the source whence comes the periodical impulse that sets our English contemporaries' pens moving. There has not been any incident within the past week or ten days such as should have re-directed London's attention to this problem—no interchange of views between Peking and Tokyo, so far as the public know, nor any abnormal happening of any kind. It looks as if the British and Chinese Corporation had some self-acting mechanism which develops a sudden access of activity at fixed intervals. The *Asahi Shimbun* is amused by the spectacle of two groups of British capitalists contending with one another; the group which, having lent several tens of millions of yen on the security of the South-Manchuria Railway, must naturally be averse to the depreciation of the security by severe competition, and the group which is struggling to earn a profit by financing and building the Hsinmintun-Fakumen road. That is a phase of the problem which has already been alluded to in these columns. It is certainly interesting, but not so interesting, we think, as China's attitude at the present moment. The public know that fully three months have elapsed since the Japanese Government made to Peking a proposal which would have served the double purpose of equipping the Fakumen region with railway facilities and saving China from the reproach of violating her international agreements. But Peking has made no move either of consent or of dissent. It has hung up the question completely. Why? No one can have any difficulty in answering the question. By maintaining an absolutely quiescent attitude China stands to win in every case. If Japan loses the day and consents to allow the line to be built, then China will gain both materially and diplomatically. Materially, because the competition of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen road, subsequently to be carried on to Tsitsihar, would largely diminish the value of the South Manchuria Railway. After a fixed term of years China becomes entitled to buy back the South-Manchuria Railway at a reasonable price. It is a property of great importance. The Japanese Government has put 100 million yen into the enterprise; the Japanese public have subscribed 20 millions, and foreign capitalists will by and by have lent 80 millions. Here then are 200 millions, and, if the line be

yielding good returns when the date arrives for repurchase, China must either put her hand deeply into her pocket, or choose the unwelcome alternative of leaving the property in Japanese possession. Every thing that tends to impair the line's prospects makes therefore for China's advantage, and she naturally desires to see the British and Chinese Corporation successful, her purpose being to push the road on to Tsitsihar so soon as the Fakumen difficulty is removed. Diplomatically she would gain because the binding effect of all her engagements with foreign States would be lessened from the moment of running a coach and four through the Peking Treaty of 1905, and because she would have won a victory over Japan. If, however, Japan holds firmly to her rights, and if the railway is not built, then a decidedly sore feeling will be created in England, where the agents of the British and Chinese Corporation have so cleverly manipulated the press. China, therefore, stands to win in all eventualities. She has only to sit quiet and watch others pull the chesnuts out of the fire for her. Of course, we do not intend to suggest that she wants to see trouble between Japan and England. But she would assuredly like to see a rupture of the bond which holds them so closely together at present. During more than half a century China has successfully protected herself by taking advantage of the mutual jealousies of the Western Powers. Nothing accords less with her convenience than the alliances and ententes that have become the fashion of late years. She does not believe in the sincerity of the allies towards herself, and she would greatly prefer to revert to the *status quo ante*. Thus a rift in the lute of Anglo-Japanese friendship would suit her excellently, and accordingly she watches this Fakumen struggle with calm eyes, appreciating fully that inaction is her shrewdest course in the circumstances. It is well, therefore, to remember that responsibility for the delay rests solely with her, and that she has pigeon-holed Tokyo's proposals submitted three months ago, her game being to let others do the fighting for her.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL.

THE editor of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly*, in his issue for July, which number, as usual, contains much valuable information and many useful statistics, writes:—"It is indeed a strange phenomenon in a constitutional country that the fate of a Cabinet regarded favourably by members of both Houses should be decided by the attitude of the so called Elder Statesmen." This criticism suggests the question, what is a constitutional country? Where is the universally recognized model to be found? Constitutional ideals as followed in Germany do not elicit unqualified approval in England, and British constitutional ideals fall somewhat short of American. There is no hard and fast rule, no fixed

standard. The editor whose language we have quoted is very well acquainted with his country's history, and he therefore knows that Japan, throughout her whole career, has been remarkable for eclectic discernment. She has never hesitated to borrow freely from foreign States, but she has seldom failed to improve upon what she took. Her position is now unique with regard to this question of a constitutional system. Before introducing it, she called into existence organizations previously unknown among her people, namely, political parties. It would, however, have been a violation of all prudence and all reason to at once entrust the administration of State affairs to those parties, consisting, as they did for the most part, of men wholly without the experience needed for discharging official duties. A period of probation was evidently necessary, and to ensure that the period should be sufficiently long, the statesmen who had steered the country through all the vicissitudes—domestic and foreign—of the *Meiji* era, had to assume towards political parties an attitude of apparent hostility. It was thus that the terms *Seifu-to* and *Min-to* came to be used, the object of their coiners being to produce an impression that the Government, in its anxiety to retain control of the sweets of office, treated as enemies the representatives of the people (*min*), and it was thus that a gulf gradually grew between the *Meiji* statesmen and the political parties, so that instead of a polity like that of Great Britain, where three elements alone are apparent, namely the throne and two political parties, Japan's body politic came to have four elements, namely, the above three plus a small coterie of Elder Statesmen known as the *Genro*. No one will venture to contend, we presume, that any individuals in Japan to-day can claim to be regarded as greater administrators than these *Genro*, and no one will be disposed to deny that the loss of their counsels would be a heavy blow to the country. Speaking from the foreign standpoint, we do not hesitate to assert that confidence in the conduct of this Empire's affairs is greatly strengthened by knowing that the Throne and the Cabinet have access to the advice of a body of grey-headed statesmen whose ability has been proved in many important crises. Does it follow that Japan's interests would be better served by the elimination of this unique band of councillors and by entrusting her affairs solely to the *Seiyu-kai*, the *Shimpo-to* and the other political sections? We are inclined to think that Japan might safely have courage to modify her copy of Occidental Constitutions by introducing an element of her own creation, the *Genro*.

#### JOURNALISTIC JUGGLERY.

THAT devotee of truth, the *Japan Chronicle*, has been delivering itself, in its own peculiar fashion, of sundry side-issues alleged to arise out of a recent criticism in these columns of Dr.

WALLACE's article on the ideals furnished by the nations of the world. That article amounts, in effect, to the proposed dismemberment of the British Empire for the benefit of Germany and any other Powers who may possess what is legitimate for them but not for England—a desire for expansion. The *Japan Chronicle*, with its usual intent to mislead, describes it as an article "to show the folly of those who are now endeavouring to bring on a war between England and Germany." It is a simple matter thus to describe an article for the gulling of those who have not read it. But that is the *Japan Chronicle's* *mi-tier*. The Kobe journal is perfectly aware, as are all who have read Dr. WALLACE's article in full, the *Japan Herald's* misrepresentation of the same, and our criticism of both, that with Dr. WALLACE's (or anybody else's) efforts to avert a war between England and Germany we are in the fullest sympathy. It is Dr. WALLACE's *method* for averting such a war, coupled with his unjust aspersions on the integrity and intelligence of his own countrymen, and his equally unjust discrimination against British wars as compared with those waged by other nations, to which we take exception. No Englishman worthy the name could read Dr. WALLACE's article without being moved either to indignation or to mirth—according to the degree of weight he considered might attach to the writer's opinions.

Dr. WALLACE's method of avoiding war with Germany is, in brief, to give away the British Empire. The recipients of this free gift are Germany, in the main, and any other Powers "with a legitimate desire for expansion." In this way, according to Dr. WALLACE, what he is pleased to call the "censure" of other Powers might be allayed. 'Censure,' we submit, is both ludicrous and offensive. Ludicrous, because on Dr. WALLACE's own showing it is a case of the proverbial pot and kettle: offensive, because Dr. WALLACE, an Englishman, is representing other nations, exalted on pedestals of righteousness, as passing condemnation on one of themselves for actions which all alike have done. This is after setting out to describe the ideals of nations, including territorial expansion, as false! We, the citizens of the British Empire, are to give away our vast possessions—bought with a price, bought with blood, governed as never an Empire was since the world began—to gratify the 'false ideals' of other nations! Charming is it not, logic and all? Dr. WALLACE is quite captivated by the idea: so is the *Japan Herald* (a German organ) and so is the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle* (hitherto supposed to be an English paper) who now turns out to be like Dr. WALLACE—(1) a man of prejudice (2) a little Englishman—but alas! without the scientific attainments of the latter to be set on his credit side;—and who undoubtedly also has (3) "an axe to grind."

We are profoundly grateful to our contemporary for having reminded us, (after a turn

at its reference shelves) that Dr. WALLACE is now in his eighty-fifth year, and that he has a distinguished scientific record. Oh that all the columns of all newspapers might be filled with such priceless pearls of knowledge! And have they not, in this particular case, a peculiar purpose to serve—to wit, that of the *Chronicle's* red herrings? Is it not desirable to draw the reader's attention from the main issue? Do they not resemble the special pleading of the counsel for a defendant who has no case, and do they not illustrate our remark that the belittlers of England will not argue "straight?" What has Dr. WALLACE's age to do with what he has just written? He will be judged by what he has written—irrespective alike of his age or his past attainments. If a man of eighty-five, with all the weight of experience and knowledge of life, enters the political arena with such a sheet of folly, the only excuse his age can give him is that of a dimmed intellect, a mind that has lost its original vigour. And if a man of his scientific attainments pens such folly, the greater his self-stultification.

In that stultification the *Japan Chronicle* shares, to its shame. An English journal is found in company with a German organ upholding the maligners of its own country and joining in the cry for the partition of the British Empire. So be it. The British Empire will be none the worse for its new foe, and the public will know what to expect from the *Japan Chronicle*. Nor will this disgraceful partisanship be obscured in the minds of all clear-visioned men by that journal's priggish drivel about "the language that is used among educated people," or its absurd contention that to lay bare the real intent and meaning of a writer is to impute to him a mercenary motive. That is journalistic jugglery as exemplified by the *Japan Chronicle*. Anti-Japanese to-day, anti-English to-morrow, what does it matter how or what contortions are made so long as the *Japan Mail* can be misrepresented in the eyes of those who are not in possession of the facts of the case?

#### FISHING IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

(ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

Any one desiring to take part this year in the bidding for fishing stations in the waters of Russia's Maritime Provinces, must send in, by the 1st of the 12th month, Russian calendar (14th December), to the National Finance Bureau of the Maritime Provinces, an application containing an accurate statement of the station or stations in question.

#### DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Mr. Adachi, Secretary of the Department of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in Paris.

Mr. Omai, Secretary of the Department of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in Vienna.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council, at a meeting held at 10 a.m. on the 7th instant, which was at-

tended by Count Higashi-kuzo, President, and by their Excellencies Count Komura and Baron Goto, discussed the treaty of commerce concluded between Japan and Columbia and the amendments of the Pareels Post Convention between Great Britain and Japan.

#### FAIR NAGASAKI.

Fair, yes; if that city can be called fair "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." An uncalled for inditement, it will be said; the vitreous effusion of a gratuitous pessimism. Yet who that knows Nagasaki will affirm the verdict to be unjust? But even verdicts must be tempered with at least a modicum of charity, and this is freely extended to this abused old city when I say that Nagasaki, like Naples, has for her environment the fairest and most entrancing natural scenery of any city in the world; and her population: well, it is, perhaps, less reprehensible than that of the Italian city, in its attitude to the foreign visitor, though of its effect upon his morals as a resident, one hesitates to say as much.

Nagasaki is a port, and the proverbial contention is that all ports, more especially those of the East, are hopelessly bad. Indeed Nagasaki has had little opportunity to be anything else. For centuries she has been the Mecca of the foreign adventurer: Spanish Jesuits, Portuguese pirates, Dutch traders, shipwrecked mariners, stranded subjects of all nations, these were the best that for three hundred years the world gave to Japan; and yet the West has wondered why the country was at last and for so long hermetically sealed against the foreign intruder. Even to-day, after the doors of commerce and religion have been forced open, can we say that we are giving Nagasaki of our best? Let it be duly remembered that no attempt is here made in any way to belittle or even to reflect upon the many exemplary members of the foreign community at Nagasaki, amongst whom are to be found as many worthy citizens as in any community of like proportions in Japan. But I think it may be said without hesitation, that when the immense native population of the city, looks, as it has a right to do, to the foreign residents for some proof that they represent a higher social and spiritual development than the natives, there is a remarkable lack of evidence. I am accustomed to hear the Japanese blamed for that supreme conceit which presumes to suggest that their morals and ideals are not absolutely inferior to those of Christendom. Without venturing any opinion in the matter, may I ask what other inference could the Japanese draw from those who leave upon them the most permanent impression they ever receive from foreigners; in short, the most persistent example of foreign life in Nagasaki is least representative of what has made Christendom the benign and civilizing power that it is believed to be by the world's most enlightened people. What I say of the foreign population of Nagasaki is true of the foreign community in most of the Japanese centres of residence.

The most constant and mysterious enigma that the Japanese have to solve is that the people who represent Christendom, in the vast majority of cases, take no account of Christianity, nor even religion of any kind. I here make no contention that a man's religion is a good test of what he is, though there is good evidence for believing it, but I do say that he knows very little about the world of human society who has not found out for himself that the majority of the sincere believers in religion are more exemplary in morals and ideals than the majority of those who avoid the churches. The greater number of the intelligent Japanese cannot have studied and learned this fact of sociology in vain, but the question they have to settle is, how to make it fit in with the ideals of the present representatives of Christendom sojourning amongst them.

There is in Nagasaki but one foreign church in which a service is held, in English, every Sunday morning, besides which there is an afternoon service by a union of denominations in the assembly room of a mission school in the afternoon; and out of a foreign population of something over 500,

there is an average of no more than 30 or 40 at either of these services. The Japanese naturally conclude that if the representatives of Christendom have no use for that which had its origin with themselves, why should the Japanese? There are wealthy firms here which not only exhibit no reverence for Christian institutions, but who bring young men out from home and ruthlessly exercise over them the same baneful influence. This is why the missionaries say that *the greatest obstacle to the spread of Christian morals in Japan is the foreign community*; and this is why the average foreigner engaged in business here has no use for the missionary. A man must be of the most genuine moral fibre before he can live untarnished in an environment like this; at home he has the moral stamina of Christian association to keep him afloat, even though he may be in little sympathy with it; but when he comes to live among a people of other morals, he has nothing to prevent him sinking to their level, yes even lower, for the Pagan, even the lowest, has some traditions to live up to; but the foreign Pagan, isolated from the buoying influence of his native surroundings, has nothing to live up to but himself. Around me on these beautiful hills in view of which I write, are strewn the graves of many a fair youth swallowed in the vortex of weltering vice that runs riot in a place like this.

Another blot on the name of fair Nagasaki is the large number of soldiers and sailors from transports and ships of war that call at the port from week to week. This ever increasing current of foreign representation is that with which the average Japanese citizen comes closest in contact; and what impression can he receive as he sees those rowdy specimens of Western and European civilization loitering along the streets to and from the places of ill-reputed pleasure? How does the behaviour on shore of the crews of foreign warships visiting Japanese waters compare morally and socially with that of the Japanese sailors calling at the ports of Europe and America? Witness the convivial recreations and ungallant antics of the British sailors fêted in Tokyo last year, in contrast with the dignified bearing and conduct of the Japanese crews when received in England. Moreover, the only street fights ever seen in this Japanese city are caused by those representing the flags of other nations. The only saloons in Nagasaki, and for that matter in all Japan, and they of the lowest type, are owned, patronized, and conducted by foreigners. One cannot wonder that Japan is hastening on with a breathless impetuosity to that longed-for day when she can do without the foreigner. Commercially and industrially she has made vast strides in this direction, and socially the movement has already well set in. In the meantime it is surely the duty of foreign governments to see to it that when their representatives are let loose upon a place like this, they shall be in charge of an officer whom they are bound to obey. In the case of the last escapade which it was my misfortune to witness, a sailor from a French warship, behaving abominably in a Japanese restaurant, was arrested by a Japanese policeman; and while conducting him to prison, the officer was set upon by more than 50 of the prisoner's comrades who freed the culprit by main force, and defied the police. Nothing could be done save to call out the whole police force or the militia, which the Japanese were too solicitous of international amity to do. May I again suggest that the Japanese have some show of reason for the utter contempt they entertain for the average foreigner, and that not without cause are the more thoughtful of the upper classes gravely doubtful whether Japan cannot herself produce in time something better than Christendom.

And yet happily Nagasaki has another side, a phase of life that may indeed be called fair. Even among the least representative of her foreign visitors are sometimes found those who truly stand for the manhood that has made the West.

I recall a case I know of wherein are involved the trials of an American woman and the honour of the American flag. The woman arrived in port penniless. Stranded in Nagasaki! What more awful predicament could befall anyone; much more a woman of untravelled experience and tender



sensibilities. Yet this was the condition which the women, whom we shall call Mrs. Allanson, wife of a private in the Philippines, had to face here recently. Two weeks previously Mrs. Allanson had reached Nagasaki, where she expected in a few days to meet her husband who was to arrive by the next transport. The latter came into port in due time, but Allanson did not turn up; he had got to Manila late and missed the sailing. His wife now owed two weeks' board and lodging at the saloon where she had taken a room for its cheapness. As there appeared no prospects of getting his money, the landlord seized her scanty possessions and told her to go. There was nothing to do but acquiesce.

In Nagasaki there is an American lady doctor much beloved of the Japanese, and the unfailing friend of all her fellow countrymen in need; and there are more such cases here than might be imagined. Fortunately Mrs. Allanson heard of the good doctor and went to her for assistance. The doctor, seeing that the case was one of honest distress, collected enough money among her friends to provide the poor woman with a ticket to San Francisco.

"My husband will arrive by the next transport," Mrs. Allanson said, "and he will then pay up my board bill and redeem my trunk; the only thing that troubles me now is that I don't like to go away without my mother's bible; she gave it to me at her death, and I cannot be happy if I go without it."

"And won't he let you have it?" asked the doctor.

"Well, no!" said Mrs. Allanson, "I went to him for it, but he received me rudely and refused."

"I'm only a woman too," said the doctor, "but I'll go to him myself and see if I can't do something for you."

The doctor entered the bar. The saloon-keeper was behind it, as he usually was. The counter was covered with glasses ready to be filled for the crowd that stood around, most of whom were soldiers from the transport just in; and one of them was an officer. When the doctor entered the saloon the men instinctively drew back to make room; but all were surprised and puzzled to know what such a person could want in a bar-room.

"There's an American woman," the doctor began, addressing the bar-keeper, "who has been staying at your place for the last two weeks, waiting for her husband to arrive by this transport. For some reason or other he has not come, and she could not pay her board bill and you have taken her trunk; she does not complain of that, for her husband will be on here by the next transport and redeem the trunk; but in that trunk is her mother's bible and she does not want to go without that."

"Well, I guess she *will*," said the bar-keeper rather abruptly.

"What did that fellow say to you?" inquired the young American officer.

"He says this woman can't have her mother's bible," said the doctor.

The officer brought his first down on the bar with a thump that made every glass dance a jig two inches high, as he exclaimed in a very determined tone:

"Is there a man in this town that won't give an American woman her bible? If there is I'd like to see him. I'll give you three minutes to deliver that bible or I'll clean the place out," and taking out his watch he held it before him.

The bar-keeper looked a bit terrified; a pale sickly grin came over his face. Even the doctor was somewhat taken back; things looked like a row. About a minute had passed when the bar-keeper said to the doctor: "The bible's in the trunk there in that room; you can go and get it if you want it; here's the key."

"Please go," said the young officer, "and we'll see that no one interferes with you."

The doctor bowing, disappeared into the room; in a few moments she returned with the book, showed the officer the name written inside the cover, thanked him and took her departure.

"Attention!" rang out from the officer. Instantly every man of the dozen or more came to order, and the old bible passed out to the salute of the American flag.

In all that I have said of Nagasaki I have not been unkindful that I speak of that of which I myself form a part; I am in it, and I love it, not only for many of its people but for its superabundant beauty. For situation and scenery Nagasaki is indeed among the fairest of the many picturesque places in old Nippon. The land-locked harbour, sweetly environed by glorious hills of ever-varying green, never tires the eye. Their lower ridges are so densely inhabited that at night I look down from my bungalow on a reversed firmament of myriad twinkling lights; and at the season of the Bon Matsuri recently over, when every one of countless groves along the hill sides is gaily lighted, the scene is incomparably beautiful. These lights are to welcome back the spirits of the dead who once a year return to visit the places of their former habitation; alas that from their chief point of vision they should have to look down on the best part of their old city still given to vice; albeit with many of them, that was doubtless the means of sending them to their present abode among the silent ones.

The missionaries are doing what they can, but what are they among so many, a voice crying in the night, and with no language but a cry. Emaciated by climate and carelessness of the scientific care of the human constitution, they are labouring feebly, long and late; but in many cases their methods seem too foreign or too unpretensive to be effective; and then, as we have said, the most powerful of all agencies, the example and sympathy of the foreigner, is against them.

A Russian population is now crowding in here in ever increasing numbers. Nagasaki has become the chief centre of the revolutionary movement of Eastern Russia, but the daily paper devoted to lashing and lampooning the Czar which was published here, and sent secretly into Siberia has, I believe, proved a hopeless enterprise. I stop sometimes to make a distinct effort toward self-consciousness as I find myself from day to day a part of all this strange conglomeration of races, creeds and characters. Yet over all the fair hills look smilingly down in benediction, and a mellow sunlight kindly shines. The hoary cliffs from which the martyrs of the Jesuit days were hurled to a lacerating death, no longer frown; and the tombs of these martyrs all along the hill suggest that somehow, after all, blood may be the seed of brotherhood.

"CITIZEN."

#### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The Empress visited the Imperial Botanical Garden at Shinjuku, on Oct. 6th, leaving the Palace at 10 a.m. Her Majesty spent the day there.

Oct. 17th being a national holiday, the festival for dedicating the new crop of rice to the Imperial ancestors, the Emperor has appointed Mr. Maeta, an official of the Department of the Imperial Household, to worship at the Ise Shrine on behalf of His Majesty.

A poetry party was held on Oct. 5th in the Palace before the presence of the Emperor. The themes on the occasion were "boats in a river" and "autumn rain."

The Prince Imperial, now on tour in the north-eastern provinces, will return to Tokyo on Oct. 10th arriving at the Ueno Station at 4.45 p.m.

#### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on Oct. 5th on a protest instituted by Messrs L. J. Healing & Co. The firm imported "intersection boxes," "saddles," and "crampets" on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val* duty in accordance with No. 406 of the statutory tariff. The importers contended that the articles were to be regarded as simple pipes manufactured of metal, and should be dealt with under No. 367 of the same tariff, which provides for 10 per cent. *ad val* duty. The Director dismissed the protest on the ground that the materials were made of metal, but should not be included among the goods classified under article No. 367.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### A SHIPPING CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment was passed on Oct. 3rd in a case in which Tsuji and Goto jointly claimed yen 941.66 from the British India Steamship Navigation Company for a portion of sheep-skins brought to Yokohama by a steamer belonging to defendants which goods are alleged to be missing. Plaintiffs' claim was dismissed with costs.

##### CLAIM AGAINST A TRANSPORTATION AGENCY.

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. Ltd., against the Mantu-Sha, a transportation agency of which Setsu Oi is the proprietress with the assistance of her husband named Y. Oi, claiming yen 2,154.78 and interest, began on Oct. 7th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. S. Sawada and defendants by Mr. Y. Fujiwara.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that on Jan. 29th, this year, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., instructed Defendants to carry 7 chairs valued at yen 180.88 to Mr. Y. Odawara, living in Sumiyoshi, Hyogo, prefecture, and on Feb. 3rd, a lot of dishes and sundry goods valued at yen 1,973.90 also to carry to the same person. At the same time, Plaintiffs instructed Defendants to collect the foregoing amounts from the consignees. Later, Plaintiffs found that T. Muroi, the banto of Defendants, had made drafts at the First Bank, on which documents, he drew the whole amount at that bank. The drafts were duly sent to the consignee of the goods in Hyogo, by the bank. Muroi misappropriated the money which he obtained at the bank. Subsequently Plaintiffs transferred the affair to the criminal section in the Yokohama District Court. On July 22nd, this year, Muroi was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Counsel added that Defendants, the employers of the dishonest banto, should be liable for the money embezzled by him.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the Yokohama office of the Mantu-Sha belonged to Muroi in a different account from the business of the Defendants. Sei Oi was only nominal proprietress so far as she was registered at the Local Court as the representative of the office. Even supposing that the transportation office was under her actual management, she should be free from responsibility in connexion with any dishonest action committed by Muroi. According to Art. 715 of the Civil Code, she should be free from any damage caused to a third person by her employee while engaged in business.

Plaintiffs' Counsel referred to Art. 337 of the Commercial Code and stated that a transportation agent should not be allowed to escape from responsibility with regard to any damage caused to goods in his charge unless he gave sufficient evidence showing that he or his employees were not negligent in receiving, delivering, keeping and transporting the goods assigned to him. Counsel asked the Judge to take in the record of the criminal section with regard to the case of Muroi, and also asked for leave to examine Mr. Sato, a bailiff belonging to the Tokyo Local Court, and Nakamura, a private detective. Mr. Sato, at the request of Plaintiff, seized the property belonging to Defendants at their house in Tokyo, and Nakamura, after investigation, found that Muroi was an employee of Defendants.

The Judge decided to take in the Court record of the criminal case, and reserved other motions of Plaintiffs' Counsel as to the witnesses.

The case was then adjourned till Oct. 14th.

##### ALLEGED TREASON.

Sentence was passed in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 6th on S. Ishiyama, a lawyer of Hakodate, and K. Kushitani, formerly a civil engineer of the Hakodate Harbour Office, who were charged with having tried to sell a photograph of a naval station to a Russian officer. The accused were sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in the Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. There was a fairly good attendance and the chair was occupied by Mr. A. W. Sherriff, Vice-President. The usual formal preliminary business having been transacted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which have already appeared in these columns. He said their membership had been gradually increasing and their accounts were in a very satisfactory condition. They closed the year with a balance of yen 274.10, but the Committee had decided to purchase a new lantern for the illustration of the lectures to be given during the year, and it was estimated that the cost of this would be about yen 250. After deducting the amount they would have a balance of about yen 25 to carry forward. During the past year the society had lost the valued services of the President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown. They would all endorse and support the sentiments expressed in the report as to the great loss they had sustained by his removal. The members would be pleased to hear that in Hongkong Mr. Brown had already identified himself with the work of the Literary Society there, for from the syllabus of that Society's meetings he (the Chairman) saw that Mr. Brown was to lecture before the Hongkong Literary Society in a few weeks. The syllabus presented by the Yokohama Literary Society during the past session had been a very successful one. They had had a lecture by Baron Kikuchi and the meeting at which he was present was one of the most successful of the whole session. Several other gentlemen also favoured them by renewing their acquaintance with the Society, and to them and their own members who had given lectures he wished to express the Society's thanks for the services they had rendered. There was one item in the report to which they would expect reference to be made. It was the question which had come up at meetings of another organization in the community, the amalgamation of the Subscription Library with the Literary Society. Those who had followed the local press would have seen the reports of the discussion which had taken place and naturally the members of the Literary Society would expect to hear something of the negotiations which had taken place. The result of the negotiations was tersely stated in the report presented by the Committee. The Committee were approached in June with a request to consider the question of amalgamation. No definite plan was laid before them but they discussed the matter from the standpoint of the Literary Society and in view of the fact that at that meeting they received the resignation of the President they did not feel justified in entering upon negotiations at that time. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to reply to that effect and as far as the Committee was concerned the matter rested there. The question had been included in the report to enable the members to give an expression of their opinion on the question. The temporary decision given by the Committee could not be regarded as a final settlement of the question. It would be in order, during the discussion of the report and accounts for the members to discuss the advisability or otherwise of negotiating with the Subscription Library with a view to amalgamation. With reference to other matters mentioned in the report he could only express the hope that during the coming year the members of the Society would give to the officers to be elected on that occasion the cordial co-operation they had extended to those who were now resigning office.

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. CYRIL ALLEN, referring to the paragraph in the report as to amalgamation with the Yokohama Subscription Library, suggested that the Committee to be elected that evening be instructed to take into consideration the advisability of adding a library to the other attractions of the Literary Society. He thought such a step would be eminently suitable. Literary Societies in other parts of the world were similarly equipped, and he thought there was room for such an addition to the

work of the Yokohama Literary Society. The details regarding the management could be carried out by the Library Committee, and would involve very little additional cost to the members of the Society. In Yokohama they had for a few years a series of lectures and entertainments that were fully worth four or five times the amount charged, and he (the speaker) thought no member would object to the slight additional cost involved in the increased work. Such work would be thoroughly in accord with the title of the Literary Society. As the matter had come before the members of the Literary Society for the first time that evening he thought it would be well to request the new Committee to enter into details, and to report to an extraordinary general meeting, at which some definite action could be taken.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH thought the matter of the amalgamation was one that called for careful consideration. He was of opinion that the large amount of work involved by the extension of the sphere of the Society would require the appointment of a permanent secretary. If the Society thought of amalgamation they must be prepared to devote to the work the large amount of energy that would be required to make it a success.

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON also urged careful consideration and spoke of the large amount of work that would be involved by the new venture.

No further discussion took place and the report and accounts were adopted, no action being taken with regard to the suggested amalgamation.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the title of the Society be changed to the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society. He said in bringing this question forward he did so at the request of his colleagues on the Committee on whose suggestion the question was raised. It had been felt for some considerable time that the term "Yokohama Literary Society" was not sufficiently comprehensive to cover all their work, seeing that their fortnightly programmes included a considerable amount of music each evening. The first part of the ordinary programme consisted of a lecture and the second part was devoted to music. He had referred to the records, which showed that nineteen years ago the Society assumed its present title. It was formerly known as the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society, but an amendment was proposed by Mr. C. V. Sale and seconded by Mrs. Van Patten that the name be the Yokohama Literary Society, and that amendment was carried by a small majority. Under that title the Society had continued up to the present time. The Committee now felt that as the work of the Society had been enlarged they should also enlarge and extend the title of the Society, and in the name of the Committee he formally moved that the title of the Society should be changed to the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society.

Mr. S. H. SOMERTON seconded and the resolution was carried *unanimously*.

The CHAIRMAN then, on behalf of the Committee, moved that Rule VI be amended to read—

"The Regular Meetings of the Society shall be held every alternate Friday from October 1st to May 1st, power being reserved to the Committee to change the day or dates, or to appoint supplementary or special meetings.

"(a) Meetings shall be called for 8.30 p.m.

"(b) The first meeting in October shall be the Annual General Meeting. At this meeting: (1) the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts shall be presented; (2) the officers and Committees for the ensuing year shall be elected; (3) any new business shall be taken; (4) and any remaining time shall be spent as the out-going Committee shall have directed.

"(c) All resident members shall receive from the Secretary due notice of each meeting by post-card.

"(d) Any member may bring a friend or friends to the fortnightly meeting of the Society (provided that the number at any time shall not exceed two), without giving previous notice to the Executive Officers, but members so introducing visitors must enter the name of each friend in the Visitors' Book which shall lie open for that purpose on nights of meeting in the lower vestibule of Van Schaick Hall.

"(e) No one shall be admitted as a visitor more than three times in one season.

"(f) This rule does not apply to the Christmas

Entertainment, for which special arrangements may be made at the discretion of the Committee."

The principal alteration referred to section "d" with regard to the admission of visitors. The question came up for discussion at the last annual general meeting and it was decided to abandon the practice of issuing special invitations and to provide a visitors' book to be placed in the vestibule. It was also decided that no resident of Yokohama should be considered a visitor. While partially agreeing with that view the Committee felt that this rule was somewhat harsh. The rule operated adversely in regard to members of the Society. It not infrequently happened that members were entertaining guests on the evenings of the Society's entertainments and if those guests were residents and not members of the Society they were debarred from taking them to the entertainments.

Miss HALL seconded the resolution.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH moved as an amendment that residents of Yokohama be not considered as visitors for the operation of the rule but that resident non members be admitted to the meetings of the Society upon payment of 50 yen per meeting, tickets admission to be obtained only by members. No member, he urged, would object to pay such a small fee for the meetings of the Society. He thought the adoption of the amendment would simplify the matter and take away all ambiguity, at the same time adding to the income of the Society. They proposed admitting resident non members solely as a benefit to the members. They should not legislate in favour of the resident non members of Yokohama.

The CHAIRMAN thought that no resident of Yokohama who came to three meetings of the Society would fail to join the Society and become an active member.

Mr. CYRIL ALLEN seconded the amendment.

Mr. F. G. SALE asked if it was intended to issue the tickets solely to members and Mr. BOOTH replied that that was the purpose of the amendment. He would not suggest a limit to the number of tickets a member might take.

The amendment was then put and carried, and the revision of the rules with this amendment was approved.

Eleven new members were then elected to the Society.

In connexion with the election of officers,

The CHAIRMAN said it was now his duty on behalf of his colleagues and himself to tender their resignations. They had come to the close of a year's work and he trusted that work had been done to the satisfaction of the members generally. As they were aware there was no president to tender his resignation. He was sorry to say that Mr. Gray was unable to stand for nomination again for the post of honorary secretary. He had served the Society for three years and those who had worked with him knew the multifarious duties he had carried on. It was only when members undertook the work that they realized what it meant, and Mr. Gray was fully entitled to the rest which that relief from the duties of secretary would give him. He tendered the special thanks of the Committee to Miss Blundell, Miss Booth and Mr. Somerton for the valuable and ready service they had rendered in connection with the musical programmes.

Mr. S. H. SOMERTON said when the Committee were preparing for that meeting they felt it was necessary to bring some nominee for the position of president before the meeting. A deputation accordingly waited upon Mr. J. P. Mollison and they would be gratified to hear that he had kindly consented to act as president. (Applause.) It was not necessary to introduce Mr. Mollison. He was one of those whom they termed the old residents and he was looked upon by the members as a sincere friend of the Society. He had many qualities that fitted him for the post of president. He was essentially genial, he had tact and, moreover, he possessed a keen sense of humour. His many valuable qualities were well known to the members, and he (Mr. Somerton) would content himself with proposing his election as president. (Lord applause.)

Mr. W. K. VINCENT seconded and the resolution was warmly carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Macbeth, Mr. W. K. Vincent was elected vice-president. In moving his election the Chairman reminded the members that Mr. Vincent was their former vice-president, but had been unable to accept the office last year though he had rendered valuable service in connection with the programmes.

Mr. A. E. Pawsey was elected honorary secretary on the motion of Mr. Macbeth seconded by Mr. Vincent, and on the proposition of Mr. Somerton seconded by Rev. E. S. Booth, Mr. T. G. Kenderdine was re-elected treasurer.

A Literary Committee consisting of officers of the society with Mr. Sherriff and Rev. E. S. Booth was then appointed, and a Musical Committee was elected consisting of Mrs. Brockhurst, Mrs. Mollison, Miss Blundell, Miss Hall, Mr. S. H. Somerton and Mr. D. Maas.

On the motion of Mr. Mollison a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers.

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON then took the chair and the following musical programme was rendered:

Pianoforte Solo....."Martha".....*Sidney Smith.*  
Mrs. R. J. Ward.  
Song....."Lied".....*von W. Baumgartner.*  
Mr. D. Maas.  
Song.....(a) "I cannot tell what you say, green leaves".....*A. C. Mackenzie.*  
(b) "Damon".....*Stange.*  
Miss de Courcy.  
Song....."On the River".....*G. Pressel.*  
Mr. D. Maas.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society for the Session 1907-8.

The Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society have much pleasure in presenting herewith the Annual Report and Accounts for the Session 1907-8, this being the twenty-third year of the Society's work.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—The Committee are pleased to note a steady strengthening of the roll of membership, 47 new members having been enrolled during the past session, namely 30 ladies and 17 gentlemen. The following statistics show the membership of the Society for the past four sessions:—

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Lady Members.....	121	110	138	168
Gentlemen Members...	156	155	165	182
Family Tickets.....	20	21	23	21

**ACCOUNTS.**—The Accounts for the year show very satisfactory results. Commencing with a balance of yen 195.00 brought forward from last session, we close the present session with a balance at the Bank of yen 274.10. During the year the sum of yen 112 has been contributed towards the purchase of rubber-treads for the passage and stairway at Van Schaick Hall. In previous sessions the noise created in the Hall by late-comers has been the source of considerable annoyance to lecturers and musicians. The Trustees of Van Schaick Hall were approached on the matter of providing a remedy, and a joint arrangement was made for purchasing rubber-treads. These were obtained and were in use on several evenings at the close of last Session.

**LANTERN.**—The lantern hitherto in use for illustrating lectures being in a somewhat dilapidated condition, a Sub-Committee was appointed to ascertain whether it could be repaired and guaranteed for further use. It being found that several parts of the lantern were beyond repair, it was decided to replace it, and a first-class lantern has been ordered from a well known London firm. It is hoped to have the lantern in Yokohama in the course of a few weeks. The cost, including carriage, Customs dues, etc., is estimated at about yen 250.

**LECTURES.**—The papers read before the Society last Session were as follows:—(We omit the list.)

**APPRECIATION.**—To the ladies and gentlemen who so generously assisted in the above programme, as well as to the many ladies and gentlemen, both within and without the ranks of the Society, who contributed to the musical programmes during the session and to the Christmas Entertainment the Committee tender their sincere thanks. They wish especially to acknowledge the invaluable co-operation of Mr. W. Karl Vincent, without whose ready and willing help the success achieved in several musical programmes would have been impossible. The thanks of the Society are also tendered the members of the Bijou Orchestra for assistance rendered at the Christmas meeting, and to the Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club for the loan of scenery on that occasion.

**AMALGAMATION WITH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.**—In June your Committee were approached by the Committee of the Yokohama Subscription Library on the question of amalgamation of the two Societies. In view of the fact that the present Committee's term of office expired within a few

months and that any decision arrived at would need confirmation at the annual general meeting, the Secretary was instructed to reply that the Committee could not see their way to enter upon negotiations at that time.

**RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT.**—The Committee cannot close this report without placing on record their sense of the loss sustained by the departure from Yokohama of the late President of the Society, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, who for six consecutive years directed the affairs of the organisation with conspicuous ability and success. To mark their appreciation of Mr. Brown's services, the Committee invited the members to subscribe to a testimonial as a parting gift, and this, in the form of a silver tea service, was presented at a reception given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Brown at Van Schaick Hall on July 11th.

To all who contributed to the success of that evening, both in the musical programme and in the supervision of affairs connected with the reception, as well as to Mr. J. P. Mollison, who kindly consented to make the presentation, the Committee tender their hearty thanks.

**THE COMING SESSION.**—The outgoing Committee, on behalf of the incoming officers, venture to make an appeal to the general body of members for a little more co-operation in connection with the work of the Society. As far as the arrangement of lectures was concerned the Committee last Session experienced little difficulty in securing assistance, but in arranging musical programmes the task was by no means an easy one. While gratefully acknowledging and appreciating the valuable assistance of outside friends, your Committee feel that the members themselves should bear a larger share of this work. There must be many among the members—especially the young members—who are able to render some assistance, and it is hoped the incoming Committee will be able to secure their co-operation in the Session now about to commence.

**APPEAL TO MEMBERS.**—The Committee again repeat the request made to members in the last annual report, namely, to kindly notify the Honorary Secretary of any change in address, or departure from or return to Yokohama. Such notices would greatly facilitate the work of the Executive officers, besides removing all annoyances to members caused by cards going to an old address or to members who are temporarily absent from Yokohama.

**OUTGOING OFFICERS.**—The Officers and Committees during the past year were as follows:—

President.....Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.  
(Resigned June 1908)  
Vice-President.....Mr. A. W. Sherriff.  
Hon. Treasurer.....Mr. T. Gordon Kenderdine.  
Hon. Secretary.....Mr. J. E. Gray.

**LITERARY COMMITTEE.**—Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Mr. A. W. Sherriff, Mr. J. E. Gray, Mr. W. M. Squire.

**MUSICAL COMMITTEE.**—Mrs. J. Macbeth, Miss Blundell, Miss Booth, Miss Hall, McCallum, and Mr. S. H. Somerton.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Committee make a special appeal for a large attendance at the annual meeting on October 2nd. Several vacancies on the Executive require to be filled, owing to resignations received, while business of an important nature will be brought forward for discussion.

For the Committee,  
J. E. GRAY,  
Hon. Secretary.

September, 17th, 1908.  
HOT. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR SEA ON 1907-8.

	RECEIPTS.	Yen.
To Balance from last Season.....		195.00
" Members' Subscriptions:—	Yen.	
168 Ladies at yen 3.00.....	336.00	
182 Gentlemen at yen 2.00.....	546.00	
21 Families at yen 10.00.....	210.00	
1 Gentleman (last year's subscription).....	3.00	
		1,095.00
" Sale of Tickets for Christmas Entertainment.....	69.00	
" Sale of Lantern Slides.....	6.60	
" Interest on Fixed Deposit.....	12.00	
		1,377.60

	EXPENDITURE.	Yen.
By Secretary's Expenses, Clerk Hire, and Sundries.....	78.69	
" Piano-hire and Tuning.....	35.00	
" Fire Insurance.....	9.38	
" Printing and Advertising.....	150.95	
" Lantern Slides for Illustrated Lectures.....	33.30	
" Furniture.....	28.00	
" Hire of Public Hall for Christmas Entertainment.....	65.00	
" Expenses, Christmas Entertainment.....	124.31	
" Bijou Orchestra.....	10.00	
" Half Share Rubber Treads for Van Schaick Hall.....	112.00	
" Dr. Munro, Fee for Lecture (later donated Dr. Bachelor's Ajinu Home).....	25.00	

By Rent of Van Schaick Hall 1907-8.....	300.00
" Collector's Fee.....	42.00
" Expenses Reception to President, including Rent of Hall.....	89.87
" Balance at Bank.....	274.10
	1,377.60

E. & O. E.,  
T. H. GORDON KENDERDINE,  
Hon. Treasurer.  
Examined with vouchers and found correct,  
W. M. SQUIRE.  
Yokohama, 10th September, 1908.

### THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FORMOSAN NATIVES.

It is estimated, says a Japanese contemporary, that the *Seibans*, or the Formosan natives, now living outside the sphere of legal administration number about 110,000. They are divided into 732 large and small tribes, occupying a region of 1,200 square *ri*, or 7,500 square miles. Each tribe has its own territory and a sort of assembly-hall, where they hold meetings for the discussion and management of their affairs.

Among these savage tribes, the *Ataiyaru* are the fiercest and most obstinate of all, and consider belabouring most honourable. But, apart from this tribe and some of the *Vonumu* and *Tsarisen* near Mt. Morrison who are occasionally guilty of brutality, the majority of the *Seibans* are comparatively mild, nor is the standard of their knowledge very low. If, therefore, the authorities carry out their intentions, these people might probably be taught at least to be farmers.

Although the lines of policy taken by the authorities in dealing with these natives differ from one another owing to their own customs and characteristics, one may classify them briefly under two heads—the evolutionary principle of force, and its opposite.

The iron wire entanglements constructed by the Japanese as a means of defence and guard against the natives, are like those used by a force acting on the defensive in war, with an electric current capable of being passed through every wire, while on the saddles of mountains and elevated places are placed field and mountain guns for the purpose of holding the *Seibans* in check.

Two lines of these entanglements have already been made, their total extent being in fact over 180 *ri*, or 450 miles. One of them begins at the coast of Giran-cho (*cho*=prefecture) in the east, and on reaching Hachiiika and Nanko in the west, turning northwards and passing through the Kushaku districts of Shinko-cho in a round-about way, terminates in the Horisha districts in Nanto-cho; while the other is constructed in the vicinity of Kwanrenko in Taito-cho. It is stated, however, that the authorities are contemplating the gradual advancement and extension of these lines.

Incapable of withstanding these cunningly-devised obstacles, the *Seibans* are forced back more and more towards the interior mountain ranges, with the result that they have lost all their cultivated fields and are only able to get their food by growing millet and *lie* plants upon steep mountain slopes. It is expected, now that they have no means of obtaining either arms, ammunition, or salt (which is absolutely necessary for life), that they will before long abandon their obstinacy and pledge allegiance to the Sovereign Power.

### BASEBALL.

The Washington Baseball team were successful on Saturday in their third game with the Waseda University Nine. After a well contested game, distinguished by some good pitching and fielding on both sides, the Seattle men won with a score of 4 to 1.

The third baseball game between teams of the Washington University and the Keio Gijiku took place on Sunday afternoon on the ground of the Waseda College. The final score was 3 to 2 in favour of the Japanese.

The Washington College Team added another to their series of victories at the expense of the Yokohama Commercial School, whom they defeated to-day after a good game by 4 runs to 1.



## YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Chess Club was held at the Phoenix Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. Griffin (President of the Club), W. B. Mason, E. Geiser (Hon. Sec.), W. A. de Havilland, A. E. Pawsey, Cyril Allen, C. E. Bruce Mitford, L. Russell and others. A letter was read from Mr. E. C. Fox regretting his inability to attend.

Mr. John Griffin presiding, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The lapse of the Club during the 1907-8 session was humorously alluded to by the Chairman in his opening remarks. It was the way of Yokohama to give things a rest occasionally. The only things that flourished all the time were Bridge and the Pari Mutuel. They (the Chess Club) had had a rest—it was an involuntary one, due to the difficulties of finding a suitable place for meeting; but there was now every reason to hope for a successful season.

A vote of thanks was then passed, at the instance of the Chairman, to Mr. L. Russell, who kindly took charge of the furniture of the Club during its dormant condition.

Mr. Mason moved, and Mr. Bruce Mitford seconded, that the accounts as published should be passed.

Mr. GRIFFIN then placed his resignation of the Presidency of the Club before the meeting, and suggested that Mr. Mason would make a better President. To this Mr. Mason demurred, whereupon Mr. Bruce Mitford moved, and Mr. E. Geiser seconded, that Mr. Griffin be requested to withdraw his resignation and continue to act as President of the Club, which he had done from its inception.

The motion being carried with acclamation, the election of officers was proceeded with, with the following result—Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. E. Pawsey; Committee, Mr. W. B. Mason, Mr. E. Geiser and Mr. Bruce Mitford.

The Committee were then deputed to make the necessary arrangements for the housing of the Club. The meetings will take place on Monday and Thursday from 5 to 11. Among the features of the season to which members may look forward are a Tokyo-Yokohama Match (Mr. de Havilland undertaking to bring a team from the capital) and encounters by correspondence with Nagasaki and other ports.

A vote of thanks to the proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel concluded the proceedings.

The last Report was issued 30th September, 1906. The session which then commenced was held at the Club Hotel, but the attendance of members was not large and interest poorly sustained.

The usual contests were held. Mr. de Havilland became Champion of the Club after a sharp tussle with D. E. Pawsey, the previous holder of the Trophy. The handicap Tournament was won by Baron Taabe, Mr. Hamann taking the second prize.

The Treasurer's Account herewith shows in hand yen 39.62.

The Club has now been dormant for a year. The Club Hotel found it inconvenient to give us accommodation for our meetings; and the Committee were unable to find a suitable location. Now we believe that the time has come for a good revival of interest in Chess and the outgoing Committee believes that the Club may again enter upon a prosperous career.

E. GEISER, Hon. Sec. Y.C.C.

Yokohama, 30th September, 1908.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Balance in hand from 1906 .....	30.82
To Subscriptions, 37 at yen 3 .....	111.00
To Entrance Fees, 7 at 3 .....	21.00
	162.82
By Insurance .....	5.40
By Circulars and Advertisements .....	9.90
By Collectors' Fees .....	5.00
By Postage and Postages .....	.40
By Prize Account .....	21.50
By Club Hotel .....	50.00
By Boy's Wages .....	10.00
By 7 Outstanding Contributions .....	21.00
By Balance in hand .....	39.62
	162.82

Audited and found correct. E. GEISER,  
A. E. PAWSEY. Hon. Treas., Y.C.C.,  
Yokohama, 30th Sept., 1908.

## CRICKET.

## ON THE EVE OF THE INTERPORT.

A match between sides captained respectively by Mr. A. P. Scott and Mr. B. C. Foster took place in ideal weather at the Cricket Ground on Saturday. Some importance attached to the game as being the last before the Interport, shortly to be played at Kobe. The majority of the Interport players were arranged on Mr. Scott's side, and in consequence the issue of the game was never in doubt from the beginning. The difference between the two sides is further borne out by the fact that while over 200 balls were required to get rid of seven men of the former team, 99 proved sufficient to dismiss the whole of the latter. It should be noted, however, that all the credit does not devolve on the bowlers, for the weaker team threw away some of their opponents' wickets by loose fielding and some of their own by attempting impossible runs. No team should have three of its men run out in a single innings. There were good exceptions to the generally poor fielding of the defeated eleven, in the performances of White (W. J.) and Hearne (V.).

The feature of the first innings was the stand made by Mollison and Scott for the fifth wicket. This realized 97 runs and produced some good hitting. Mollison made a remarkably fine drive to leg off Foster, out of the ground and into the road for 6, a feat which was shortly afterwards repeated by Read.

With an hour and a half for play Mr. Foster's side went in to face a total of 182. Wickets fell fast, however, the score with half the side dismissed standing at 22 only. Squire and Cox then raised the total to 52, before the former was unluckily run out for a very useful 22. Hearne and Foster put on 21 for the ninth wicket, but apart from these two stands, little resistance was offered to the generally excellent bowling and fielding of Mr. Scott's eleven, who were left victorious by 103 runs.

## MR. SCOTT'S XI.

H. T. Hume, b. Foster .....	12
A. G. Hearne, c. Foster, b. Cox .....	17
P. E. Bousfield, run out .....	0
W. D. S. Edwards, c. V. A. Hearne, b. Foster ..	8
J. M. Mollison, c. White, b. Gregory .....	64
A. P. Scott, c. V. A. Hearne, b. Gregory .....	50
W. S. Read, not out .....	16
N. Buckle, 1 b.w., b. Cox .....	0
W. A. Morris, not out .....	2
L. C. Sharman, did not bat .....	0
Extras .....	13
Total .....	182

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Ball.	Runs.	Maiden Overs.	Wkts.
E. L. Squire .....	43	34	—	—
B. C. Foster .....	62	48	2	2
P. A. Cox .....	48	37	1	2
C. von Fallot .....	21	22	—	—
H. C. Gregory .....	30	28	1	2

## MR. FOSTER'S XI.

L. M. Whyte, run out .....	2
O. Strome, b. Mollison .....	1
H. G. Gregory, b. Mollison .....	2
A. J. Cornes, c. Scott, b. Edwards .....	1
P. A. Cox, c. Read, b. Mollison .....	16
C. von Fallot, 1 b.w., b. Mollison .....	6
E. L. Squire, run out .....	22
W. J. White, run out .....	2
V. A. Hearne, b. Bousfield .....	11
B. C. Foster, c. Sub., b. Read .....	12
H. Baist, not out .....	0
Extras .....	4
Total .....	75

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden Overs.	Wkts.
Mollison .....	48	43	—	4
Edwards .....	30	22	1	1
Read .....	18	1	—	1
Bousfield .....	1	—	—	1

A match played on Sunday between two of the local Hong—Messrs Samuel, Samuel and Co. and Messrs Dodwell and Co.—resulted in an easy win for the former by 108 runs. Mr. A. P. Scott, for the victorious side, scored 113 out of 158. He did not receive much assistance from the rest of his side, for four of them were dismissed for “ducks.” The rival hong just succeeded in reaching 50.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama was held on Thursday at the Club Hotel. Mr. J. A. Maclaren was in the chair and there was a large attendance. The report and accounts which showed a favourable state were adopted.

Mr. J. H. Maclaren was elected President, Mr. H. V. Summers Vice-President, M. A. B. Pollock Hon. Treas., and Mr. A. H. Tait Hon. Sec. The other members of the Committee were elected as follows: Mr. J. McClure, Mr. C. M. Duff, Mr. A. B. Lowson, Mr. J. Scrymgeour, and Mr. J. Thon.

It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by holding a ball.

## TO SHOJI IN ONE DAY.

To reach the delightful resort of Shoji in one day from Yokohama is a desideratum long sighed for by many a jaded resident of this port. The opening of the Hachioji Railway now renders this possible. Leaving the Higashi Kanagawa Station by the 4.55 a.m. train, the Kofu railway can be availed of from Hachioji to Otsuki, whence Yoshida can be reached by horse-tram between 1 and 2 p.m. If then the traveller takes the direct route (walking or riding—one hour shorter than by the lakes) he can reach Shoji in four hours, viz. by 6 p.m.

The reverse journey, Shoji to Yokohama, was always possible of accomplishment in a single day, but the Otsuki-Hachioji route is to be recommended in preference to the Gotemba one, for not only can it be covered in less time, but the dreary tram ride of 5½ hours from Yoshida to Gotemba through somewhat barren and uninteresting country can be avoided. From the point of view both of scenery and of interest the Yoshida-Otsuki run is much to be preferred, as is also the route followed by the Hachioji line compared with the already too familiar Tokaido.

## YOKOHAMA.

The body of a young woman was found on Oct. 2nd in the creek near the Satsuma bridge, Hinode-cho. It was not identified.

Mr. F. B. Loomis, Chief of the American Committee to the Tokyo Exhibition, and party, arrived at Yokohama on October 22nd by the *Mongolia*. A large number of officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and of the local government received them. The new-comers put up at the Grand Hotel.

A Russian living in South Ota-machi has lodged a prosecution in the Yokohama District Court against three Japanese. An Eurasian girl, 13 years of age to whom the Russian paid yen 40, is said to be concerned in the affair. As disgraceful circumstances are involved the judicial authorities are examining the parties privately.

A number of the leading citizens of Yokohama, engaged in American trade, entertained Mr. F. B. Loomis Chairman of the American Committee for the Tokyo Exhibition, and party, on the evening of Oct. 3rd at the tea-house Chitose-ro. On the following day, the American visitors left by the 11 a.m. train for Tokyo, where they put up at the Imperial Hotel.

On the afternoon of Oct. 2nd, a child was run over by a truck at Koyasu near Kanagawa. The victim was severely injured and a little later died.

Decisions have been passed in two criminal cases in the Yokohama District Court. A coolie who some weeks ago murdered a woman in Moto-machi was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude, and Y. Koidzumi, a workman employed at a confectionery in Yei-raku-cho, who attempted to murder one of his comrades by injuring him with a large knife, to the same punishment.

The employees of all the leading Japanese merchants of Yokohama have agreed to organize lantern processions on the evening of Oct. 12th

and 18th in honour of American business men and the Battleship Fleet. The American visitors are expected to arrive at Yokohama on Oct. 12th.

The dead bodies of four persons were found on Oct. 3rd, one in the sea at Yamashita near Camp Hill; another in the creek in South Otamachi; and two in the sea near Namamugi. The first mentioned corpse was a woman, and the others were men.

The Kaga-cho police have arrested two Chinamen at No. 126 in the Chinese quarter for smoking opium. On Saturday they were removed to the District Court.

A Eurasian living in Hodogaya was arrested on Oct. 2nd on a charge of theft. He had been detained in the Negishi Prison on a similar charge. On the day when he was arrested, he had just been discharged from jail. On the way home, he stole clothing from a house in Nakamura-machi.

The Bluff police have arrested four men in Negishi-machi. According to the police, the men visited several houses in Tokyo and Yokohama since Aug. 24th and stole a large quantity of valuable articles. They pawned or sold them in Yokohama.

A case of suspected cholera is reported at Honmoku, Yokohama. The patient is an employee of a dairy.

On the morning of Oct. 5th the body of a man was found in the creek near the Okina bridge. He was not identified. On Sunday evening the corpse of an old woman living in Ise-cho was found in an unoccupied house. She had committed suicide by hanging herself. The dead bodies of two men were washed ashore at Naimugl on Sunday.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Company has decided to present free tickets to the officers and bluejackets of the American Fleet and to employ a number of interpreters at the Kanagawa and other stations for the benefit of the visitors.

Mr. H. Noma, Chief Appraiser of the Yokohama Customs, was discharged on Oct. 5th at his request. His release, it is alleged, is attributed to the recent Customs scandal in which some officials under him were concerned.

A case of small-pox is reported on the British steamer *Gregory Apar* which arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 6th, the patient being an Indian fireman. The ship was removed to the Nagahama Quarantine Station undergo the usual disinfecting measures.

The chief police office of Yokohama received telegraphic instructions on the evening of Oct. 5th from the Department of Home Affairs that *pari-mutuel* business at race clubs in general should be dealt with in accordance with the Penal Code. On Tuesday morning, the police conveyed the sense of the order to various race clubs. The order seems to have provoked some excitement in racing and betting circles, as the prohibition of *pari-mutuel* business practically signifies the abolition of horse races for most of the clubs.

The dead body of an infant was found in the river Iriye near Kanagawa, on Oct. 5th.

While working on the steamer *Hilachi Maru*, now in Yokohama harbour, a carpenter belonging to the Yokohama Dock Company fell to the bottom of a hold on Oct. 4th. He sustained severe injuries on the head and limbs, and was sent to the Juzen Hospital.

The autumn meeting of the Yokohama Shooting Club was held on Oct. 4th at the rifle-range in Totsuka. The programme was successfully carried out.

Viceroy Tang Shao-yi was expected to arrive at Yokohama on Oct. 9th. After his arrival, he will at once proceed to Tokyo.

On Oct. 6th, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau searched the house of a Chinaman,

at No. 191, Yamashitacho. The official found a lot of foreign tobacco without the government stamp and two tins containing opium. Subsequently the Kaga-cho police arrested him with another Chinese.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Oct. 4th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	—	3	3	—
Died .....	—	1	1	1	1
Other Districts—					
New cases .....	—	6	78	18	—
Died .....	—	1	18	1	—

The recent case of cholera at Honmoku is not included in the foregoing table as the patient is still under examination.

Some months ago, there was discovered an old tomb at the foot of a hill in the village of Asahi near Tsurumi where some farmers were trying to cultivate the land. On examining a large stone vault, several articles were found which were believed to have existed some 1,500 years ago. These were removed to the Department of Anthropology in the Imperial University, Tokyo, by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government. On Oct. 7th, Professor S. Tsunoi of the institution and a number of the officials of the local government made a special examination at the place, disclosing several other tombs. Many rare articles were again found which are reported to be interesting for historical considerations.

A British gentleman living at No. 32, Bluff has been punished by the Bluff police with a fine of *yen* 1 on a charge of infringement of the notification with regard to dogs.

It is believed in Yokohama that the American Battleship Fleet will arrive in Yokohama harbour about 10 a.m. on Oct. 17th.

The American businessmen who have been invited by the Tokyo and four other prominent Chambers of Commerce will arrive in Yokohama by the steamer *Tenyo Maru* about 8.30 a.m. on Oct. 12th. A large number of Japanese business men of Yokohama and Tokyo are making preparations to receive them. On their arrival, 100 day-fire works will be sent up.

On Wednesday three Chinamen living at No. 140, Yamashita-cho, were arrested by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of having smuggled opium.

A youth was attacked on the morning of Oct. 7th by a man, apparently a coolie, at Kuboyama near Kanagawa. His purse containing a small amount of money was stolen. The thief is still at large.

According to a report received by the Yokohama Chief Police Office, an old man was found killed on the railway in the village of Yokota, Kamakura. He was not identified.

The reconstruction of the Bente bridge over the creek near the Yokohama Railway Station having been completed, the opening ceremony took place yesterday morning. Many fire-works were sent up and the streets near the bridge were decorated.

On the night of Oct. 6th a convict in the Negishi Jail committed suicide by hanging himself. He had been sentenced in the Yokohama District Court, in January this year, to 9 years' imprisonment on a charge of robbery.

Early on the morning of Oct. 7th a man was run over by an electric car in Tan-machi, near Kanagawa, while trying to cross the line. He was badly mutilated, death resulting almost immediately. All attempts to identify him have failed.

A foreign gentleman living at No. 220 Bluff was fined *yen* 1 on Oct. 7th for an infringement of the dog regulations.

Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kaga-cho Police Office, will hold fencing and *jijitsu* tournaments on Oct. 20th and 21st in the station

grounds in order to exhibit these sports to the officers and bluejackets of the American Battleship Squadron.

The baseball team of the Washington University will leave Yokohama about Oct. 10th by the *Tosa Maru* for home.

To-morrow, Oct. 10th, Viceroy Tang Shao-yi is expected to arrive in Yokohama by the *Manchuria* on his way to the United States. After his arrival he will at once proceed to Tokyo where he will stay at the Hotel Metropole.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two new cases of plague are reported in Kobe, one of which has proved fatal.

On Oct. 6th frost was experienced in Sapporo. This is four days later than average years.

HERR DREGER, a representative of the Krupp Company, left Tokyo on Oct. 6th for home.

ACCORDING to a report via Nagasaki, the American Battleship Fleet arrived at Manila on Oct. 1st.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Shanghai recording the death of Dr. Master from dysentery on Sept. 28.

DURING the storm of Sept. 30th, a large fishing vessel was capsized off Sapporo. Seven of the fishermen were drowned.

On Oct. 7th snow fell on Mount Norikura (10,080 ft.) in Hida province. This is three days earlier than on average years.

An employee of the Shitaya Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 6th on a charge of having embezzled *yen* 500 belonging to the office.

LIEUT. HAYASHI of the 66th regiment who was charged with having deserted, was sentenced on Oct. 4th to 45 days' minor imprisonment.

FROST was experienced on the morning of Sept. 27th in the district of Chichibu, Saitama prefecture. This is 20 days earlier than in average years.

K. HARA, a wealthy farmer living in North Saitama not far from Tokyo, his wife, and their only son were found murdered on the morning of Oct. 5th.

EARLY on the morning of Oct. 4th, an armed man broke into the tea-house Hotel-ya, South Sayo-cho, near Shimbashi, and stole about *yen* 100.

MR. E. T. BETHELL, editor of the *Dai Ihan Mai il Shimpo*, who was recently in Kobe, left on the morning of Oct. 5th for Shimonsaki on his way to Seoul.

MR. I. SATO of Niigata, a member of the House of Peers, has resigned; and Mr. K. Unetsu of Iwate has been appointed to the House. Both are high-tax payers.

An explosion has occurred at the Hondo Coal Mine belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Fukuoka, with the result that two men were killed and two severely injured.

We regret to learn, says the *Kobe Herald*, that Captain Going, late of the *Tenyo Maru*, is seriously ill. It is reported that he is suffering from disease of the brain.

A TELEGRAM to the *N. C. Daily News* from Hong-kong announces that Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, the Postmaster General, has died from blood-poisoning, caused by his treading on a nail.

A FREIGHT train collided with three wagons at a point three miles from the Otaru Station on the Hokkaido Railway. The wagons were smashed and the locomotive derailed. No one was injured.

THE American Battleship Fleet arrived at Manila at 4 p.m. on Oct. 1st. The governor, other high officers and officials as well as a number of the citizens received the visitors on

board various steamers, as the landing of the latter was prohibited on account of the prevalence of cholera.

A CASE of hydrophobia was reported on the evening of Oct. 5th in Miyamoto-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. A dog attacked several persons, inflicting on them more or less severe injuries.

EMILIA and Annie Pinero, two pickpockets, were arrested at Lourdes on the 16th during the pilgrimage. They had succeeded in taking 127 watches and ninety-eight scarf-pins. The two women are sisters.

A TELEGRAM to the *Hochi* says that the American commercial visitors en route for Japan by the steamer *Tenyo Maru* have arrived at Honolulu, where two more business men joined the party. The party left for Yokohama on Oct. 3rd.

A NAGANO telegram says that a workman employed at the Yoda Silk factory in the district of Ogata murdered another workman and a female worker on Oct. 5th with a sword. Subsequently the offender committed suicide with the same weapon.

FIRE broke out, on Oct. 5th, in the Taira station on the Nippon Railway, destroying the No. 8 office, a locomotive shed, and a warehouse. On the same day, an outbreak of fire occurred in the Omori Station. The flames were put out before much damage was done.

THE annual autumn athletic sports of the Nobles' School took place on Oct. 4th. The programme was successfully carried out. General Count Nogi, President, distributed prizes to 97 winners including Prince Atsu, eldest son of the Crown Prince, who received a gold medal.

MR. BIRRELL'S SINS.—A volume of the Sonnets of Shakespeare, recently given by Mr. A. Birrell to Miss Redmond as a wedding present, contained the following dedication:—"To Miss Redmond, on her marriage, from Augustine Birrell, who for his sins is at present Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

AN official telegram from London has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the prospectus of the Canadian loan of £5,000,000 with interest of 3½ per cent. has been issued. The issuing price is the face value. The loan will be redeemed in 1950. The loan may be redeemed within 30 years after issue if convenient.

THE third or final day's racing of the autumn meeting of the Matsudo Race Club came off on Oct. 4th. The day being fine, there was a large attendance of the public. The programme was successfully carried out. In the 6th and 7th races, which provided first prizes of yen 15,00, the winners were *Kakehi* and *Popinjay II* respectively.

SIR Hiram Maxim's noiseless device for military rifles has been tested before army officers at Springfield, Mass. At a distance of 1,500 yards the only sound heard is a slight click, and the men firing declared that there was practically no noise as the bullet left the barrel. At ranges over 1,000 yards the noiseless device, it is declared, fully justifies its name.

THE Registrar-General reports a further decrease of 14,674 in the population of Ireland during 1907, when, though the excess of births over deaths was 24,408, the loss by emigration amounted to 39,082. The total population of Ireland is now about 4,400,000. The number of marriages registered during the year was 22,506, the number of births 107,742, and the number of deaths 77,334.

THE autumn regatta at Kobe was held on the afternoon of Oct. 3rd. There was good weather and many spectators were present. The Senior Pairs were won by a crew consisting of Messrs. G. Upton (stroke) and H. Dare with S. Stephens as cox; the Senior Fours by a crew composed of D. McLennan (bow), A. Cramer, E. H. Reynell, C. J. Williams (stroke) and C. H. Abbey, cox. The Senior Double Sculls were won by J. A. Hunter (stroke) and W. P. James. The Junior

Fours resulted after a close race in favour of J. Botelho (bow), N. A. Dukes, G. Upton, H. Dare (stroke) and S. Stephens (cox) D. McLennan (scratch) won the Tub Race. The English crew won a fine race in the International Fours from the Welsh. The winning crew were: S. Stephens (bow) G. Upton, R. W. Somerville, R. N. Postlethwaite (stroke), and C. H. Abbey (cox). Miss Stephens presented the prizes.

THE *Manchuria*, with Viceroy Tang-Shao-Yi and party, arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of Oct. 5th from Shanghai. It is reported by the Nagasaki correspondent of the *Asahi* that as there was a case of suspected cholera, the steamer was removed to the quarantine station, and the landing of the crew and passengers was prohibited. The patient is an American who was undergoing treatment at a hospital in Shanghai.

OUR Kobe evening contemporary says: It will be observed with sincere regret by many of our readers that it has been decided to have a Cricket match here next Sunday. The idea of having a public match or game of the kind on the one Day of Rest the week affords has been mooted before, but it has always been voted down hitherto. Now it seems to have won the day. For our own part we must say we regret it.

A NEW LINER, the *Thesens*, was launched at Belfast on the 26th ult. for the Ocean Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool (Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Ltd.) The vessel is 460ft. in length, with a gross tonnage of 6,800 and is intended for trade to the Far East. State rooms for a number of saloon passengers have been arranged on the boat deck, and the ventilation of this part of the ship has received special attention.

THE TENDENCY of the amateur fisherman to "yarn" is proverbial. According to one of these, it would seem that a good deal of miscellaneous sport can be obtained from the end of a certain English pier. His list, as set forth in one of the morning papers runs thus: "caught in succession a sea-anemone, a whelk, a crab, an eel, a whiting, a sole, and a lobster." It is unfortunate that the oysters were not rising that day, also.

THE death is reported in the General Hospital at Shanghai of Mr. James Bain Roach, Assistant Engineer of the Municipal Electricity Department. Mr. Roach arrived in China twenty years ago as chief engineer of the steamer *Abashi*. The deceased had a large circle of friends and was at one time Right Worshipful Master of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, S.C. He leaves a widow and two married daughters in Shanghai, and a young son at school in Scotland.

THE *Invincible*, sister ship to the *Indomitable* left the Elswick shipyard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. the other day, and proceeded down Tyne to Pelaw, there to receive the final touches before going to sea for the preliminary steam trials. The new cruiser is 530ft. long, 78½ft. broad, and her displacement is 17,250 tons. She will have turbine engines of 40,000 horse-power, and it is anticipated that her speed will equal that of the *Indomitable*.

WE are asked to state that the sunken steamer *Toho Maru* which had long been lying in Korean waters, 27 feet deep, and the salvage of which was considered impossible, has at last been successfully refloated by the Yamashina Salvage Co., Tokyo, and brought safe to Chemulpo, Korea. Another steamer, the *Hitaka Maru* of the N.Y.K. which ran on a rock off Hokkaido, was also refloated by the same company on Sept. 30th and has just been brought to the port of Masage. The same firm is now working on the wreck of the unfortunate steamer *Dakota*.

MR. STARKE, of the Deutsche Apotheke, came within an ace of being killed at the Ikuta crossing of the Railway this morning, said the *Kobe Herald* of Friday. Approaching the crossing at about 9 o'clock from the road immediately north of and running parallel with the railroad, and finding the gate wide open, his kurumaya attempted to cross the line.

He had reached the up line when suddenly the down express dashed by. Mr. Starke's feelings may be imagined more easily than they can be described. On getting somewhat the better of the shock of such a terrible experience Mr. Starke turned to the negligent gate-keeper, but the only satisfaction he obtained, he assures us, was a smile. Nor did the Police who were standing at the Box close by remonstrate with the man. It is passing strange that these crossings cannot be properly looked after.

A STORY of feminine exclusiveness is given in the *Manchester Guardian*. It was on a voyage, and in the ladies' cabin "all were sick except one lady and a cat, which wandered uneasily about. Obeying an impulse natural to her sex, the lady ventured to stroke the cat, remarking, 'Poor pussy,' or words to that effect. The cat seemed inclined to respond, and elevated its tail in token of tentative goodwill, when from a neighbouring berth came in choking tones the solemn warning: 'Excuse me, that is a private cat!'"

A SERIOUS accident occurred at 8.15 p.m. on Oct. 5th at the Shimbashi Railway Station. While approaching a passenger train at the platform, a locomotive ran on a different line owing to negligence on the part of a pointsman. The locomotive collided with a car which was standing there, and this, in consequence of the impact, struck another car which had been left a little distance off with the result that an assistant civil engineer who was superintending repairs to the last mentioned car was killed and two workmen were severely injured.

LORD Northcote, formerly Governor-General of Australia, and Lady Northcote arrived at Nagasaki by the steamer *Kumano Maru* on Oct. 4th. They left the same evening for Kobe. It is reported by Tokyo papers that they will spend a day and night in Kobe, after which they will visit Kyoto on the way to Tokyo. The distinguished visitors will extend their trip to Hakone, Nikko, etc. About Oct. 23rd they will leave Yokohama by the *Empress of India* for Vancouver on their way home. The Japanese Government is preparing an official reception for them on their arrival in Tokyo.

In the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, on Sept. 24th, T. J. Stephenson, aged 41, described as a mining engineer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for the manslaughter of a Chinese jinrikisha coolie. The tragedy occurred early on the morning of August 9th and was enveloped in mystery, the accused himself giving information to the police. There was applause in court when the jury brought in the verdict, as Stephenson was being tried for wilful murder. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

RECOGNITION of the Empire's debt to the Navy is always gratifying. Mr. Deakin, speaking at the Yacht Club's dinner given in honour of the American officers, said that but for the British Navy there would be no Australia. That did not mean that Australia should sit still under the shelter of the Navy. "Those who say we should sit still," he added, "are not worthy of the name of Briton. We can add to the squadron in these seas from our own blood and intelligence something that will launch us on the beginning of a naval career and may, in time, create a force which shall rank among the defences of the Empire."

DETAILS as to the seizure of the fishing vessel *Kinsei Maru* by an American warship near Alaska are given by the *Tara Maru*, which arrived at Tsukiji, Tokyo, on the morning of Sept. 30th. The *Kinsei*, says the *Yorodsu Choho*, left Shinagawa on March 28th for Alaska, which she reached after about a month. Some 250 seals were caught at sea. On the night of July 22nd, she anchored about 15 miles off St. Paul Island. On the following morning there was a dense fog and consequently the crew were quite ignorant that the vessel had drifted to a part where fishing by foreigners is prohibited. The crew, however, resumed hunting as they heard barking of seals. Later the fog cleared, when the



change in the ship's position was discovered and also three American warships coming toward them. While the Japanese were struggling to escape from the prohibited zone, one of the American patrols seized the vessel. The *Sulka Maru*, which was also fishing in the same sea, is reported to have met with a similar fate.

LORD DUDLEY the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth made his official landing at Sydney on Sept. 9th, in the presence of twenty thousand spectators. He was welcomed by Mr. Deakin and other Ministers. The barge conveying Lord Dudley ashore was rowed through two continuous lines of men-of-war's boats.

A WEALTHY merchant of Tokyo, named M. Yamaguchi, was found murdered on Oct. 6th in the village of Futamiya, Chiba prefecture. Recently he had visited a merchant in that village from whom he received *yen* 500. On the evening before the day when he was found dead, he started from the place for the Tsudanuma Railway Station on his way to Tokyo. The money which is believed to have been in his possession was missing.

THE Treasury has approved of the Admiralty's proposal to present to the Royal Engineers stationed at Fort Victoria, Isle of Wight, the old gig of the cruiser *Gladiator*. It will have a plate affixed, suitably inscribed, in recognition of the services in saving life rendered by Lieutenant Wright and the non-commissioned officers and men on the occasion of the wreck of the *Gladiator* in April last. A piece of silver plate, also suitably inscribed, will be presented on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

THE death is announced of Capt. James Kirk, which occurred on Sept. 26th on board the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.'s tow-boat *Fuh-lee*. Capt. Kirk was one of the best known skippers of the China coast and an experienced master-mariner. He was for many years in the service of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and when in charge of the *C. N. S. Irene* did excellent service in standing by and rendering assistance to the *P. and O. S. S. Sobraon*, when she became a total loss at Tung-ping near Foochow, on April 24, 1901, in recognition of which he was presented with a testimonial and other mementoes of the occasion.

ONE of the most cold-blooded murders that could be planned, says a Shanghai contemporary, has taken place on the Canton-Hankow railway line. It was in this wise. Two clans quarrelled. Two men of the one clan were murdered by those of the other. The younger members of the clan of the murdered men wished to have their revenge on the clan of the murderers. They learnt that there were three men of this clan at work on the Canton-Hankow line. They went and arrested them in the evening and carried them off. When the opportunity came they beat their brains out in cold blood in revenge for the insult done not by them, but by the members of their clan. This is Chinese justice.

A CHINKIANG correspondent wrote on September 21st:—The Chinkiang community was saddened on Saturday morning by the sudden death of Mr. William Henry Brennan of the indoor Customs' staff of this place. He was not very well, but when he retired for the night, there was no apprehension of any serious trouble. He died in the night and was found dead about five hours afterwards. He has been in Chinkiang only about two months. Mr. Brennan was almost forty years old, and was born in China. His wife is in San Francisco. He was buried in Chinkiang about five o'clock on Sunday evening, the services being conducted by Mr. Paxton of the Presbyterian Mission. It is supposed that he died of heart failure.

BEACHY HEAD was the scene of a remarkable adventure which befell a young lady, Miss Winifred Spiers by name. She was reading on the cliffs the other evening when, through slipping or the wind catching her clothes, she fell 70 ft. to a patch of turf about a quarter of an acre in extent, below which there is

a further descent of 400 ft. to the beach. There she remained all night. At 8 o'clock in the morning a gardener named Woodhatch was prawning on the foreshore below the cliffs when his attention was drawn to Miss Spiers, who was waving her handkerchief. Woodhatch gave information to the coastguard, who proceeded to the spot, and rescued Miss Spiers from her perilous position. The wind blew hard during the night, but there was no rain, and the lady appeared to be none the worse for her adventure.

The Nippon Horse Improvement Company, the proprietors of the course and buildings of the Keihin Keiba Club, at Kawasaki, held a general meeting on Sept. 30th at their office in Tokyo. Accounts for the business done during the first half of this year were submitted to the shareholders. Some hot questions were put by the shareholders, as to the "special payment," amounting to *yen* 70,000 and the "special income" of *yen* 30,445.90. After an explanation by one of the directors, the shareholders appointed a committee of nine to examine the two special accounts. The general meeting was then adjourned until the examination is completed.

It is alleged that the directors of the association lent *yen* 50,000 to the Tokyo Jockey Club at Itabashi, and *yen* 20,000 to the Kyoto Race Club and received from the borrowers interest which was described in the accounts as special income.

A LARGE and apparently delighted crowd of Chinese, says the *N. C. Daily News*, assembled on the banks of the Soochow Creek, near Szechuen Road, yesterday afternoon, to watch a fight between two Chinese on separate boats passing down stream. It seems that one boat checked the passage of the other; the boatmen soon passed beyond the ordinary procedure of vituperation and began a contest with their poles. After a few passes one man received a nasty stab on the thigh from the iron-shod pole, and was then given a heavy blow on the forehead that sent a stream of blood over his face. A Chinese constable and a Sikh on crossing duty watched the proceedings, but were, of course, unable to interfere, while the contestants remained on their boats. The injured man understood the difficulty and rammed his antagonist's boat until it reached the shore. The aggressor then, evidently feeling the moral obliquity of his conduct, tamely allowed his wife and himself to be marched ashore and handed over to the police by the wounded man. The latter then distributed the blood well over his body and accompanied the party, carrying the pole that was used so effectively upon him.

HUGH C. WER writes in the *Technical World Magazine* that "10,000 pairs of shoes are produced daily from a single eastern factory. Every twenty-four hours it uses the hides and skins of 7,800 kids, 300 horses and colts, 300 calves and 425 steers. In one of the largest American factories, with a force of more than 3,000 workmen, the average wage is over \$15 weekly, and from this sum the schedule ranges all the way upward to as high as \$300. From the six largest American shoe factories, over 25,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced last year. Deducting the annual boot and shoe exports of this country—amounting to something over \$10,000,000—from the total national product for 1906, the American people spent more than \$340,000,000 for footwear during the year. Allowing an average value of \$2, over 170,000,000 pairs of shoes were purchased in this country during the twelve months. More than \$10,000,000 was spent before the chronic process for the tanning of upper shoe leather was mastered. It remained for the French chemist, Schultz, to hit upon the secret. In a visit to a dye-shop the chronic formula for coloring feathers caught his attention, and he dropped a section of calfskin into the mixture. When it was withdrawn it was dyed perfectly. Foederer, of Philadelphia, experimenting in the same direction with kid skins, produced a perfectly tanned strip of leather from the vat, with the vigorous exclamation: 'Vici! Vici!' The 'vici kid' to which the name was thus given has made more millionaires than any other branch of the shoe industry."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

F. SCHROEDER v. DE SILVA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I learn from your valuable paper that my case against De Silva was dismissed as I was not present in person nor represented by counsel. To avoid misapprehensions I beg you will kindly give me space for the following explanation. On June the 4th I addressed the following letter to the presiding judge in the case:—

"Yokohama, June 4th, 1908.

"In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho

To the Presiding Judge in the case of

"F. Schroeder v. De Silva.

"Sir,—At the hearing of the case on the 25th of May last, the presiding judge took the witness Neary out of my hands and refused to let me interrogate him, in spite of my protest against that action, which I can only look upon as a denial of justice. Under the circumstances I can only consider any further assertion of my rights as useless and have consequently cancelled my power-of-attorney given to Mr. Fujiwara to represent me in the case. I shall therefore not be represented by counsel nor in person at the hearing of the case to-morrow, the 5th instant, nor at any future hearing, and have only to add the request that a copy of the judgment, when it is given, be made out at my expense and sent to me.

"I am, Sir, Yours truly,

"F. SCHROEDER.

That is the reason why I did not appear, and I also did not wish to do anything that would have tended to still further drag out the case, in which there had been already nearly a dozen hearings. The time of salaried people like judges, is worth nothing to them; my time is worth a great deal to me, and in another possible dozen of hearings, in which, moreover, I would have had to fight for my right to be heard, whilst anything the defendant alleged was accepted without proof or question, my loss of time and expenses would have amounted to more than I could have possibly recovered. The cheapest way for me, therefore, was to let things go as they might. I shall endeavour to get a copy of the judgment. A protest will be lodged against it, so that the case may come before judges who acknowledge the duty to accord the same rights to both parties, which was not done in this case.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns,

I am, Sir, Yours very truly,

F. SCHROEDER.

October 1st, 1908,

## POLICE PROMPTNESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Through your courtesy I beg to tender publicly my sincere thanks to Mr. Ikanyama, Chief of the Kagacho Police Station, Nakajima, Police Constable in charge of the Detectives Section of that Station, and his colleagues for their promptness at duty's call even in trifling matters.

The fact is this that on the 2nd inst., an umbrella was stolen by a thief from an office in Main Street, and within only 5 days the same was returned to its owner.

Yours truly,

R. OZAWA.

Yokohama, October 7, 1908.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—At the present juncture when Japan's home and foreign trade is extremely hampered by the prevailing business depression at home and abroad, and the authorities concerned are much puzzled how to manage her finances, I should consider it a great favor if you would kindly publish in your valuable columns my views on the situation, consisting of two parts, namely, its causes and methods of relief, some of which seem, to my great satisfaction, to be now on the point of being realised in the hands of the responsible financiers.

Thanking you in anticipation for allowing me your valuable space, I remain,

Yours very truly,

N. HADA.

Moji, Sept. 1908.

## CAUSES.

The factors which have brought about the existing stringency in the money market may be many and various. In the following paragraphs, however, the discussion is limited to those of much importance and these five in number.

1.—Great increase in postal savings:—

The effect of the above upon the money market is small in comparison with Causes Nos. 3 and 4. Still, the rapid augmentation of postal savings in recent years is in itself one remarkable feature

that our money market has lately presented, and it must have undoubtedly contributed in some way or other towards creating the existing depression now prevalent throughout business circles. The rate of increase in postal savings in several past years may be seen from the following table:—

No. of depositors.	Amount in yen.
1900 .....	1,883,262
1901 .....	24,015,000
1902 .....	2,271,799
1903 .....	27,009,000
1904 .....	2,707,118
1905 .....	28,804,000
1906 .....	3,227,658
1907 .....	31,478,000
1908 .....	4,583,355
1909 .....	38,778,000
1910 .....	3,685,551
1911 .....	52,836,000
1912 .....	7,414,430
1913 .....	81,939,000
1914 .....	7,689,608
1915 .....	91,094,000
1916 (June) .....	8,217,112
	100,163,069

The accountable cause of the steady growth of postal savings as shown above, is the encouragement given by the Government in the form of repeated raising of interest, together with the method of postal savings remittances adopted in March, 1906.

When the system of postal savings was first introduced into Japan in 1885, the interest allowed was no more than 3 per cent., which after gradual increases, stands at 5.05 per cent. to-day. In addition to the system above alluded to, the postal savings remittance method, a gigantic Government undertaking of facilitating remittances without commission, has evidently had much to do with the great increase in postal savings.

That an increase in the amount of postal savings does not only in itself not constitute any source of anxiety, but also serves to form a forecast of a nation's future development on the side of wealth, is a matter of course.

However, this fact alone would be enough to determine whether the phenomenon is a matter of congratulation or not, that the increase in postal savings has created a decrease in other deposits, which indicates the flow of funds from the banks into the treasury, where money is of little avail for the relief of the situation.

#### II.—Nationalization of railways:—

This may be counted among other elements which have caused the existing financial situation, though its effect thereon might not have been great as compared with those following, Nos. 3 and 4. The railway nationalization in question has brought about the result that the net profit of the seventeen lines, yearly amounting to tens of millions of yen, is now locked up in the treasury of the Government; the funds might, otherwise, have been used for the relief of the situation in the hands of bankers who would have kept them as deposits.

#### III.—Mismanagement of national finances:—

The mismanagement of our national finances on the part of the Government constitutes one of the principal causes which have created the existing stringency in the money market.

(a) The great suppression of industrial and commercial capital at home as well as the levying of almost unendurably heavy taxes as consequences of the extraordinary augmentation in national expenditure in recent years.

The following table will show the rate of increase of national expenditure during the past fifteen years, which are, for convenience, divided into three terms. The 1st term, 5 years, from the 27th Yen. year to the 31st year of Meiji ..... 775,738,743

The 2nd term, 5 years, from the 32nd year to the 36th year of Meiji ..... 1,352,595,283

The 3rd term, 5 years, from the 37th year to the 41st year of Meiji ..... 2,458,446,937

(In the above table the outlays for the 40th and 41st years are represented by the figures in the budgets.)

In investigating the table, though not a little increase is noticeable in the expenditure for the 2nd term as compared with the 1st, yet the outlays for the whole term do not exceed yen 1,360,000,000, whereas those for the last term, after the late Russo-Japanese war, reach the considerably large sum of more than yen 2,400,000,000, which is indeed an amount more than three times greater than that of the 1st term.

In the Japan-China war, yen 200,000,000 was consumed as war funds, for which, in return there was an income of yen 300,000,000 as indemnity. In the late Russo-Japanese war, the funds expended on the war reached yen 1,460,000,000, as indemnity for which nothing was obtained except yen 40,000,000, which our Government had actually spent in connection with the Russian prisoners. When the above yen 1,460,000,000 is added, the whole figures for the last term would reach the enormous sum of yen 4,000,000,000.

When, about ten years ago, our government expenditures amounted to yen 700,000,000 or yen 1,300,000,000, there were already clamorous against heavy taxation and the consequent outcry of grievances among the people at large, which aroused men of intelligence at the time. Since then, no doubt, our national wealth has been much increased. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that the enormous amount of yen 4,000,000,000, after the considerable

augmentations, should at last be reached in our national outlays?

The causes which have brought about the startling condition above alluded to, are no other than the late war and the stupendous expansion of the budgets, which together combined to create the heavy taxes, as well as the suppression of home capital and the consequent occurrence of the existing depression. (Foreign capital was introduced with the flowing out of interest thereon.)

(b) Considerable augmentation of the national debt as a result of frequent issues of national loan bonds since the war.

The rate of increase of our national debt in recent years is as may be seen from the following table:—

Period.	Amount of national loans Yen.
30th year .....	421,245,928
35th " .....	552,108,811
36th " .....	561,509,751
37th " .....	991,288,140
38th " .....	1,872,381,121
39th " .....	2,217,722,753
40th " .....	2,282,345,191
41st " (July) .....	2,254,162,332

Comparing the figures for the 39th year with those for the 36th year, the year preceding the War, an increase of about yen 1,700,000,000 is to be seen in our national debt. This enormous expansion of our national liabilities, there can be no manner of doubt, has seriously affected our money market. Of the total amount, about yen 1,000,000,000 is for the foreign loans, whereas the balance of yen 700,000,000 was raised at home.

Home loans have robbed merchants and producers of their circulating capital and placed it in the treasury of the Government, where it is of no avail for production, whereas for foreign loans, specie amounting to yen 450,000,000 is yearly flowing out as interest, with the result of a fall in our national credit and of the consequent inconvenience to be experienced therefrom in the importation of foreign capital. Such being the case, it is an undeniable fact that our home production has been seriously hampered by the increase of our national debts, which has apparently constituted one of the principal elements conducting to the existing financial depression.

#### IV.—Drawbacks in foreign trade:—

Trade during last year seemed at first to be very favourable, with large exports of raw silk and other articles. The great fall in silver in September and October last, however, considerably obstructed our trade with China, while, on the other hand, our export trade in general has undergone a serious blow by the prevailing business depression in Europe and America.

In imports, just the reverse condition was the case, innumerable enterprises after the war causing a great swelling in the figures for imports. In these circumstances, last year closed with the import excess of yen 62,000,000. Entering upon this year, the same tendency is still apparent, exports decreasing and imports still further increasing. The following are the comparisons of our imports and exports for the third decade of August as well as for the period from the beginning of this year until the third decade of that month.

	From the beginning of this year to the 3rd decade of August.	3rd decade of August.
Exports .....	10,982,000	237,559,000
Imports .....	11,417,000	321,244,000
Excess in import .....	435,000	83,685,000

That the import excess does not necessarily constitute a source of anxiety is beyond question, and we could hardly escape the imputation of hasty judgement if we were to entertain any pessimistic views on the situation only by observing that the balance of trade is on the side of imports. In the above case, however, even the intelligence of a three-year-old child would be enough, as a Japanese proverb says, to determine whether the existing phenomena are favourable to our country or not: inasmuch as the facts show that the import excess in question is brought about by the unfavorable state of our export trade, maladministration of national finances and other like causes.

Excess in imports caused a decrease in hard money in the country. Consequently the Government adopted the policy of restricting the number of convertible notes in the market so as to place its specie reserve on a steadier basis, with the result that the notes in circulation, amounting to yen 360,000,000 at the end of last year, have been diminished by yen 100,000,000 in value within the lapse of several months. The reduction in the number of government notes has produced the following effect, viz:

#### V.—The fall in prices of commodities:—

That the fall in prices of commodities is an inevitable result which always follows the decrease

of currency in a country, is a truth clearly proved in any book on political economy. A decline in prices of commodities creates a decrease in business transactions, which has apparently caused the present depression in business.

#### METHODS OF RELIEF TO BE ADOPTED.

##### 1.—Consolidation of national finances:—

Under the above heading, I have much pleasure in dealing with our national finances; the improvement of which would be of most importance in relieving the situation.

In treating of our national finances, the difficulties we first come in contact with, are the following two questions, which naturally arise to be solved before entering upon methods of relief.

(a) The redemption of government loans is indispensable in consolidating our national finances. Where, then, can we find the funds necessary for pursuing the above purpose at the present juncture when the stringency of the money market is still at its height?

(b) In the present state of the affairs of the world, no country can in any way be said to be too quick in promoting enterprises essential for encouraging her productions, such as water-works, extension of railways, or improvements of commercial ports. No required outlays for the realization of the above schemes, in the present circumstances of our national finances, can be procured but through the issue of loans; the large figures of which even now constitute one of the most important factors of financial disturbance.

The two difficulties above alluded to, can only be made good by the following methods being immediately adopted by responsible financiers:—

1.—A great curtailment of national expenditure; a postponement of the projected military and other unproductive enterprises.

2. Adjustments of the various existing taxes, such as the extraordinary war tax, which has proved a serious obstacle in the path of national growth.

3. Divide the present loans into two classes, according to their functions in production, that is whether they are intended for productive enterprises or otherwise.

(a) Unproductive loans are of such a nature that they must first be redeemed to relieve the situation. This can be realized as far as the diminution in national expenditure yields an increase in revenue. The scheme has already been carried out twice by the Government, which, however, to my great regret, owing to some defects in its ways of payment, has failed to satisfy the wishes of business men at home. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the proposed redemption, more attention will be paid to the methods of refunding as well as to the attitude of the Government in this respect, which has not a little weight on the market.

(b) As for productive loans, they must be allowed to remain untouched.

To further explain what I have stated above, today, when the increase of various taxes is at its extremity, nothing but the curtailment of expenditure could procure the country the necessary revenue already referred to. As for loans, whether they are for productive enterprises or unproductive undertakings gives them a great difference in credit among people.

Loans for productive purposes are just like the shares of a joint stock company, their credit among share-holders being determined by the results of the working of the undertakings, for which they are issued. If the profit is small, stockholders will by no means be satisfied even if they were partly redeemed, whereas if the revenue is large the shares or loans are quite likely to enjoy much credit among their subscribers.

Lastly it is to be earnestly hoped that measures to the above effect should speedily be taken by the Government and our national finance be placed on a sound basis.

II.—As for the wounds our financial circles have sustained from the business depression abroad, no artificial operations would be of any avail and we must wait with hope and patience for the time of self-recovery.

It gives me great pleasure to learn that the dawn of a revival in business is now visible in the skies of Europe and America, and that our foreign trade for the 2nd decade of this month closed with favorable results as shown by the following table:

#### FOR THE 2ND DECADE OF SEPTEMBER.

Imports Yen	Exports Yen	Excess in exports Yen
7,418,000	9,027,000	1,609,000

III.—Improvement on the moral side of the nation: Speculative mania, which was once prevalent throughout the country, caused the disappearance of the good habits of diligence and frugality, and in place thereof, extravagance and idleness made their appearance to rule all classes of people high and low. The injuries our country has thus sustained on the side of her wealth, not to mention her morals, are indeed incalculable. Since

the disappearance of this harmful derangement in the early part of last year, slight signs were noticeable for a moment that men's minds were returning to their former state of industry and economy, which, however, to our great regret, could no longer resist the overwhelming flood of profuseness and malversation now permeating every rank of the nation.

Extravagance is a dream of prosperity and an evil power of destruction. By this power, an immense amount of valuable labor and capital is daily consumed for unavailable, or rather evil, purposes. Such being the case, it is our ardent desire that first of all, men's minds should be restored to their former sobriety, which is indeed the source of every activity.

In conclusion, it is to be earnestly hoped that any measures conducive to the relief of the existing situation should speedily be taken by the Government and thus any obstacles in the path of the development of our commerce and industry be entirely removed, to the prosperity of the Empire.

### CHRISTIANS AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The Christian forces of Tokyo and Yokohama, through the Young Men's Christian Association, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the English-speaking churches, are planning to do all in their power for the American sailors.

Even before they leave their ships they will be presented with a folder of indispensable information, telling about guides, rest tents, churches and itineraries, and giving plain advice. A more unique present will be the sheet containing the words, music and translations of the American National Hymn and the Japanese Anthem, Kimiga-Yo. This idea originated with Mr. Kobayashi of the Yokohama Y.M.C.A. Already the school-boys and girls who are to go out on the flotilla to welcome the Fleet are practising the English words of "America" so as to surprise the Americans by singing it.

The moment the sailors land at the Bund they will find the guides supplied at the request of the civic authorities by the Y.M.C.A. and the Japanese marines, waiting to give information or to accompany parties. The whole senior class of Aoyama Gakuin will be detailed for guide duty and six students will come from Tohoku Gakuin, Sendai, paying their own way, in order to manifest the gratitude of the Tohoku district for the gifts of Americans during the famine. A considerable number of American and British gentlemen will also be on hand to assist. The guides will also be on hand at the five civic tents in Yokohama and the six Bei Yu Kai tents in Tokyo, as well as at the Seamen's Mission and Y.M.C.A. tents. Not far from the landing the Seamen's Mission will keep open house all the week. Besides its two tents at the Bund, the Y.M.C.A. will have a tent at Shimbashi and will welcome the men at its Handa Hall.

On Sunday, October 18th, there will be religious services on several of the battleships under the direction of Rev. W. T. Austen, and at the Yokohama and Tokyo Union Churches, at the Episcopal Churches, and probably at the Roman Catholic Churches, to which the men of the Fleet will be especially invited. Every evening during the week special preaching and praise services are being planned for the ships. Mr. Stick of Sendai and a number of local musicians will assist.

Residents who are interested in the above plans can help by (1) volunteering to serve as guides, giving exact days and hours when they can serve; (2) contributing recent illustrated magazines to be boxed and put on the ships for use after the Fleet leaves us; these to be sent to the Y.M.C.A., 45 Suni-yoshi Cho, Sanchoue, Yokohama, or to the C.F. Society of Yokohama Union Church; (3) contributing toward the expenses, which total yen 800. Gifts may be sent to Galen M. Fisher, Kanda, Tokyo.

### THE TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the new session will be held at 8.30 p.m., Monday, the 12th inst. in the Assembly Hall of the Methodist Publishing House (Kyobunkwan) 1, Ginza, Shichome, for the presentation of the following report and account and the election of officers and committee for the ensuing year.

MEMBERSHIP.—Although there were many defections during the season 1907/8 due to removal from Tokyo and inability to attend the meetings, the numbers were well maintained by a considerable list of new members. The attendance however was on many occasions disappointing which is partly attributable to an impression that a personal notice of each meeting would be furnished to members. The outgoing Committee consider this a point which can be usefully taken up with a view to keeping the

society's meetings more prominently before the members.

ACCOUNT.—The Treasurer's Accounts show a Bank Balance of yen 1662. Owing to the very low expenditure account it was possible to pay a further yen 275.00 on account of the piano, thus reducing the debt to the Rev. H. M. Landis to yen 469.27 including interest.

The Officers and Committee tender their hearty thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly provided the various programmes or helped at the Society's meetings.

The Treasurer's Accounts are appended.

H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, President.

### SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES, ETC.

1907.  
Oct. 7th...Business meeting and Scene from "Alice in Wonderland."  
21st... "Shakespeare's References to Music" Dr. Seymour.  
Nov. 4th... "Among the Zulus" Mr. Cyril Allen.  
8th... "Japanese Proverbs." Prof. Clement.  
Dec. 2nd... "How the News of the World is gathered." Mr. J. R. Kennedy.  
16th...Scenes from "Alice in Wonderland."  
1908.  
Jan. 20th... "Phil May." Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.  
Feb. 3rd... "The Romance of gathering Fossils." Mrs. Marie Stopes, D. Sc.  
17th... "Pathetic Figures in History." Rev. C. F. Sweet.  
March 9th... "Immigration." Prof. O. W. M. Sprague.  
16th... "Thomas Moore." Mr. A. W. Sherriff.  
April 6th... "The White Tiger Band." Prof. A. Lloyd.  
20th... "Marvels of Ant Life." Prof. Trevor Kincaid.  
May 4th... "Industrial Organization and Rural Depopulation." Mr. J. Struthers.  
18th... "Ascent of Hodakayama." Rev. H. St. George Tucker.

### CASH ACCOUNT, 1ST OCTOBER 1907-30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Balance, 1st October 1907.....	Yen.	16.94
Subscriptions a/c 1906/7 .....		22.00
" " 1907/8 (146 members) .....		361.00
Bank Interest .....	Yen.	5.68
Methodist Publishing House (Rent) ..	90.00	
Lantern hire.....	9.50	
Piano tuning.....	2.50	
Piano Fire Insurance .....	2.50	
Secretary's and Treasurer's petties... 9.50		
Rev. H. M. Landis, Further on account piano .....	275.00	
Balance as per Bank Book.....	16.62	
	405.62	405.62

E. & O. E.

Tokyo, 30th September, 1908.

T. F. NONWEILER,  
Hon. Treasurer.

### THE TRADE OF KOREA.

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

1°. GENERAL.—The year 1907 marks by far the largest advance that has ever been made in one year in the volume of the Trade of Korea. The increase in the gross trade over that of the year 1906 is over fifteen million yen and ten million yen over that of 1905, hitherto the highest year. As will be seen from the following table it is in the foreign trade that the increase arises, while the coastwise trade shows considerable decline in all items with the exception of Native Goods re-exported to Native ports, the smallest part of the trade.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Foreign Goods imported and Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
abroad.....	32,971,852	30,291,322	41,387,540
Foreign Goods imported from Native Ports ...	4,839,773	3,265,835	3,249,939
Foreign Goods re-exported abroad	1,012,270	769,543	139,740
Foreign Goods re-exported to Native Ports ...	5,050,872	3,121,576	2,914,666
Native Goods imported from Native Ports ...	4,933,073	4,829,379	2,704,224
Native Goods re-exported to Native Ports ...	223,862	236,761	337,513
Exports abroad ...	6,904,301	8,132,844	16,473,834
Exports to Native Ports.....	4,432,606	4,347,441	2,612,228

Gross Total...60,368,609 54,994,701 70,209,684

The decrease in the coastwise movements of foreign goods, though small when compared with the 1906 figures, is large compared with those of 1905, and is due to the continued better steamer services with the various ports direct from Japan. The smaller demand for the exchange of cereals and cotton cloth between the northern and southern provinces accounts for the largest part of the decline in the amount of Native goods carried. Chemulpo alone received yen 1,500,000 less value than in 1906, mostly Rice from Mokpo and Kunsan, while the fall in the value of Rice and Cotton Goods imported at Wonsan amounted to 500,000 yen.

The increase in foreign goods imported is general through all the divisions; Cotton Goods more than regained their volume of 1905, and Sundries continued their advance by a lead of over six million yen. Exports abroad doubling in one year and over seven million yen above any previous year's total commences to show what resources Korea is capable of when the opportunity with sufficient encouragement to profit by it is given her people.

Steps for the gradual unifying of the coinage are still being carried on. The old Korean Nickel coins are steadily disappearing from the market and the balance pass as currency at half of the new five "chon" pieces. Cash to a small amount has been bought up by the government, and large quantities have been exported to Japan by merchants, though this latter means of removing this currency received a severe check in the middle of 1907 owing to the fall in the value of copper, whereby profit in the export transaction wholly or almost so disappeared. By all possible means and at considerable cost the government is making the people acquainted with the new coinage which is now favourably received. It takes long, however, to make the Korean merchant calculate the value of his goods according to the yen. Even in Seoul, where Japanese money has long been in use, merchants or the workmen when asked for a price on materials or labour name it in cash or "yang," or if more advanced make the exchange calculation themselves and name their price in the old Korean nickel coinage and finally in yen.

Good Spring and Autumn crops in 1907 over the whole country provided abundant supply of cereals, sufficient for all the needs of the people and leaving a larger balance than ever heretofore for export. This increased production arose rather from good harvests than from increased acreage under cultivation, though larger returns even than for the year 1907 may be expected from this reason as well as from improved methods of cultivation in the near future. In many places round the native villages, even where no Japanese have settled, ground that shows evidence of having long laid fallow, is now being broken up again and Rice, Beans, etc. cultivated. The Japanese settlers also may be depended on to take more from the ground than the Koreans have done, and gradually to teach the latter to do the same. Evidence of this is already visible in the numerous fields cultivated by natives where manure or rotten vegetation has been used for strengthening purposes.

2°. REVENUE.—With a total of 3,165,229 yen the Revenue from Import and Export Duties and Tonnage Dues has now reached a point above three million yen, and shows increase of almost one million over that of 1906. All three headings have largely increased; import duties advanced from 1,714,763 yen in 1906 to 2,319,259 yen; export duties from 397,840 yen to 758,754 yen; and tonnage dues from 77,632 yen to 87,215 yen. The collection from miscellaneous sources, as interest, storage fees, special permit fees, etc., amounted to 139,000 yen, a figure that is not included in the above revenue total. The recollection at Seoul has largely increased owing to the greatly widened use of the Seoul Bonded Warehouse and from the collection at an office opened in August whither goods imported at Chemulpo and Fusan and destined for the capital are forwarded and where examination and assessment of duty is undertaken. The amounts collected at Seoul have been 36,409,92 yen from Parcel Post service, 2,721,14 yen from the Bonded Market, (now closed), 68,798,98 yen from the Bonded Warehouse, and 24,138,64 yen from the above mentioned Branch Customs Office.

3°. FOREIGN TRADE.—(a) Imports.—The small decrease in the direct foreign trade recorded in last year's trade report has been entirely recovered and a further advance over the 1905 figures of nearly nine million yen is shown. Cotton Goods which fell in 1906 by three and a half million yen increased again in 1907 by four million three hundred thousand yen and exceed the total value of 1905 by seven hundred thousand. Japanese Yarn with 72,214 piculs equal to 2,652,994 yen compared with 44,302 piculs equal to 1,545,952 yen in 1906 is again the largest single item imported, closely followed by Japanese Sheetings 464,605 pieces valued at 2,096,199 yen compared with 312,795 pieces valued at 1,426,221 yen in 1906. These Sheetings have now taken a firm hold of the market, and the increase



this year of over 600,000 *yen* is the largest stride made in any one year. That English and American Sheetings have also advanced 700,000 *yen*, though not quite recovering the amount for 1905, shows the large demand for this style of goods in the country. English Grey and White Shirtings, together with a total amount of 641,671 pieces valued at 3,107,095 *yen* far surpass the import of 1906 of 345,661 pieces valued at 1,723,191 *yen*, though not attaining the 1905 figure of 725,938 pieces valued at 3,376,861 *yen*.

Woollens and Miscellaneous Piece Goods continued a small and steady development. Metals advanced by 300,000 *yen*.

Sundries have increased by over six and a half million *yen*. This increase is general over nearly all the descriptions of goods but the most important items are Building Materials, increase 187,000 *yen*; Machinery, 429,000 *yen*; Railway Materials, 2,129,000 *yen*; Silk Piece Goods, 669,000 *yen*; Timber, 675,000 *yen*; Tobacco, 115,000 *yen*. As will be noticed these items that have so largely increased are, with two exceptions, not for supplying the direct wants of the people, but for aiding in developing the resources of the country, and large quantities of these were to meet the requirements of the Government buildings and new undertakings of the Residency-General with its Railway Bureau, and of the Japanese military.

(b) Exports.—That the total value of the goods exported should have more than doubled in one year shows a remarkable development in this part of the trade. The increase from 6,604,301 *yen* in 1905 and 8,132,844 *yen* in 1906 to 16,476,834 *yen* in 1907, which is seven million above the previous highest year, 1903, is almost wholly attained in the main articles of export. Rice, as foreshadowed in last year's report, has regained its prominent position and rose from 356,233 piculs valued at 1,603,648 *yen* to 1,815,144 piculs valued at 7,558,505 *yen*. Beans and Peas from 1,212,350 piculs valued at 3,602,703 *yen* to 1,197,431 piculs valued at 3,935,632 *yen* (an increase in value though decrease in quantity). Red Ginseng from 3,765 catties valued at 6,330 *yen* to 37,712 catties valued at 1,200,066 *yen*. Cattle, Timber and Wheat also made most noteworthy advances. Coal, Copper, Gold Ore, Cotton Raw, and Paper were the most important items that declined. As these are now receiving the attention of the government officials and endeavours are being made to aid their production it may be hoped that they also may show substantial advances in the future. High though this year's total of exports appears in comparison with previous years, there can be no doubt that it does not by any means indicate the full flood of the country's export capacity. Encouragement, or even want of discharge, to attain more than a living, if not wealth, will gradually lead the people to use their utmost endeavours to produce all their land will bear, finding as they do a ready market for their surplus stock. Arrangements for irrigation gradually introduced will help to mitigate the variability of the climate in a country so dependent on regular rains, and the combination of new, with the combination of old, capital will lead to enterprises hitherto deemed impossible. In Korea where large herds of cattle are not to be found it is surprising that so many animals are available for export, but as every homestead has two three or more animals used for tilling the fields and for carrying the produce for distribution, oxen for the market are available from all districts in the north as well as in the south. When to the value of the Live Stock exported is added that of Hides and Bones from animals slaughtered for home consumption some idea of the value to Korea of her cattle is gained. Cattle disease has frequently impoverished large districts by destroying the entire stock, at a time when only the most primitive methods were employed to check it. Now that more knowledge and rigorous means of stamping out such epidemics are brought to bear, the improvement of cattle breeding and increase of stock will pursue a more even and favourable course.

(c) Re-Exports.—A further large decline in Re-exports is put on record owing to the continued falling off in the demand for goods from Manchuria. In 1905 when the total re-exports were 1,012,270 *yen* the value of goods trans-shipped to China, (almost entirely Manchuria) was 774,867 *yen* and to Japan 224,011 *yen* while in 1907 with a total of 493,740 *yen* China took 187,566 *yen* and Japan 291,993 *yen*.

4°. COAST TRADE.—The exchange of goods between the treaty ports of Korea has declined by over two million *yen* when compared with 1906. Though foreign goods have almost upheld last year's figures, native goods account for the above decrease. This is almost entirely caused by the one item of Rice which instead of being shipped between the ports of Korea, where it was not required owing to the good general harvest, was exported directly abroad, and while diminishing the coastwise figures, largely swelled the export ones. In 1906 Chemulpo imported native rice to the value of 1,248,366 *yen*

but in 1907 only of 46,446 *yen*, and Wonsan imported 378,172 *yen* in place of 823,554 in 1906.

Trade between treaty and non-treaty ports, however, shows an increase of over one million *yen*, from 5,080,707 *yen* in 1906 to 6,086,538 *yen* in 1907. This increase appears in all the provinces with the exception of Pyongan, where the Seoul-Wiju Railway has captured much of the transport trade with the city of Pyongyang, the most important market in the province. However the not inconsiderable amount of goods shipped to Kyemipo in Hwangha-do, up to which point steamer traffic on the Taidong River is possible, was really intended for Pyongyang, but owing to the geographical position of Kyemipo is recorded under the more southerly province. Hamkyong province on the north east coast shows as usual the largest share of this trade with a most satisfactory advance of half a million *yen*. Fish and Hempcloth received at Wonsan and Fusan from the ports of this province and Rice and Foreign Goods sent to them form the bulk of the trade.

5°. Shipping.—The tonnage of shipping has increased from 2,767,509 tons in 1905 to 4,088,671 in 1907, an advance of 321,162 tons. This however seems small when compared with the advance made in 1906 over 1905 of 760,000 tons, especially when it is remembered that the total volume of trade in 1907 declined by five million *yen* while that of 1907 has advanced by fifteen million. As, however, a large proportion of the increase is in the export trade, this demanded no extra shipping accommodation, but rather provided steamers with cargo on their return passages. Japanese steamers have increased from 4,594 entries of 2,188,181 tons to 4,741 entries of 2,569,647 tons made up by the regular steamship lines running between the Japanese and Korean ports or passing through the Korean ports on their way to Vladivostok, Tairen and Chinese ports. Korean steamers have declined to the small figure of 63,735 tons, made up of vessels of very small tonnage running on the coasts and rivers with only occasional trips to Japan. British steamers advanced from 20 entries of 40,746 tons to 35 entries of 73,010 tons. This increase is due to the more frequent and almost regular calls of the Ocean Steamship Co.'s vessels from Liverpool and by the steamers keeping up communication between Shanghai and Chemulpo. German steamers owing to the discontinuance of the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co.'s line from Shanghai, by which they were chartered, decreased from 69 entries of 82,089 tons to 45 entries of 7,420 tons. American showed a slight decline, which is likely to be large in 1908 owing to the stoppage of the Deshler Steamers and their transfer to the Japanese flag.

6°. TREASURE.—The gold export showing a small falling off of 50,000 *yen* does not fulfill the hopes that were held of a large increase on account of greater activity in the mining industry. This small export should, however, be considerably increased when the mines now being developed and having plant erected are in full working order as several of the new mines show promise of good results. Owing also to the unrest in the country many of the mining concessions granted have been left untouched on account of the difficulty and even danger of access. The government has also to encourage further mining development arranged to permit the duty free entry of machinery and much of the materials required for mining, and it is hoped that hereby a wider development will rapidly take place. The import of paper money for the use of the banks in Korea takes the largest share of the import total, while the export of paper money has the largest decline. Of the 980,000 *yen* exported 500,000 went to Japan, 410,000 to China and 40,000 *yen* to Vladivostok. Silver Dollars to 750,000 *yen* were exported to Japan and 130,000 to China. Over a million *yen* worth of cash was exported, for the most part during the first quarter of the year, after which the low value of copper put a stop to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The improvement of accommodation at the harbours has been steadily carried on throughout the year, and greater facilities for the handling and storage of goods will shortly be available. At Chemulpo the reclamation to afford room for a Customs building is almost completed. At Fusan the railway has been carried to the landing jetty avoiding the former inconvenient journey by launch from steamer to train, and as the erection of station buildings proceeds the advantages of the new position will be increasingly felt. At Seoul a branch office of Customs was opened in August where imported goods may be passed as at the ports.

Six lighthouses have been completed during the year, five of them on the west coast, two at the entrance to Chinnampo, one off Chemulpo, and two at the entrance to Mokpo, and one on the east coast at Wonsan Harbour. In addition to these three beacon lights and numerous buoys and landmarks have been erected. Owing to the movement of the ice on the Yalu river all the buoys and marks placed

there have to be removed in the winter and replaced in spring.

In the interior of the country the making of roads is slowly proceeding, and with the completion of the most important of these the transportations of goods to the ports and to the railways will be aided to a great extent.

H. W. DAVIDSON,  
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
Seoul, August 26th, 1908.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

### BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

London, October 1.

From Sofia it is reported that the memorandum of the Powers which has been drafted explains to the natives the occupation of the railway and declares that it is impossible to re-establish the *status quo*.

Constantinople.—Official circles opine that the conflict with Bulgaria is in a fair way of settlement.

### THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CHINA.

Washington.—The *Post* says the Powers have agreed to prohibit the importation into China of morphia and morphia instruments from Jan. 1st, 1909.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC PENNY POST.

The penny post between Great Britain and the United States was inaugurated to-day. Preparations were made for a record mail as it was expected that there would be a flood of American trade circulars.

### THE ADMIRALTY AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

London, October 2.

Mr. Mackenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Pontypool, proposes to hasten the current naval construction programme with a view to alleviating the present lack of employment. The whole year's orders will be placed as soon as possible.

### PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

Mr. Deakin has sent a message to Mr. Roosevelt thanking him for the visit of the fleet, and inviting him to Australia on his way to Africa. The President thanks the Premier but says it is impossible.

### THE DISPUTED RAILWAY.

Russia has handed Bulgaria a memorandum proposing that railway question be submitted to the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty. France supports the Russian proposal.

### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Times* in a leading article reminds the Chinese emphatically that if the opium trade must cease for us the cultivation of the poppy must cease for them.

### NEW ZEALAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Later.  
The New Zealand House of Representatives has passed the third reading of a Bill for increasing the Colony's subsidy to the Navy from £40,000 to £100,000 per annum.

### SOCIALISM AND THE YOUNGER LIBERALS.

Lloyd-George speaking at Swansea deplores the tendency among the younger Liberals to succumb to the microbe of Socialism. If this were unchecked, it would paralyse the progressive power of the Party.

### THE BALKAN SITUATION.

London, October 2.

The markets are affected by the uneasiness of the situation in the Near East and reports of Bulgarian officers buying horses in Hungary.

### THE ATLANTIC PENNY POST.

Noteworthy scenes were witnessed in New

York on the inauguration of the Anglo-American Penny Post, crowds awaiting the stroke of midnight on Sept. 30th to post letters and circulars. One firm sent 30,000 letters. The Postmasters-General of England and the United States, Messrs. Buxton and Meyer, exchanged congratulations.

#### THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The Battleship Fleet has reached Manila. SECURITY AGAINST INVASION.

London, October 3.

Mr. L. Harcourt, addressing his constituents at Rossendale declared that we were determined to maintain our security against invasion. The necessary funds could be provided by methods of sound finance without the expedient of a loan. He condemned the scaremongers of the yellow press as political foot-pads and pariahs. Anglo-German relations were never friendlier.

#### SIR HENRY'S WILL.

The will of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been proved at £60,000 exclusive of the estates in Scotland.

#### THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Correspondents at Hyderabad estimate that 50,000 persons have perished while damage to the extent of £13,000,000 has been done by the recent floods. The Bazaars have been transformed into a mass of mud and decomposing flesh.

#### A LEPER CURED.

A leper named Moore has been discharged after eleven months in a leper station. He was treated by Dr. Deycke's leprosy cure process, and others are being cured.

#### THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

October 4.

It seems to be generally accepted that the Bulgarian railway question will be peacefully settled, but there is no sign of Bulgaria yielding. It is pointed out in various quarters that Bulgaria's position renders any active coercion difficult.

#### THE GERMAN ARMY.

The German Army is being gradually re-uniformed, everything that is bright being eliminated.

#### THE DISPUTED RAILWAY: A BRITISH PROPOSAL.

London, October 5.

Great Britain has made a proposition to Turkey and Bulgaria with a view to the settlement of the railway question. Turkey agrees in the event of the railway being temporarily restored to the Company, and consents to the lease being transferred from the latter to Bulgaria, the port rights being safeguarded. Britain has urged the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty to recommend this solution to Bulgaria. It is understood that the Great Powers have agreed to act accordingly.

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The Austrian Ambassadors have presented to the respective countries an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph dealing with the situation in the Balkans. Great importance is attached thereto. Nothing is known, but it is believed that it relates to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### A MONUMENT TO FRENCH DEAD.

London, October 5.

A monument to the French fallen in battle at Noisseville near Metz has been unveiled in the presence of 45,000 people, representatives of the French and German Governments, French officers and deputations from German regiments. The Governor, on behalf of the

German Government, laid a wreath on the tomb.

#### THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Speculation is rife as to the Emperor Francis Joseph's letter. According to the most trustworthy accounts, it reviews the whole situation in the Near East, and deals with the change in the relations of the Monarchy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, the occupation of which is regarded as definite, but gives assurances that the changes contemplated will not transgress the Berlin Treaty. The British press regards the situation with the gravest misgivings, which have been increased by the renewed rumours that the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence is most imminent. Great excitement prevails in Servia.

#### BULGARIA A KINGDOM.

October 6.

Bulgaria was proclaimed to-day an independent Kingdom at Tirnovo, the ancient capital.

#### THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS: GRAVE SITUATION.

London, October 6.

The gravity of the situation in the Nearer East is universally recognized. London newspapers are unanimous in condemning the high-handed action of Bulgaria and the manifest intention of Austria to annex the provinces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)—both in defiance of the Treaty of Berlin. It is uncertain yet how the other Powers will view their proceedings, but the opinion prevails that an European conference is inevitable.

#### THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Count Mensdorff is taking the Emperor's letter to Balmoral. Sir Edward Grey has returned to London and had long conferences with the Turkish and Italian Ambassadors.

Reuter is officially informed that Britain will not consent to any alteration of the Treaty of Berlin without the consent of all the signatories. She declines to recognize what has been done, or any other infraction, till all the signatories have been consulted.

#### GERMANY'S REPLY.

It is authoritatively stated in Berlin that Germany's reply to the Emperor Francis Joseph promises support as regards the annexation of Bosnia, which it regards as entirely separate from the Bulgarian crisis. Should Turkey consult the Powers as to the advisability of warning Bulgaria in the matter of the railway, Germany would not advise such a course, because the Turkish army is not prepared, while the Bulgarian is fit and ready.

#### PRINCE AND SULTAN.

Later.

Prince Ferdinand has telegraphed to the Sultan that he is compelled to respect the voice of the nation. He hopes that friendly relations will be maintained. A council of Ministers is drafting a reply wherein probably Turkey will protest against the Prince's action and refuse to recognize Bulgarian independence.

#### AT SOFIA.

The manifesto of yesterday evening containing the proclamation of independence is in conformity with the will of the people, who hope that the Powers will approve. Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers have started for Philippopolis. The mobilization of the army to the number of 100,000 has been ordered.

#### AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Later.

A protracted sitting of the council of

Ministers continues. It is understood that the Porte will protest to Bulgaria and the Powers against any violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

#### THE COMPANY'S VIEW.

A representative of the Oriental Railway has notified the Bulgarian Government that unless the line is restored in three days, an indemnity of 15,000 francs a day will be demanded.

#### FALL IN SECURITIES.

Consols have fallen  $\frac{5}{8}$ , and Turkish stocks are  $1\frac{1}{4}$  points lower.

#### THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

London, October 7.

Paris.—Messrs. Pichon, Iswolsky, and Sir Francis Bertie (of the British Foreign Office) have discussed the European congress, which is a growing probability despite the danger of dealing with the inflammable matters involved.

The Sultan has replied to Prince Ferdinand that Turkey invited the Powers to confer on the situation.

At an anti-Austrian meeting in Belgrade shouts were raised of "Down with Austria," and there was much bellicose talk.

The Servian reserves, numbering 120,000 men, were called out yesterday.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 7.

The Emperor Francis Joseph in rescripts to his Ministers extends his Sovereignty to Bosnia and Herzegovina and orders the evacuation of the Turkish province of Novi-bazar. He creates a Diet for the two provinces, issues a proclamation to the inhabitants announcing the creation of representative institutions, and appeals to their loyalty to prove them worthy of his confidence.

In Constantinople, thousands marched to the British Embassy cheering the Ambassador. Telegrams were despatched to the King and to Sir Gerald Lowther, thanking them for their attitude in the matter. Otherwise the people and the press preserve the calmest attitude, comparable with that of the Japanese at the time the Treaty of Shimonoseki was concluded.

The Servian *Chargé d'Affaires* in London has been interviewed by a representative of Reuter. Explaining the indignation in Servia, he pointed out that a majority of the population of Bosnia were Servians who fiercely resisted even temporary occupation of the country. Servia has twice gone to war over Bosnia and moreover its annexation was a long step towards Austria's final goal at Salonika, the occupation of which would strangle Servia commercially and politically. It was impossible to say where the present indignation would lead, and much would depend on the effect upon the Government of the popular clamour.

#### CRETAN UNION WITH GREECE.

London, October 8.

The Cretans have declared union with Greece and have appointed Hellenic authorities.

#### RUSSIA PROPOSES A CONFERENCE.

A Russian invitation for an European Conference will be issued to night. It is understood that she proposes to strictly limit the programme of the Conference to questions arising out of the actions of Austria and Bulgaria, thus preventing further encroachments on Turkey or international complications.

#### SERVIA PROTESTS.

Servia has addressed an energetic protest to the Powers about the annexation of Bosnia, and an extraordinary session of the Skupshchina has been summoned.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

London, October 1.

The Bulgarian Government will formally assure the Powers of its intention to negotiate with the Oriental Railway authorities for the purchase of the working rights, while recognizing the proprietary rights of Turkey. The tone of the press is moderate and, while it is believed a pacific solution will be found, it is hoped that Turkey will refrain from insisting absolutely on her treaty rights.

## DISCONTENT IN RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

St. Petersburg, October 1.

Disquieting reports are to hand from all university centres that the students are agitating against the Government's encroachments on university rights.

## THE RUMOURED AUSTRIAN DESIGNS.

Some alarm has been caused in Russia by statements as to the permanent retention of the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian statesmen trust Austria will be prevented from throwing a torch into the Balkan powder-magazine.

## FRANCE AGREES.

Paris, October 2.

The French Government has decided to agree to the Russian proposal that the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria be submitted to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty. The proposal is not welcomed by Austria as calculated to protract a settlement.

## THE SHAH'S REFORMS.

October 2.

Teheran.—The Shah has issued a ludicrous rescript obscurely charging the Grand Vizier to prepare various laws and summon a parliament composed of religious men.

## FRENCH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Paris.—The international conference on popular education has been opened with 3,000 delegates. The Minister of Education insisted on the necessity of increasing the number of special schools for industrial and commercial training.

## HEARST TO "EVEN" WITH THE PRESIDENT.

New York.—Hearst, speaking at Denver, denied being leagued with the Republicans. He said that he disliked Roosevelt personally and would yet even with him after he had ceased to be president, but would be legal until then.

## INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

London, October 3.

Washington.—At a private meeting of sixty scientists attending the Tuberculosis Congress Dr. R. Koch thrashed out with his opponents the important question in connexion with the lymph of bovine tuberculosis. It is understood a large majority were of opinion that the German specialist failed to substantiate his case.

## RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

St. Petersburg.—The students of the Universities are threatening to withdraw from their institutions. The police are trying to forbid their meeting.

New York.—Mr. Taft after having toured several States described by the Democrats as doubtful, says that he is confident that he will be elected. On the other hand, Bryan predicts a large all round Democratic majority.

## STRIKE BY RAILWAY OPERATORS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople.—A serious strike has

arisen on the Smyrna-Aden Railway. A train was derailed and the ringleaders were arrested. The strikers attacked the station where troops fired upon them. The telegraphic wires were cut.

## THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg.—It is reported on the highest authority that the Russian proposal to hold an international conference for the settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian Railway dispute has been favourably received by France, Germany, and Italy. All the Powers disapprove the Bulgarian agitation for independence. Russia thinks that a conference would reduce a possibly grave complication to a simple judicial interpretation of certain clauses in the Berlin Treaty.

## THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 5.

A telegram from Paris says that Bulgaria will declare her independence on Monday. On Tuesday Austria will announce the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## THE BOSNIAN DEMAND.

In an autograph letter to the French President yesterday the Emperor Francis Joseph declares that his action was due to the demand of the Bosnians for a Constitution. Russia, Germany and Italy have signified their assent to this breach of the Berlin Treaty, which places France and England alone in opposition, but Italy has obtained her expected solatium (*sic*). Russia intends to raise the question of the Dardanelles—hence a Conference of the Powers is probable. Turkey will probably offer no resistance to the loss of Bosnia, but Bulgaria's action may mean war.

## EDUCATION IN INDIA.

London, October 5.

At Madras and Mysore Government orders have been issued for religious and moral instruction to be introduced in all the Government schools and colleges. The secular system has produced irreverence, disrespect and presumption, and has not restrained aggressiveness, which has apparently increased.

## THE BALKANS.

London, October 6.

Sofia.—Bulgaria has proclaimed herself an independent Kingdom at the ancient capital, Tirnovo. There are great rejoicings. The Prince read a manifesto declaring that the country had laboured for thirty years in its development and was now fit to join the family of civilised people. It is believed that the relations with Turkey will now become friendly.

October 7.

Budapest.—All the Powers except England and Italy have assented to Austro-Hungarian policy in the occupied provinces.

St. Petersburg.—Russia will on Thursday invite the Powers to assemble in conference for the revision of the treaty of Berlin. Neither Bulgarian independence nor the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be recognized by Russia until the conference is able to give its sanction. Russia will insist on fair play for Turkey and will act conjointly with England to safeguard the new Liberal regime.

## PERSIA THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY.

London, October 8.

A special telegram from Tabriz says that owing to the large loss of trade, general distress, depletion of the Government's sources of revenue, and military expenses, Persia is in danger of bankruptcy.

## THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Sofia, October 8.

King Ferdinand is touring the country. All is quiet at Constantinople. War against Bulgaria is generally deprecated. The newspapers favour waiting for the decision of the Powers. *The Times* characterises the Austrian rescript, which extends the rights of suzerainty of the Emperor of Austria to Bosnia and Herzegovina, as undignified and insincere verbiage sanctioning an immoral act. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* reveals a document which shows that Austria promised Turkey that her rights should not be infringed, and this is now broken.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## BARON CHINDA.

The Ambassador, Baron Chinda, and the Councillor of Embassy, Mr. Hata, arrived safely at Berlin yesterday (5th instant).

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## SENSATIONAL TALK IN AUSTRALIA.

San Francisco, September 30.

A correspondent on the American Battleship Fleet reports that in consequence of the visit of the fleet to Australia, a remarkable impression has been caused among the public there. The Australians believe that war is unavoidable between them and the Oriental peoples, and that so long as the United States show ability to control the Pacific, they will naturally support Australia. This extraordinary sentiment is being welcomed in the United States.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET.

According to a wireless telegram from Rear-Admiral Sperry, the Battleship Fleet will arrive at Manila on the afternoon of October 1st.

## POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, September 30.

As already reported President Roosevelt intends to "stump" several States with a view to supporting Mr. Taft. Some of the leading Republicans are opposing the President's attitude. They insist that Mr. Taft is popular among a majority of the electors, and his position is so firm as not to need special assistance from President Roosevelt. Further interference on the part of the President will rather injure Taft's prospects.

On Sept. 29th, Mr. Bryan replied in the usual wild-worded strain to President Roosevelt's last note. In the various communications between the parties the most serious revelations have been made.

## MR. HARA.

Mr. K. Hara, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, arrived in New York on the afternoon of Sept. 29th from Washington. His arrival is not yet announced in any newspaper, probably because he wishes to escape the attention of journalists. On Oct. 2nd a dinner party will be given at the Japan Club in his honour.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

New York, October 1.

The postal rate between Great Britain and the United States which was hitherto 5 cents was reduced to 2 cents. The alteration came into force on October 1st. Comparing with the number of postal matter which during last year was sent from the United States to Great Britain, there will be a decrease of \$490,000 in the postal income on the part of America. Still, as the result of the reduction of the rate, the number of postal matter will naturally be found to increase, and accordingly an increase will be seen in the income over that of last year.



## THE BALKAN CRISIS

King Ferdinand is touring the Balkans. It is quiet at Constantinople. War in Bulgaria is generally deprecated. Newspapers favour waiting for the Powers. The Times characterizes the Austrian receipt, which extends the right of suzerainty of the Emperor of Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an undignified and insincere verbiage sanctioning an annexation. The Paris correspondent of The Times reveals a document which shows that Austria promised Turkey that her rights in the Balkans would not be infringed, and this is now broken.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

## BARON CHINDA

The Ambassador, Baron Chinda, and the Councillor of Embassy, Mr. Hara, arrived safely at Berlin yesterday (9th inst.).

## SENSATIONAL TALK IN AUSTRALIA

San Francisco, September 29. A correspondent on the American Fleet reports that in consequence of the visit of the fleet to Australia, a tremendous impression has been caused among the public there. The Australians believe war is unavoidable between them and the Oriental peoples, and that so long as the United States show ability to command the Pacific, they will naturally support America. This extraordinary sentiment is being spread in the United States.

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## POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

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## MR. HARA

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## ANGLO-AMERICAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENT

New York, Oct. 1. The postal rate between Great Britain and the United States which was 2 cents was reduced to 1 cent. The reduction came into force on October 1st, coinciding with the number of postage stamps which during last year was sent to the United States to Great Britain, a decrease of \$490,000 in the postage on the part of America. The reduction of the rate, however, is a postal matter will naturally be increased, and accordingly the income from the postal service will be increased.

## MR. HARA.

Mr. K. Hara, formerly Japanese Minister for Home Affairs, now in New York, visited the Hippodrome Theatre on the evening of Oct. 1st. He dined with the president of the Associated Press on the following day. He is expected to visit the *New York Herald* and other prominent newspaper offices. On Saturday, Oct. 3rd, he will proceed to Boston and the adjoining districts. He will leave for France about Oct. 8th.

## AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET.

San Francisco, October 2. The Battleship Fleet arrived at Manila at 3 p.m. on Oct. 2nd. A large crowd assembled at the seaside and uttered enthusiastic cheers. In consequence of the prevalence of cholera, the landing of officers and blue-jackets was prohibited. The proposed receptions were abandoned. To-morrow, a procession will be organized in the harbour by boats.

Commander Frank Evans, son of Rear-Admiral Evans, on the battleship *Louisiana* in the Fleet now at Manila, has been removed to the Court-Martial on charges of negligence in his duties, of having opposed senior officers, and of intoxication and disorder. Some other officers in the fleet are reported to be guilty of dissolute conduct.

## MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft is reported to have said that he would have a majority of ballots in Omaha, and that his success would be attributed to the special support of the electors in that State.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, October 3. The Presidential Campaign has taken on additional vehemence. Both parties are embarrassed by a scarcity of funds. Heretofore at least \$2,500,000 was needed by each party at every Presidential election. The amount levied this year was only one-fifth of that sum. The reason assigned for this scarcity is said to be that many of the trusts could not be approached, as both parties condemned them freely at the time of the nominations. The present affair between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan is connected with a disgraceful business done by some trusts in which several politicians were concerned. Only four weeks remain before the election day.

There are two issues among the Republicans. One of them is the release of the Chairman of the election committee from his duties, as he is not competent; and the other is the release of the chief of the finance department from his office as he is connected with various trusts.

## FOREIGN IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The number of European immigrants entering the United States up to the end of September shows a marked decrease on that of past average years. The number of Italian labourers entering America also shows a special decrease. During August 4,262 Italians arrived while 20,582 left for home.

## WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

The value of the movable and immovable property in New York is \$9,173,560,245, and that of land and estate \$8,553,298,187.

## TROUBLE BY RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Vladivostok, October 4. The Russian students of various colleges and universities in St. Petersburg who are indignant at a reactionary step taken by the Minister for Education, decided on the evening of Oct. 3rd to retire from their

institutions. On the following morning, all the institutions were closed. The students of the other government schools are sympathizing with them. A serious difficulty has thus arisen.

## VICE-ADMIRAL TRUPPEL.

Port Arthur, October 5. Vice-Admiral Truppel, Governor-General of Kiaochow, arrived at Port Arthur on Oct. 5th from Dairen on his way from Japan to the German concession in China. He put up at the Yamato Hotel. Later he called on the Japanese Governor of Kwangtung and the Commander-in-Chief of the fortress, and subsequently visited 203-Metre Hill and other places. On the same evening, Mr. Ouchi, acting chief of the Administrative Department in Kwangtung, entertained him to a banquet.

## AWFUL AGONY OF ECZEMA ON FACE

And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffective.

## WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to do the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief I felt was great. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies for about a month, using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hynes, Eaker, Kilkelly, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lenson, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U.S.A., Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

There is no alteration in raw cotton. Enquiries for cotton yarn have come from the provinces and a slight rise took place. Owing to the lock-out in Manchester, cotton piece goods remain steady, but no special business has been reported. Woollens are quiet.

RAW COTTON.		PER PICUL.
American Middling...	...	30.00 to 31.00
Egyptian ...	...	44.00 to 51.50
Indian Broach...	...	26.00 to 26.50
Chinese (Old crop) ..	...	25.50 to 27.00
Chinese (New crop) ..	...	25.50 to 27.00

COTTON YARN		PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	...	27.00 to 28.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	...	34.50 to 36.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	...	45.00 to 46.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS		PER YD.
White Shirtings—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	...	8.50 to 12.50
Grey Shirtings—{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	...	4.50 to 5.25
Common to Medium ...	...	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—{ 48 yds. 36 in. }	...	4.60 to 6.00
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Japanese:—

Rising Sun.....	6	kwamime.....	2.45
Takasago .....	6	"	2.45
Fuji.....	6	"	2.45
Pine .....	6	"	2.40

## WHEAT.

A moderate business goes on.

White Walla Walla, 100 kin	4.90	—	5.00
Red " " "	4.50	—	4.90
Blue Stein.....	5.40	—	5.65

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Prices have gone down during the week. Buyers hesitate to enter the market as they believe that a further fall will take place. Business, however, has been done on a small scale.

On Oct. 8th stocks were: filatures 21,992 bales; Re-reels, 4,581 bales; Kakeda 1,721 bales; and Sundry, 79 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,090 to 1,100
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	860 to 870
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	930 to 940
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	890 to 900
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	850 to 855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	860 to 870
Re-reels—Extra	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 875
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	870 to 870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	840 to 850
Kakedas—One Horseshoe Chop No. 1½	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2	800 to 805
Kakedas—No. 2½	760 to 765

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

O t.	Present delivery.	Sept. delivery.	Oct. delivery.	Nov. delivery.
1st .....	886	881	883	887
2nd .....	893	—	890	893
3rd.....	900	893	900	902
4th.....	888	879	886	889
5th.....	900	—	—	897
6th.....	900	887	893	897

## WASTE SILK.

A fair business has been done during the week. Stocks of the best filature and Oshu Noshi are reported to be small.

On Oct. 8th stocks were: Noshi, 3,770 bales; Kibiso, 5,357 bales; and sundry 3,677 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	145 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshu, Best	135 to 145
Noshi—Oshu, Good	130 to 135
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	115 to 130
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	90 to 100
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	60 to 70
Noshi—Bushu, (or Joshu) Best	85 to 90
Noshi—Bushu, (or Joshu) Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushu, (or Joshu) Medium	40 to 70
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 105
Re-reel—Fair	70 to 75
Re-reel—Best	60 to 65
Re-reel—Good	40 to 45
Re-reel—Medium	30 to 45

## HABUTAE.

The market seems to be irregular. Exporters in Yokohama offer specially low prices because of the depression in raw silk, but as the manufacturers in the provinces, principally in Kanazawa and Fukui, maintain a steady attitude, Sellers in Yokohama are in a difficult position. Consequently no special business has been done though exporters have some enquiries from Europe and America.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
19½ .....	—	8.90	8.55	8.20
22½ .....	—	8.50	8.15	7.90
27 .....	—	8.50	8.10	7.95

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½ .....	8.80	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.50
27 .....	8.70	8.35	8.10	8.00	8.10
36 .....	8.50	8.40	8.15	8.00	8.05

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½ .....	—	—	—	—
22½ .....	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27 .....	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36 .....	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama Oct. 8, 1908.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a good demand for Japanese Stocks. Rates have in consequence hardened since last advices, and a fair business has been done, mostly of an investment nature.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue.	Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10	10			31.12.07	10%	for 1	10 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	100	3,000 Y.	768.96	31.3.08	7%	" 1	70 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	100	10,000 Y.		30.6.08	4%	" 1	100 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	50	25,000 Y.	1,682.93	31.12.07	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100	100		Dr. 4,103.41	30.6.08		" 1	55 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25	25		1,729.20	31.10.07	20%	" 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	500,000	10000	50	50	50	50,000 Y.	29,421.19	31.5.08	10%	" 1	80 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	3000	3000	50	50	50			31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.	250,000	2000	50	50	50	62,285.42			8%	" 1	50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...	1,000,000	10000	100	100	100	3,259.65	1,774.45	30.9.07	7%	9 mos.	100 N.

† 285,000 unissued. \* Y. 390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. † 475,000 unissued.

Debtenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club .....	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited .....	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,000.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

Share and General Broker.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½ .....	8.70	9.50	10.60	11.20
22½ .....	10.10	10.70	11.40	12.00
27 .....	10.70	11.80	12.60	14.00
36 .....	14.20	15.20	16.50	18.20

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

The market is stationary.

Plain Habutae (stem stitched.)	doz.	yen.
20" x 1½" 6	3.25—3.37	
22" x 1½" 7	4.25—4.52	
24" x 1½" 7½	5.10—5.40	
Figured Habutae (Hem stitched)		
20" x 1½" 9	4.30—4.50	
22" x 1½" 10	5.30—5.60	
24" x 1½" 12	7.20—7.40	
Figured Habutae (scallop ed):—		
10" x 1 corner embroidered	0.95—1.00	
12" x 4 "	1.15—1.20	

## COPPER.

The market is almost lifeless. Prices are nominal.

Refined per 100 kin.	Yen 45—49
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 52—50
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 53—57

Average price in 1907. Highest. Lowest.

	1907.	Highest.	Lowest.
January .....	106.17.0	64.05.0	62.0.0
February .....	107.10.9	62.00.0	57.5.0
March .....	106.13.0	61.15.0	57.5.0
April .....	98.13.7	60.07.6	57.5.0
May .....	102.08.2	59.10.0	57.8.9
June .....	97.04.3	59.00.0	57.2.6
July .....	95.05.9	60.05.0	57.0.0
August .....	79.17.5	60.02.6	59.5.5

It is generally said in Japanese business circles that the slump experienced this year was a reaction from the high prices of last year.

## TEA.

The season is closed.

QUOTATIONS.	Y.	—
Choicest .....	—	—
Choice .....	—	—
Fine .....	—	—
Good Medium .....	—	—
Medium .....	—	—
Good Common .....	—	—
Common .....	—	—

## RICE.

Owing to speculative sales a full has occurred.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa .....	283.809
Foreign rice in Fukagawa .....	214.368
Delivery .....	Closing Price.
October .....	15.35
November .....	15.36

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.) per soku.

Superior .....	Yen 16.00
Medium .....	14.40
Common .....	12.80
Average .....	13.40

(Osaka.) (Kobe.)

October .....	15.52	October .....	15.41
November .....	15.22	November .....	15.17

## COTTON YARN.

(OSAKA.)

A slight fall has taken place but the market is fairly active.

Delivery .....	Yen.
October .....	110.85
November .....	109.25

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Oct. 9.  
London silver ¼ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates close for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T.T. ....	2/0½
— — Bills on demand .....	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight .....	2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	2/0½
— — 6 months' sight .....	2/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	156
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	160½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	87½
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	85½
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	86½
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	87½
India—Bank sight .....	153
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	155
America—Bank sight .....	49½
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	50½
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	51
Germany—Bank sight .....	307
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	311½
Bar Silver (London) .....	23½

\* Nominal.

FUKUSHIMA & Co., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.  
Tokyo, Oct. 9th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up	Dividend Per Annum	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	100.00	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	96.25	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March—September	88.00	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	95.20	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=B)	100	100	5	June—December	95.50	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark B=E)	100	100	5	June—December	85.80	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark C=H)	100	100	5	June—December	85.35	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June—December	85.10	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	March—September	83.30	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI)	100	100	5	June—December	81.20	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark I)	100	100	5	June—December	93.70	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Osu-goburi, Mark II)	100	100	5	June—December	93.80	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.50	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December		
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December		
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	605.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	62.30	
(Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	46.10	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	223.00	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	149.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11½	June—December	93.50	
3rd Issue New	50	35	11½	June—December	65.40	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	11	March—September	82.40	
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March—September	48.50	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March—September	76.50	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June—December	89.30	
(New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June—December	25.30	
Tokyo Railway Co.	50	50	7	May—November	50.50	
New	50	25	7	May—November	29.50	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	72.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May—November	45.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April—October	102.00	
(New Issue)	50	12.50	12	April—October	40.00	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	70.80	
New	50	25	10	May—November	38.00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	73.70	
New	50	30	14	May—November	43.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June—December	126.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	80.80	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	50	12½	March—September	8.00	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	33.80	
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June—December	29.60	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	78.00	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	82.20	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	5	February—August	26.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June—December	16.90	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May—November	52.00	
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	10	June—December	9.80	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12½	May—November	52.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June—December	86.00	
New	50	12½	16	June—December	25.00	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June—December	33.20	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June—December	81.00	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June—December	54.00	
New	50	25	12	June—December	28.00	
Nisshin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	10	May—November	8.30	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May—November	133.00	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May—November	92.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May—November	124.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9½	June—December	72.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June—December	78.50	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June—December	60.00	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June—December	51.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	15	June—December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	no.	June	12.70	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	18.20	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March—September	124.00	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June—December	105.00	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April—October	74.50	
New	50	12½	15	April—October	23.50	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	65.50	
New	50	25	10	June	32.50	
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	20	June	26.20	

## MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria 1	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Oct. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. Oct. 12
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru 2	M. Oct. 12
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia 3	M. Oct. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. Oct. 13
Tacoma	B. T.	Suvaric	Tu. Oct. 13
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Oct. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota 4	Th. Oct. 20
Europe	M. M.	Polynesia	W. Oct. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
Hongkong	B. T.	Craigvar	W. Oct. 21
America	P. M.	Korea 5	W. Oct. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Tu. Oct. 27
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Nov. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
- 2 Left Honolulu on the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left Astoria on the 26th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 6th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Sa. Oct. 10
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su. Oct. 11
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. Oct. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Tu. Oct. 13
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W. Oct. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Oct. 14
Hongkong	B. T.	Suvaric	W. Oct. 14
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Th. Oct. 15
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Oct. 17
Europe	M. M.	Caledonia	Sa. Oct. 17
Vancouver	B. & S.	Antiochus	Su. Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Oct. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Oct. 21
Tacoma	B. T.	Craigvar	Th. Oct. 22
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Oct. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	F. Oct. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 26
America	O. & O.	Asia	W. Oct. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 2nd Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Murakado, 2nd Oct.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Typanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, Macassar, via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 2nd Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, Davies, 3rd Oct.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 4th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 4th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Yasunaga, 4th Oct.—Jinsen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, K. Buto, 4th Oct.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 6th Oct.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Gregory Apar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 6th Oct.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, General.—Cormes & Co.

Indra, British steamer, 3,226, M. Macfarlane, 6th Oct.—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

D'Entrecasteaux, (30), French Cruiser, 8,723 tons, 7th Oct.—Nagasaki via Kobe.

Gregory Apar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 7th Oct.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, General.—Cormes & Co.

Chin-hua, British steamer 1,349, A. Harris, 7th Oct.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.



*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentine, 7th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Caledonia*, French steamer, 2,100, Martin, 7th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.  
*Tosa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 8th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kumano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,147, N. Mathie, 8th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Austria*, Austrian steamer, 4,879, G. Raich, 2nd Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 2nd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 2nd Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kamakura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 2nd Oct.,—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bombay Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,398, Wm. Wade, 2nd Oct.,—Muran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 3rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tranquebar*, Danish steamer, 2,227, C. van Deus, 3rd Oct.,—Marseille, Havre and Baltic ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Silesia*, German steamer, 3,138, V. Hoff, 3rd Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Ville de la Ciotat*, French steamer, 2,821, Barillon, 3rd Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 3rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Tjipanas*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 3rd Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiordahl, 4th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 4,627, W. Thompson, 5th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 5th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Bendoran*, British steamer, 2,587, C. K. McIntosh, 5th Oct.,—London and Marseilles via Manila, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Gregory Apar*, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 6th Oct.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Pingsuey*, British steamer, 4,150, J. Barber, 6th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 6th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Alcornoque*, British steamer, 4,278, D. Davies, 7th Oct.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Vedra*, British tank steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 7th Oct.,—Takeotoyo, Ool.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 7th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Sakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Murakado, 7th Oct.,—Takao and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Suezia*, German steamer, 2,663, B. Selmer, 7th Oct.,—Vladivostok, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Katago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 8th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Gregory Apar*, British steamer, 2,693, G. H. Belson, 8th Oct.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 8th Oct.,—Shanghai via Wada Point, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. D. R. Aldridge, Mrs. D. R. Aldridge, Mr. John M. Clark, Mrs. John M. Clark, Miss Alice E. Collin, Miss E. H. Corell, Mrs. A. Crawford, Mrs. I. S. F. Dodd, Mr. J. W. Fobes, Mrs. J. G. Gibson, Mr. S. G. Goldschmidt, Miss S. Goldschmidt, Mr. Louis Goldschmidt, Miss N. V. Grose, Dr. T. Kato, Mrs. T. Kato, D. C. F. McCall, Mrs. C. F. McCall, Mr. Wm. A. Newcombe, Mr. F. A. Shattuck, Mr. F. J. Skiff, Mrs. F. J. Skiff, Mr. H. P. Smart, Mr. K. Usuni, Mr. Jas. Viles, Mrs. Jas. Viles and maid, Miss Helen Viles, Miss C. War-

nock, Miss M. Lillian Warnock, Mr. Miles Weller, Mrs. Miles Weller and child, Mrs. V. N. Alexander, Mr. Joseph Black, Mrs. Joseph Black, Mrs. Thos. E. Brennan, Mr. W. F. Colville, Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. L. B. Graves, Mrs. L. B. Graves, Miss A. J. Henry, Mr. Wm. B. Jones, Mr. H. Wilfred Kelley, Mrs. M. M. Kukman, Mr. F. Everett, Miss Jean J. Morris, Mr. Thos. H. Ross, Mrs. Thos. H. Ross, Mr. W. A. Sternberg, Mr. W. H. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. John H. Volkman, Mr. Geo. F. Volkman, Mrs. Geo. F. Volkman, Miss Johanna Volkman, Mr. Dan G. Volkman, Mrs. F. Williams, Mr. S. L. Bowman, Mrs. F. G. Bland, Miss S. Bland, Miss E. H. Colburn, Mr. J. E. O'Laughlin, Mr. A. Pots, Mr. H. Pedley, Miss F. H. Pedley, Miss C. B. Pedley, Dr. T. Uemura, Mr. H. E. Walker and servant, Miss F. Bland, Mrs. W. C. Colburn, Com. F. B. Loomis, U.S.A., Mrs. J. E. O'Laughlin, Mrs. A. Pots, Mrs. H. Pedley, Miss E. S. Pedley, Mr. J. Thebaud, Mrs. T. Uemura and Mr. J. Katsuyoshi, For Kobe:—Miss Kate Cooper, Rev. I. H. Evans, Dr. J. McF. Gaston, Mrs. J. McF. Gaston, Rev. Wm. C. Kerr, Miss Frances Johnstone, Dr. H. Laning, Rev. R. G. Mills, Mrs. R. G. Mills, Rev. Ralph O. Reiner, Mrs. Ralph O. Reiner and Miss M. B. Daniels. For Nagasaki:—Rev. C. L. Brown, Mrs. C. L. Brown, Master Alfred Brown, Master Marshall Brown, and Rev. Frisby D. Smith. For Shanghai:—Rev. Charles H. Corbett, Mrs. Charles H. Corbett, and infant, Dr. Max J. Exner, Mrs. Max J. Exner, Master Donald Exner, Miss Alma Favors, Mr. C. W. Harvey, Mrs. C. W. Harvey, Master Francis E. Harvey, Master Paul L. Harvey, Mr. E. Clinton Jensen, Miss Margaret King, Miss V. J. Lea, Dr. Z. F. Loftis, Miss Emma Lyon, Miss M. G. MacGowan, Mr. A. McLeod, Mrs. A. McLeod, Rev. Geo. S. Miner, Mrs. Geo. S. Miner, Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, Miss Eva Raw, Mr. John F. Schuch, Miss Kate Smallwood, Mr. Wm. A. Steehler, Miss Julia M. Wasson, Miss Phoebe C. Wells, Miss R. E. Wilson and Mr. F. A. Haenish. For Hongkong:—Miss Abbie Allen, Rev. Murray Bartlett, Mrs. Murray Bartlett, infant and servant, Mr. W. R. Beard, Rev. Harry P. Root, Miss Helen M. Boiles, Mr. Paul H. Burnett, Mrs. M. Cameron, Mr. A. E. Chenoweth, Mrs. A. E. Chenoweth and infant, Mr. David Chenoweth, Miss M. Craver, Mr. Charles A. B. Dailey, Rev. D. J. S. Day, Mrs. D. J. S. Day, Mr. F. Drevel, Miss L. N. Duryee, Miss Zaida A. Friese, Miss Edna M. Gilmore, Mrs. S. E. Graham, Miss A. I. Henry, Mr. H. P. Linnell, Mrs. H. P. Linnell, Master Herbert Linnell, Master Philip Linnell, Miss Maimie Longan, Mr. W. A. Mace, Mr. Francis B. Mahoney, Rev. M. B. Marshall, Mrs. M. B. Marshall and infant, Rev. T. C. Maxwell, Miss M. M. McKeever, Miss T. L. McKeever, Miss Catherine C. McKeever, Miss A. H. Meengs, Rev. F. C. Meredith, Miss M. C. Morrison, Mrs. C. M. Noyes and maid, Miss D. Pitcher, Mr. E. H. Rabun, Mrs. E. F. Robinson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Marian Robinson, Mr. Stephen S. Sellick, Miss M. W. Shepard, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Dr. John H. Spoke, Dr. Geo. H. Warne, Mr. C. E. Waterman, Mrs. C. E. Waterman, Rev. Robb White, Mrs. Robb White and infant, Mr. W. H. Baird, Mr. Wong Lun, Mr. A. Waterhouse and Mrs. A. Waterhouse in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Hong-

kong via ports:—Mrs. Grenfell, Mr. W. R. W. White, Surgeon F. Bolton, Miss Lewis, Mr. F. Cummins, Mr. and Miss A. H. Dare and Mr. E. Malloy. For Vancouver:—Mr. G. S. Jones, Comd. B. L. Mafendie, R.N., Mr. Josef. Wisberger, Mr. Li Shan Kee, Mr. Wang Too, Miss M. E. Pyle, Mr. H. L. Jones, Surgeon and Mrs. Williams Staff, R.N. and Mr. and Mrs. Corcle and infant in cabin, 43in intermediate, 340 in steerage.

Per American steamer *China* from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Albright, U.S.A., Mrs. Albright, Mr. S. E. Armstrong, Mr. F. B. Cole, Mr. F. Moran and Mr. Vogekeong. For San Francisco:—Mr. H. W. Pearce, Mr. A. M. Dufresne and Mr. Lee Shue in cabin; Mr. Hum Wing Eook, Mr. Ng Gee, Mr. Hum No Hing, Mr. W. J. Yourex, Mr. Lee Tung Fun, Mr. L. L. Hutchinson and Mr. Lo King in second class.

Per German steamer *Zieten* from Europe via ports:—Mrs. Proesch, Miss Anna Proesch, Mrs. G. Richter and daughter, Mr. Wang Kang Ky, Mr. Hans Koch, Mr. W. Schmidt, Mr. W. D. Perier, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Geibel, Mr. Grasher, Mr. H. Beyrnm, Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Master Perkins, Mr. Ona Yu Hair, Mr. Don Sung, Mrs. Su Yu King and baby, Mr. S. Y. Fon, Mr. Y. Y. Fon, Mr. F. Dou, Mr. Engensen, Mrs. Engensen, Mr. M. Lusa and Mr. W. W. Cheung in cabin.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

**BOVRIL**  
gives you  
Strength.

(每土曜日一回發行)  
 總發行人 埃夫・アサヒ  
 支那人發行所 エフ・アサヒ  
 支店 横濱市山下町五十五番  
 發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番  
 支店 横濱市山下町五十五番

# The Japan Weekly Mail

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VOL. I.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADIVINEZ CE QUE VOUS POUVEZ!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 31ST, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On Oct. 13th, to Rev. and Mrs. F. W. HECKELMAN, Sapporo, a Son.

## MARRIAGE.

GOOCH-SIMPSON.—At Christ Church on Oct. 29th, MAUD BEATRICE SIMPSON, eldest daughter of the late Randolph Simpson, Esq., of South Milford, Mass., and WILLIAM EDWIN GOOCH, 4th son of Arthur Gooch, Esq., of Norfolk, England.

## DEATH.

On Oct. 26th KARL HERBERT FLORENZ, second son of Prof. Dr. K. Florenz, at Tokio, Ushigome, Yakuojimaemachi, 81.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. Y. OCHIAI, a secretary of the Horse Breeding Office, has resigned.

ABOUT 1,200 labourers will leave Kobe on Oct. 30th by the *Isukushima Maru* for Peru.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that the Itabashi Race Club will hold its autumn meeting on Nov. 10th.

THE opening ceremony of the Formosan Railway took place on Oct. 24th. Prince Kan-in was present at the celebrations.

It is reported from Taipei that the aborigines of Shinchiku, who had been active for some days past, were defeated by the troops.

A TELEGRAM via Vladivostok says that on the evening of Oct. 26th the Tsar ordered the closing of the Finnish National Assembly.

THE wedding of Princess Miye, only daughter of Prince Arisugawa, with Prince Tokugawa Yoshihisa, son of the ex Shogun, will take place on Nov. 5th.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. DOUGHERTY, of the American Embassy, left on the 24th for a trip to the Philippines and China, and will be away about six weeks.

ADMIRAL Count Togo and other high officers of the Naval Staff Office left Tokyo on Oct. 25th for Hiroshima in connexion with the coming manoeuvres.

A TELEGRAM to the *Nichi Nichi* says that the Russian Government intends to dispose of the naval hospital at Nagasaki which was established some 20 years ago.

ABDUL AZIZ, it appears, absolutely pooh-poohs £4,000 a month as an allowance from Mulai. Abdul says that it takes more than that to pay his harem's bridge debts.

THE Russian steamers *Dneiper* and *Amur*, at Nagasaki, which were attached sometime past by several creditors of their owner will be sold by auction on Nov. 19th.

LORD Abbot Otani Kwoyei, of the Higashi Hongwan-ji, Kyoto, is about to resign his high office, and Abbot Otani Kwoyen, next in rank in the sect, will succeed him.

THE repairs of the *Sudanya* (formerly the *Novik*) having been completed at Yokosuka, that vessel will participate in the naval manoeuvres which are to take place in November.

ON the evening of Oct. 25th one coolie attacked another at Shinagawa with a knife, inflicting fatal injuries on his head and throat. The murderer made good his escape.

W. KAMEDA, a police inspector of the Mikawa Office near Utsunomiya, committed suicide on Oct. 24th by cutting his throat with a sword. Nothing is known as to the cause.

THE Empress was to visit the Female Department of the Nobles' School on Oct. 30th, leaving the Palace at 11.30 a.m. The autumn sports of the students will take place the same day.

THE Volunteer Steamship Society's first steamer *Sakura Maru* will arrive at Yokohama on Nov. 9th. She will be thrown open to the public. Prince Arisugawa will visit her on the day of her arrival.

THE EMPEROR has decorated Messrs Loomis, Skiff, and Millett with the First Order; Mr. O'Laughlin, with the Second Order; and Mr. Newcome with the third Order of the Sacred Treasure.

It is reported by the *Kosai Maru*, which has arrived at Nagasaki, that the money market in Shanghai has been stringent and foreign bankers

were very cautious, having already collected 4,500,000 taels of their advances from their Chinese customers.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, will return to his position in Seoul shortly after the Emperor's Birthday, Nov. 3rd. Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident-General, will then come to Tokyo on official business.

MR. THOMAS WALLACE McILRAITH, who is at present, says the *China Mail*, staying at the Astor House, repudiates having any connection with Mr. Hugh McIlraith, who strangely disappeared from Hongkong in November, 1906.

MESSRS Y. YOKOTA and S. Hiyaama, civil engineers of the Kure Naval Station, have been decorated with the Fifth Order of the Double Rising Sun for inventing a special method of tempering steelplate to be used as armour for warships.

IN connexion with horse racing, the season of which is at hand, the Chief of the Karagawa Prefectural Police has issued a notification warning the public that any form of betting will be dealt with in accordance with the Penal Code.

PRINCE Fushimi will be present at the autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club on Oct. 31st. On the same day the Emperor will present to the Club a silver vase which will be conveyed by Mr. Ito, a Master of the Board of Ceremonies.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Shanghai to the *Jiji*, the Chinese local authorities have received a telegram from the Peking Government warning that revolutionaries would be found among the crowd welcoming the American Fleet which is to visit that country in the near future.

THE raw silk and silk-piece goods which left Yokohama per the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Kaga Maru* (Captain Lapraik) in connection with the Great Northern Railway Co. at Seattle, were delivered in New York on Oct. 22nd, taking 20 days in transit, which constitutes a record for this ship.

Mrs. DUNSMUIR, the mother of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, is suing her son for the possession of the entire estate of another son, the late Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir, which is valued at £2,400,000. Mrs. Dunsmuir claims that Mr. Dunsmuir is only trustee for the estate. She has already intervened in a suit regarding the property, which was heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 20, 1906.

THE report presented to the shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, at the twenty-seventh ordinary meeting, held at the offices of the company, on Friday, 23rd October, showed as follows: 1907 Account.—The amount standing to the credit of this account is \$522,671.13, out of which it is proposed to carry \$382,671.13 to the credit of Underwriting Suspense Account, which will then stand at \$411,900.07, and to pay a dividend of \$14 per share absorbing \$140,000.

THE deep sea fishing vessel *Sawasaki Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 26th from the Kuriles, is reported to have been in trouble. The vessel, the crew of which numbered 35, including 20 fishermen, left Yokohama on May 28th. At first she fished off Kanchatka, where 1,700 *koku* of salmon was secured. On Aug. 26th she left for Shumushu, Kurile islands. While trying to enter Murakami Bay she encountered a storm and lost an anchor. On the following day nine sailors attempted to recover the lost anchor, but a gale suddenly sprang up, their boat was capsized, and since then they have been missing, though their comrades searched for three days.

## CHINA.

Saturday, October 24.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* telegrams) that the Communications Department of the Chinese Government has obtained the sanction of the Throne for despatching a commission of inquiry to examine carefully into the prospects of the seventeen railways, for the building of which permission has been granted to various Chinese companies. Such of these lines as promise to be profitable will be left in the hands of their projectors, but any road not thus classifiable will be either taken over by the Government or specially assisted.

Hitherto the public has heard of the mineral deposits in the Pehsifu district in a somewhat disparaging tone, the only mine specially mentioned being that worked by the Okura Company in conjunction with the Chinese Government. But the telegrams now say that the mineral bearing resources of the district are very rich, and that Viceroy Hsu has decided upon their exploitation by the Government. Ample deposits of copper, coal and iron are said to be present.

In spite of the objections made by Japanese engineers, the most northerly of the three routes proposed for the Kilin-Chang-chun Railway has been adopted, it is said, by the Chinese Government. No reasons are publicly assigned for this choice, but we presume that there can not be any very strong objections to the northern track from an engineering point of view.

With reference to the recent collision between Chinese police or soldiers and Japanese gendarmes in Chientao, a strange and scarcely credible incident is said to have occurred. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking says that the officials of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Waiwupu have sent the various foreign Legations, that of Japan excepted, a statement to the effect that when some 14 Chinese soldiers and gendarmes without any arms in their hands endeavoured peacefully to arrest the progress of a building which was under construction by Japanese orders, the Japanese troops opened fire on them and caused two or three casualties. This pacific attempt on the part of a number of unarmed soldiers and gendarmes to interrupt building operations belongs to the rank of stories which assume great gullibility on the part of their hearers.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Amoy say that 4 Chinese warships, one German cruiser and two American mail steamers have arrived to welcome the United States Fleet. Another telegram contains a very strong statement. It is to the effect that the high officials of Fukkien have issued an instruction forbidding any Chinese women in Amoy to leave their houses during the three days of the Fleet's stay at that place. This is ridiculous. We do not believe that the most old-fashioned Chinese official would dream of issuing such a veto, and we suspect that the canard had its origin in the brain of someone who desired to create ill-will between the United States and China.

Another telegram from the same place says that a rumour has been circulated to the effect that the arrival of the Fleet will be the signal for an anti-dynastic outbreak, and many timid folks are preparing to fly, and are despatching their goods and chattels to places which they consider secure. We are inclined to think that some sensational correspondent has found his way to Amoy.

Amoy has the great misfortune to have been struck by a heavy inundation just on the eve of the projected visit of the Second

Squadron of the United States Fleet. There has been a menace of this catastrophe for some days back, and the floods are now said to have reached such dimensions that many features of the intended reception will be impossible.

According to intelligence from Shanghai two Chinese cruisers have left the Yangtze in order to take part in the welcome given to the American ships.

Tuesday, October 27.

Japan's new Representative at the Chinese Court, Mr. Ijuin, has been received by the Emperor of China and presented his credentials. Subsequently his Excellency and Mrs. Ijuin had audience of the Empress Dowager. The Emperor conferred a high decoration on Mr. Ijuin.

The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous member of the staff of the Residency General as denying the rumour that the Chientao question is to be settled on the basis of recognising China's sovereignty. This informant alleges that if any such settlement were contemplated, previous reference would certainly have been made to the Resident General, whereas nothing of the kind has taken place. Korea's claim was not put forward in the first instance without full examination of the records and without ample proof that the Chientao region formed part of the Peninsular Empire. China has never succeeded in rebutting this proof, which, moreover, was recently supplemented by other and still stronger evidence taken from ancient records found in the archives of the Korean Court. All these things considered, it is in the last degree improbable, says the *Asahi's* informant, that the rumoured concession has been made.

Wednesday, October 28.

A telegram from Peking says that the Chinese Government has adopted an interesting resolution. It has instructed its Representatives in foreign countries to negotiate for placing under Chinese jurisdiction all the foreign newspapers published in the Middle Kingdom. It is not to be denied that the licence practised with immunity by some of these journals constitutes one of the worst features of the extraterritorial system, whereas, on the other hand, several of them are conducted with such admirable moderation that legal restraint becomes wholly superfluous in their case. Whatever sharp line of discrimination may be apparent, however, the broad fact remains that the impotence of China's sovereignty is very irksomely illustrated by the fact that her press regulations, enacted for the purpose of preserving good order and public peace, are not applicable to foreign newspapers published within her realm. But it is a knotty problem. China may succeed in figuring as the victim of a grievance if she pleads her case with sufficient fervour, but that she will get the grievance remedied before her patience is exhausted, we can not believe. After all the fault lies primarily with herself. If she applied herself with real vigour to re-drafting her laws and reforming her Judiciary she would command more sympathy.

At Mr. Ijuin's recent audience in Peking, when he presented his credentials to the Throne, it was observed, says a correspondent writing to the *Jiji Shimpō*, that the Emperor seemed to be in a very debilitated condition, and to be suffering from pain which made it difficult for him to remain in a sitting position. The Empress Dowager, on the contrary, appeared to be in robust health. Mr. Ijuin, in addressing the Throne, supplemented the usual expression of friendly and

pacific wishes by declaring his country's admiration for the earnest efforts that China is making in the cause of progress and reform. The Emperor replied in the briefest possible terms using the simple phrase "We are gratified." Mr. Ijuin, when subsequently received with Mrs. Ijuin by the Empress Dowager, delivered the same address, but it seems to have elicited only a bow from Her Majesty.

Thursday, October 29.

Telegrams from Amoy to the *Mainichi Dempo* do not draw a very rosy picture of the state of affairs there preparatory to the arrival of a squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. The reception arrangements are said to be in a very incomplete condition, and, even if completed, they do not seem likely to be very striking. The correspondent mentions that crowds of people are flocking to the place, and that in consequence the prices of provisions and of boat-hire have doubled. China is putting her best leg forward by collecting such naval forces as she can command, but the spectacle can not be very imposing when compared with the magnificence of the visiting vessels. One is reminded on reading these reports that China never in her whole career of foreign intercourse has had occasion to make a demonstration of national welcome. That has not been for want of hospitable instincts, but only because the opportunity did not present itself.

The Nobles' School in Peking promoted by Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, is now an accomplished fact. The building has been completed and the first examination of candidates for entrance into the institution is to take place next month.

A Peking telegram to our German contemporary in Shanghai on Oct. 21st. said:—Grand Secretary Yuan Shih-kai has asked for fourteen days' leave of absence on account of his bad health. It is stated that the real reason for his retirement is to be found in the demand of the Empress Dowager that he should clear himself from a number of charges brought against him by the Censor Chiang Chun-ling. Yuan Shih-kai has been accused by the latter mainly of having usurped all governmental power and of ruling like an absolute despot, against whom nobody can achieve his purposes. It is expected that, as on former occasions, the day will not be far off till the Empress-Dowager needs Yuan's advice, when she will summon him and thereby, in spite of the great weight with which the accusations are brought forward this time, the incident will be ended.

It is stated by the *Eastern Times* that in reply to a dispatch from the Waiwupu complaining of the conduct of Russian officers and soldiers in surveying various portions of Mongolia and demanding that a stop be put to it, the Russian Minister in Peking has given the curious reply that this has been the work of Russian volunteers and, therefore, he is unable to do what the Waiwupu asks.

The Ministry of Finance in Peking is reported to have obtained the sanction of the Throne for the establishment of a Government Bank in the city of Kilin, where the revenues of the province may be deposited. Hitherto they have been deposited in Shensi Banking Agencies.

H. E. En Shou, Governor of Shensi province, is stated to have recommended to the Throne that in view of the discovery, lately, of rich deposits of petroleum in the district of Yen-ch'ang in that province, the Government should obtain an interest in them by advancing a portion of the capital needed by the merchants and people who are in possession of the land bearing the oil. An Imperial Rescript has therefore, been issued authorizing the Ministry of Posts and Communications to advance the sum of Tls. 2,000,000



to the oil company now being organized to exploit the wells. In consideration of the advance this department shall have the power of appointing the principal officers of the new Company.

The Dalai Lama, according to a Peking letter, is to have a special title bestowed upon him by the Throne in commemoration of the seventy-fourth birthday anniversary of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager (November 3). The *N. C. Daily News* understands that a suggestion has been made that the Buddhist Pontiff shall be named "Religious King of the East." Another report states that in the functions attending the celebration of her seventy-fourth birthday anniversary the Dalai Lama as Buddhist Pontiff is to have precedence over all the princes, dukes, nobles and high Ministers of the Crown.

Major A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and was due to leave London for Shanghai *via* America on Oct. 17. Major Barnes has been 22 years in the British army, of which eight were spent in North China, seven with the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei.

With a view to relieving the pressure caused by the large number of golfers who use the links on the Public Recreation Ground, says the *N. C. Daily News*, it is proposed that an auxiliary course be made on the Hongkew Recreation Ground. Such a course has been already laid out experimentally with the assistance of Mr. D. Macgregor, the Municipal Superintendent of Parks. Permanent greens, however, will not be made until the laying out of the whole Ground is completed and the course has been played over a few times, in order that the greens may be in the correct position from the golfer's point of view, and at the same time may not encroach on areas set aside for other games. Even in the experimental stage the Hongkew links are said to provide an excellent game of a far more varied character than those on the Public Recreation Ground. Meanwhile the proposal is to be brought before the forthcoming meeting of the Shanghai Golf Club together with a scheme for increasing the membership of the Club, under certain new conditions.

#### BARON SAKATANI.

Baron Sakatani has arrived at Shinjōnosaki on his way back from his travels in the Occident, and has of course been besieged by interviewers. He appears to have spoken with some minuteness as to the places he visited and the people he met, but the most interesting part of his remarks refers to Manchuria. He regards Japanese enterprise in that region with very hopeful eyes. The shower of gold that fell throughout the Three Provinces during the War was followed necessarily by a season of apparent aridity, but things are now falling into their natural groove, and the period of sound enterprise has commenced. The transfer of the South Manchuria Railway from official hands to a private company has been more or less criticised, but events have amply proved the wisdom of the act, and the Railway now gives earnest of becoming a profitable property. The Baron had to encounter many queries about the Faku-men Railway question, but he was able to give assurances that Japan intended to adhere strictly to her Treaty obligations, and that she had no intention whatever of pursuing a selfish and exclusive policy in Manchuria. He was also much questioned about the country's finances, and here too he was able to make favourable statements. He found that the policy of retrenchment pursued by the present Cabinet was generally approved, and that Japanese finance and economics were now regarded in the West with eyes of greatly restored confidence.

It is again confidently asserted by some Tokyo newspapers that Baron Sakatani will be appointed Minister of Finance in a few days. The *Hochi* goes so far as to say that the Baron's refusal to accept an entertainment proposed by the people of Okayama prefecture, his native place, was because of a telegram from Marquis Katsura asking him to return to Tokyo by the 24th inst. Whatever truth there may be in that rumour, the Baron has allowed himself to be interviewed and has made some interesting remarks. As an inference from his experiences during his travels, he advances the novel theory that the tide of prosperity that swept over Europe and America was due to the immense orders for supplies which emanated from Russia and Japan during the War—40 millions sterling from Russia and 20 millions sterling from Japan—and that the subsequent depression was attributable to the cessation of these orders. Things are now beginning to right themselves, but some little time must elapse before a condition of normal prosperity is restored, for neither Europe nor America can yet be said to have emerged fully from the period of retrenchment. The economic situation in Japan is of course more or less influenced by that of the Occident, and the Japanese people will do well not to lose sight of the fact. The Baron says that he was frequently questioned with reference to the state of Japan's finances, and that he found many misgivings as to their soundness. These misgivings he was able to dispel. Undoubtedly the national resources had been greatly strained by the War, but the severest point had long been passed, and arrangements had now been fully made for the discharge of all the country's debts within 30 years. In the column of ordinary revenue there was always a substantial surplus, and if such was not the case with regard to the extraordinary column, the fact must be mainly attributed to outlays connected with various enterprises of development and progress in which the country's circumstances require it to engage. There were no unsound elements in Japan's finances, and the Baron thinks that he was able to submit to foreign financiers detailed figures establishing this fact. The financial programme of the present Cabinet had produced an excellent effect in Europe and America, and this, supplemented by a clearer understanding of the details relating to the condition of the national finances, had exercised a wholesome effect, as was shown by the appreciation of Government securities. Speaking of the entry of foreign capital into Japan, the Baron called attention to the fact that, whereas there were only some 200 million yen worth of Japanese securities in the hands of Western capitalists before the War, this total has been sextupled during the conflict, and it could not be said that the whole had been digested. Time alone was required, however, to complete the process, and the present appreciation of Japanese securities was a sure sign that foreign capital would soon again be available for Japan's use. The Baron spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the able manner in which Italian finances had been managed in recent years.

#### THE AFFAIR AT THE COMMANDER ISLANDS.

It is difficult to decipher the exact details of the recent incident at the Commander Islands, when the boats of the Japanese schooners *To-o Maru* and *Boso Maru* were fired upon by the Russian guards. The main

facts, however, appear to be, according to Japanese accounts, that the boats rowed ashore to take in water, and that being mistaken for poachers, they were at once fired upon, with the result that 6 were shot dead, 3 were drowned, and 8 were taken prisoners. These last have reached Vladivostok by the *Silka* and are now in custody. There is no official statement as yet, and inasmuch as no opportunity for communicating with the Russian authorities at the Islands will present itself until next year, the exact facts of the case must remain obscure for some months. It is, however, an old story. There are living in this settlement at present men who could tell a good deal about similar incidents in which they themselves took an active part. The fact is that so long as poaching continues to be a recognised by-product of legitimate fishing operations, life and limb can not fail to be imperilled.

Meanwhile, unless the reports from Vladivostok and Siberia are singularly exaggerated, the Russian officials in those regions are behaving towards the Japanese in a manner very inconsistent with the policy dictated from St. Petersburg. There seems to be something like a mania for suspecting Japanese subjects of being spies, and respectable merchants travelling on their legitimate business are liable to be seized and imprisoned without any tangible cause. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a story which in its naked form is almost incredible. It is to the effect that at a garden party recently given in Vladivostok within the precincts of the Japanese Consulate, some of the guests becoming noisily hilarious under the influence of liquor, one of the Russian officers on duty for the day marched a patrol of soldiers into the enclosure, and administered severe beatings to the merry-makers. This tale requires a great deal of confirmation, but it is very evident that the conduct of affairs in Siberia and Vladivostok is beginning to arouse some resentment among the Japanese. Possibly this is a resurrection of that troublesome old figure, the man at the front, whose doings not many years ago used constantly to complicate his country's relations with other Powers. Certainly such incidents as the above contrast very vividly with the Czar's liberal action towards the men of the *Miyu Maru*.

#### "LIST OF THE HIGHER METROPOLITAN & PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES OF CHINA."

This excellent book, invaluable to any publicist having to do with Chinese affairs and to any student of the Far East, has now been corrected up to September 1st, 1908, and published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. The work, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, is compiled by the Chinese Secretaries of His Britannic Majesty's Legation in Peking, and the latest revision is due to Mr. S. F. Mayers, Assistant Chinese Secretary. We are not sure how many compilations there have been in all, but three certainly have come before us for review, and we have had only one opinion to express, namely, that the compilers deserve unlimited thanks. We can all identify a Chinese official's name by means of the ideographs used in writing it, but such identification leaves us still very far from a knowledge of the official's record, his present position and his past distinctions. Every one of these details is furnished by the "List," and, for our own part, we could not over-state the aid we have derived from it and the satisfaction we experience at seeing it in its most modernized form.

## KOREA.

Friday, October 23.

The conduct of the Captain in command of the troop of cavalry responsible for the death of 21 Korean subjects at Thaiin is evidently under close investigation. The plea that the officer was misled by a report received from the Headman of the district is thought to have mitigating, but not exculpating, force. The view said to be taken is that it ought to have been possible to ascertain at an early period of the attack whether the Koreans were disposed to offer any resistance, and although some casualties might have been excusable before this fact was made clear, such wholesale slaughter as that which actually took place could scarcely have been warranted by the circumstances. It is therefore expected that the officer responsible for this unhappy incident will be tried by court-martial.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, however, quotes Captain Hayashi as throwing some new light on the incident. This officer was specially sent to investigate the facts, and he has now returned to Shimonoseki carrying his report. From statements attributed to him we gather that a large force of insurgents had actually made their appearance in this very district on the day previous to the incident, and had harassed the people greatly. On the receipt of official intelligence that these insurgents had made their appearance again, the Japanese cavalry officer had no difficulty in believing the story, especially as he and his men were on the watch for something of the kind. A spy was immediately despatched to obtain intelligence, and his report also being unfavourable, the attack was opened. At an early stage, however, the officer in command seems to have entertained some doubts as to the true nature of the alleged insurgents. He accordingly despatched an interpreter to make inquiries, and this man also carried back intelligence confirming previously received reports. The Japanese officer then had no hesitation in continuing the attack. That is the *Fiji's* verdict.

Sunday, October 25.

It appears that the statement as to a sum of 100 *yen* having been given by way of solatium to the families of each of the 21 Koreans who recently met their death through error, must be interpreted, as we supposed at the time, to mean that this sum was a gift from the headquarters of the Il Chinghoi. We now learn from Seoul telegrams that the solatium granted by the Residency-General was 1,000 *yen* per family, and that Colonel Muda, of the headquarter staff in Korea, accompanied by several officers, proceeded to North Chhollado and offered direct apologies and explanations at each of the bereaved households. It is added that these explanations have been received with satisfaction, and that the families of the deceased expressed themselves as entirely content. The incident was certainly most unhappy, but its sequel has been useful as showing that the Japanese troops in Korea attach full importance to the lives of the people, and are not guilty of the indiscriminate slaughter which has been laid to their charge by some critics.

On the 24th inst. the fine new hospital which has just been erected in Seoul, and equipped under the directions of Dr. Sato, was officially opened. The ceremony seems to have been very brilliant. The original

idea had been that the Emperor himself would attend, but in the end His Majesty sent a representative bearing a very gracious message. Practically all the high personages in the Korean capital, from Viscount Sone and General Hasegawa downwards, were in attendance, and it is hoped that the hospital will serve as a model for other similar institutions.

A telegram from Seoul says that the Emperor and Empress have addressed to Princess Ito a congratulatory telegram on her attainment of her 61st birthday, and have announced their intention of sending commemorative gifts.

Monday, October 26.

Telegrams from Seoul to the *Asahi Shimbun* say that the unfortunate happening at Thaiin did not produce in Korea any excitement at all commensurate with that caused by it in Japan. Our contemporary's correspondent attributes this Japanese excitement largely to the influence of the Il Ching-hoi leader and his associates, but truly we fail to see why any such explanation should be necessary. On the contrary, it is very much to the credit of the Japanese that they did take the matter in this serious light, and we cannot for a moment suppose that journals like the *Fiji Shimpō* were at all within the reach of Il Ching-hoi influence when they wrote in an indignant and sympathetic strain about the unfortunate mistake. The Japanese authorities did the right thing when they resolved to despatch Major-General Muda to make apologies to the families of the deceased and to present them with a handsome solatium, and when they appointed a commission of inquiry to determine the culpability of the officer commanding the troop of cavalry.

Tuesday, October 27.

According to the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondence from Korea the insurrection has again assumed somewhat formidable dimensions in Chhollado. A band of about 150 is reported to have had a fight with a Japanese detachment at Naju on the 22nd inst. Ten of the insurgents and one Japanese were killed. This is not an isolated occurrence, for our contemporary's telegram adds that the apparition of bands of insurgents numbering about 100 has of late become common in this province.

## THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY.

On the 26th inst. the Tokyo City Assembly held its first meeting since the re-election of Mr. Ozaki Yukio to the position of Mayor. Mr. Ozaki, in the self-deprecating strain habitually adopted by Japanese, said that his previous tenure of office, lasting for nearly five years, had been disfigured by many mistakes, but he hoped with the assistance of his fellow-officials to make a better record in the future. After this formal address of thanks, one member of the House, Mr. Aoki, rose and delivered a vehement philippic against Mr. Ozaki, whose re-election he had opposed tooth and nail, and to whom he now recommended a closer study of the English models which Mr. Ozaki professed to follow.

An interesting issue was raised by Mr. Nedzu, one of the directors of the Tokyo Railway Company. He said that the extension of the Company's lines in the Azabu suburb of Tokyo was completely hung up by the action of one landholder, who declined to allow the Company to run its road through his property. Mr. Nedzu desired to know that steps the Municipality proposed

to take in this matter. We presume that this complaint had reference to a state of affairs which has for some time attracted the attention of citizens of the Azabu district. For more than a year back the Railway Company has been engaged in the construction of a road running from Tengenji to Akabane, and there is no doubt that this line will be a very great convenience. The distance is not great, but some troublesome engineering operations have been involved. Now, however, the line is nearly completed, with the exception of one little spot where the curious spectacle is presented of a row of iron posts erected within one or two feet of the outer enclosure of a spacious *yashiki*. These posts mark the central line of the proposed road, which, however, can not be completed without cutting off a section of the *yashiki's* enclosure, and the owner of the latter seems to have persistently refused to allow the work, for there the posts stand and there the enclosure stands, and there both have stood for several months silently protesting against each other's presence. Of course there are regulations which apply to such a case. Under these regulations an appeal can be made by the Railway people to the Government and the latter has the right to appropriate the land at a reasonable price. But apparently the Company shrinks from recourse to this measure.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, has returned from his trip in the Occident and has been interviewed at Tsuruga by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*. The object of his mission was to examine and report upon the nature of the edifices used for parliamentary purposes in the West and the operation of constitutional systems. Of this latter feature he can scarcely be supposed to have made a very accurate survey in the course of such a hurried visit, but his impression may be recorded that England, alike in theory and in fact, is the real home of parliamentary government; that everything in France is superficially beautiful but not radically sound, and that Germany is remarkable for the intense spirit of industry which pervades all classes. He goes on to say that the idea conveyed to him by England's attitude is one of conservatism, whereas the sentiment pervading the United States and Germany is a determination not to be beaten, but France has lost much of her vim, and while she nominally maintains her old purpose of rivalry with Germany, she has ceased to be a really formidable competitor of the latter. Speaking of parliamentary procedure in different countries, Mr. Hayashida has unqualified praise to bestow on English methods. He finds that in London questions are scarcely ever propounded in either House of Parliament unless they are actuated by an honest desire to elicit information, and unless they really have some important bearing on public affairs. In Germany, too, he observed that the demeanour of the Reichstag reflected the earnestness of the nation and that the newspapers showed an admirable sense of responsibility in discussing public affairs. All this contrasted very vividly with the habit too prevalent in Japan of propounding questions in the Diet merely for the sake of embarrassing the Cabinet, and of publishing in the newspapers articles actuated simply by considerations of political intrigue.

## JAPAN AND CHINA

Saturday, October 24.

London and Liverpool appear to have concluded that Japan is about to adopt the very wise course of effecting an amicable settlement of all questions outstanding between herself and China. In a telegram published by the *Shanghai Mercury*, the *Daily Chronicle* is quoted as saying that according to its private advices from Japan, reliance may be placed upon the recently circulated rumour that Japan is disposed to waive many of her claims in the cause of good neighbourly feeling. Liverpool journals are also quoted as interpreting the signs of the times in a similar sense, and as strongly approving Japan's good sense in extricating herself from a situation which exposes her to suspicion without being productive of any profit.

So far as we can judge from the utterances of our Tokyo contemporaries, there is a strong feeling in the Japanese capital that China has deliberately resolved to have recourse to a waiting policy. She wants to tire out this Empire, knowing well that an unsettled state of relations between the two countries is likely to conduce more to the injury of her neighbour than of herself, inasmuch as it means the postponement of many practical questions which are bound to present themselves from time to time in connexion with South Manchuria. The Chinese Government is, of course, quite justified in adopting that policy. It has to consider its own interests before anything else, and, if the waiting game commends itself to Peking's sagacity, the Waiwupu is quite right to play that game. The question is, however, whether Japan can find her account in being made the *corpus vile* of this procrastinating experiment. In so far as Tokyo newspapers represent the country's opinion, we judge that the disposition of the Japanese is to emerge from such an irksome position, even at some cost. The *Hochi Shimbun*, we note specially, alleges that these considerations were on the point of bearing fruit with the Saionji Cabinet when its resignation of office occurred.

Monday, October 26.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a double headed article based on information said to have been obtained by inquiries made in official quarters. It virtually denies the rumours recently circulated as to negotiations between Mr. Tang Shaoi and the Foreign Office in Tokyo. However desirous the Japanese Government may be of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions with China, it is not possible to effect anything definite by conference with a statesman who is not duly accredited by his government. Mr. Tang lacks this essential qualification, and therefore the Japanese Government continues to rely upon the offices of its duly accredited Representative in Peking, Mr. Ijūin.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Chuo* quote an opinion said to have been delivered by an international juriconsult on the above subject. We gather from this publication that a section of the political world is preparing to vehemently oppose any concessions with regard to Fakumen or Chientao. No special arguments are adduced in support of an obdurate attitude on Japan's part. The line of contention is simply that as her statesmen must have fully discussed and investigated these problems before deciding upon the policy to be pursued with regard to them, there ought to be no departure now from that policy. But such a one-sided manner of considering the question will not com-

mend itself to thoughtful persons. Side by side with right stands expediency, and not infrequently the latter takes precedence of the former in the councils of wise diplomacy. The present Japanese Cabinet has amply shown, not now for the first time, that it has the courage of its opinions, and that it knows how to yield as well as how to be firm. We find it permissible to hope that the Japanese people will not be swayed by the advice of men in whose eyes every concession is undignified.

## THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

The 23rd inst. having brought to a conclusion the official period of Tokyo's reception to the officers of the United States Fleet, the Emperor instructed Mr. Ito and other Chamberlains of the Imperial Household to give a farewell luncheon at the Detached Palace to Admiral Sperry and the principal officers of the Fleet. Each of the officers received a silver *boubonniere* as a parting gift.

At half past three Admiral Sperry and his officers left Tokyo. The crowds who assembled to cheer them and to sing the United States national anthem were just as dense and enthusiastic on this occasion as they had been at the arrival of Japan's honoured guests. In fact, from first to last the spirit of welcome never flagged, and the long series of festivities were uniformly hearty. On the 22nd inst. the British Embassy had a fortuitous opportunity of doubling its original hospitable intentions, for owing to the threatening character of the weather in the forenoon of that day the Ambassador put off until the following day such of his guests as could be conveniently postponed. It was of course impossible to adopt this course in the case of Admiral Sperry and his officers, every moment of whose time had been bespoken. Accordingly the British Ambassador received this section of his guests, and gave a second party on the 23rd to all the rest. Fortunately on the 22nd the weather cleared before noon and the afternoon was ideal. Moreover the notice of postponement had failed to reach, or had been designed not to reach, a considerable number of the principal Japanese guests, and thus the party though somewhat shorn of its original dimensions was fairly representative, and all the guests enjoyed themselves thoroughly. On the following day the Japanese and foreign residents of Yokohama were present in great numbers, and the weather being perfect, everything passed off with great *éclat*. In the absence of Lady MacDonald the duties of hostess were discharged by Lady Northcote and Mrs. Lowther.

In the evening of the same day the American Friends Society gave a dinner to 47 officers of the Fleet at the Koyokan, on which occasion Viscount Kaneko presided, and delivered one of his usual eloquent speeches.

## CHIENTAO.

Friday, October 23.

The *Nippon* affirms—though we must observe that it is alone in making the statement—that as a result of conferences which have taken place in Tokyo between Mr. Tang Shaoi and the Foreign Office, a settlement of the Chientao problem has been virtually reached. The terms of settlement are said by our contemporary to be as follow:—First, China's sovereignty shall be fully recognised throughout the region in ques-

tion. Secondly, the territorial boundaries claimed by the Chinese Government shall be accepted. Thirdly, the right of Korean subjects to settle in Chientao shall be fully recognised, and a treaty for protecting their persons and property and for removing all sources of complication shall be concluded between China and Korea. Fourthly, Korean Consuls shall have the right to reside and perform their functions in Chientao. Fifthly, the mining privileges now enjoyed by Japanese and Korean subjects at Tienpanshan shall be duly recognised by the Chinese Government.

The above, according to our contemporary, represent only the broad bases of the agreement, the details being left for insertion in a treaty to be subsequently negotiated by Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers. The *Nippon* goes on to say that Mr. Tang Shaoi is much gratified by Japan's liberal attitude in this matter, and that he expects to be able to carry within sight of settlement all the other outstanding problems, namely, those of Fakumen, Fushun, the Kilin-Changchun Railway, the Mukden-Antung Railway, the Horiyong Railway etc. In approaching these questions, Count Komura has the great advantage of having served for several years as Japanese Representative in Peking and of being consequently well versed in Chinese affairs. Whether the country will quietly accept solutions of all these problems on lines similarly favourable to China may perhaps be problematical, but we have confidence not only in China's moderation but also in Count Komura's diplomacy.

## AN INTERCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The President of the Republic of the U.S.A. instructed the American Ambassador in Tokyo to present to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the following message:—

"Through the American Ambassador, I wish in this personal manner to extend to Your Majesty the thanks of the American People for the signal generosity, courtesy and hospitality with which the American Fleet has been received on its visit to Japan. The people of the U. S. have been deeply touched by this fresh and striking proof of friendship and regard. The officers of the Fleet report that, hearty though their reception has been everywhere else, it has nowhere been more hearty, nowhere more hospitable, than in Japan. On behalf of this nation, I desire to express my acknowledgements to you and to say how deeply this nation appreciates this fresh proof and seal of the ancient friendship between the two peoples.

Your message to me was not only deeply appreciated by me but when published gave a lively satisfaction to all the citizens of the United States.

The Japanese Ambassador in Washington has been instructed on the 26th October to deliver to the President the following message from His Majesty the Emperor:—

"I thank you most sincerely for your very kind message which the American Ambassador delivered to me upon the departure of the Atlantic Fleet from our shore.

I was highly gratified to learn that the reception accorded to the Fleet was so satisfactory and agreeable to you and to the people of the United States. I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness in accepting the invitation of my Government for the Fleet to visit Japan, since by that visit I was afforded an opportunity to testify anew to you the assurance of my high regard and perfect esteem, and my subjects were enabled to give fresh proof of their sincere attachment for your countrymen, and I am very happy to believe that the memorable event will surely tend to cement the bonds of friendship and good neighbourhood between our two countries."



## FESTIVITIES IN TOKYO.

One of the most successful entertainments organized by way of welcome to Admiral Sperry and the officers of the United States Fleet was a *No* performance at the *Nogakudo*, a hall specially constructed for such purposes at Kudan. The host was Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and all the Directors and members of the Tokyo Staff of the great Steamship Company were present to look after the guests. A very costly and beautiful programme had been prepared, its most notable feature being two admirably executed chromoxylographs representing the Fairy of the Robe of Feathers and the Ghost of Tomonori, each clad in the rich garments affected by the aristocrats who, in old Japan, made the *No* one of their chief pastimes. Between the two solemn and stately dances of the *No* proper an amusing farce (*kyogen*) was introduced, according to the traditional canon of art that the sad must be relieved by the silly. The performance began at 3.40 p.m., and, punctually at 5, refreshments were served in a huge pavilion specially erected for the occasion and decorated with great taste and brilliancy. Mr. Kondo, at a suitable moment during the repast, made the following speech:—

**ADMIRAL SPERRY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—**  
In the name of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, I desire to bid you the heartiest possible welcome to this country, and to express the hope that you will carry away from our shores an abiding conviction of the profound and unalienable sentiments of respect and affection entertained by the whole Japanese nation towards the Great Republic, which, to all time, will remain our creditor for acts of neighbourly good will.

In devising the entertainment which, with many apologies, we have the honour to offer you to-day, our aim has been to show you one phase of the old civilization of Japan, for we venture to believe that, in your friendly eyes, the past of our country as well as its present has interest.

The Tokyo Municipality organised two entertainments on the 22nd in honour of the officers of the United States Squadron. One was a luncheon at the Seiyoken in Ueno Park, and the other a garden party in the Hibiya Park. The Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki, naturally acted as host on both occasions. At the lunch he adopted the very sensible course of abstaining from actually making a speech, preferring to hand to his guests printed copies of what he had to say. The speech is over long for reproduction in full, but its concluding paragraphs are too interesting to be omitted.

When, in January 1872, the late Prince Iwakura, as Japan's first Ambassador to the West, visited your Congress Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, welcomed the Prince and suite in a speech couched in terms of extreme courtesy and cordiality, even to the extent of giving them the right to sit in the House during their stay in Washington. In concluding his response, Prince Iwakura said: "When, in the future, the doors of trade are thrown open and widened, as they are bound to be, to the immense benefit of our millions, the irresistibility of it will be like innumerable streams rushing into the great ocean which is in the common embrace of the two countries, and I hope there will grow up between them a net-work of friendly relations interwoven in harmonious blending, even as the waters of the Pacific inseparably intermingle once they leave their river-mouths." Gentlemen, it seems to me a most significant fact that the waters which separate the two countries also join us together, they being in their common embrace, as Prince Iwakura said. Your nation has always represented the West to us, and ours, the extreme East to you. The Japanese nation feels, as no doubt your nation also feels, that Providence has destined the two to solve together the great problem of East and West. And since our common point of parting and meeting lies in the great Pacific, and because that great ocean, the grandest living example of assimilation and fusion, must therefore be guarded by the two Powers against all that threatens its sacred name, it is most inspiring to think that the great Navy which you represent and the Navy

which the Japanese nation feels proud to possess, are both those which stand for justice and humanity.—the two sublime principles which at supreme moments can rise above the questions of race and colour. Your Excellencies and gentlemen, I now ask you to drink with me to the honour of the distinguished representatives of the great United States Navy and of the American people, who we trust will be our friends forever.

Admiral Sperry replied in a short but feeling speech. He alluded with special pleasure to the fact that several of the most distinguished men in the Japanese Navy had studied their profession in American colleges, and might therefore be regarded as fellow-students of their visitors, and he declared that the very cordial reception given to himself and the officers and men under his command could not fail to cement the two nations.

Between 1 and 2 p.m. the garden party in Hibiya commenced. The American bluejackets arrived in parties of about 100 each, and were lustily cheered as they entered the gates of the Park through the beautiful evergreen arches which had been erected at each of the entrances. The weather which, during the preceding night and up to nearly 10 o'clock that day had seemed to presage great disappointment, cleared up before noon, and the afternoon was an ideal Japanese autumn day, a soft atmosphere glittering with sunshine. It need hardly be said that the Park was resplendent with bunting and decorations of all kinds, and that into the latter were worked numerous devices declaring or illustrating the union existing between the United States and Japan. There were of course various performances, dancing by geisha and a procession by the Tokyo firemen being conspicuous. The Mayor read a speech of welcome, and Admiral Sperry replied with the directness and soldierlike brevity which distinguish all his utterances. One of the most touching incidents of the entertainment was the singing of the American national anthem by school children from three districts in the capital. Refreshments were served on a plentiful scale, and the bluejackets seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly, but with such remarkable moderation that every man was able to take his place steadily in the ranks for the return march, which was made amid vehement cheering from the assembled crowds.

Yesterday brought to a close the Japanese welcome to the officers and seamen. The programme for the day was as follows:—

7.00 p.m.—Dinner by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin, on board the "Fuji."

7.30 p.m.—Japanese Dinner by the Members of America's Friends' Association at the Maple Club.

7.30 p.m.—Japanese Dinner by Count Takatsugu Togo.

9.30 p.m.—Reception by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief on board the "Mikasa."

Evening.—Illuminations, Fireworks.

## FAREWELL BANQUET AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On the evening of the 22nd his Excellency Count Komura gave a farewell banquet in the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to Admiral Sperry and the senior officers of the United States Battle-ship Squadron. Count Komura spoke as follows:—

**YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN:—**  
We are met together this evening to do honour to our distinguished guests, Admiral Sperry and his officers. To say that we are highly honored by their visit and that it has been a great pleasure for us to extend to them a cordial welcome, would

be to repeat a thrice told truism known to all the world.

As the inevitable moment approaches for us to bid you, Admiral Sperry and your officers, a reluctant good-bye, I am constrained to ask you to take back to the people of the United States the message of good will and kindly feeling which you have seen in every face and heard in every voice of the tens of thousands of my countrymen who have had the opportunity of greeting you. These unmistakable signs of friendship and esteem are the sure reflection of the sentiments of all His Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects. We do not and cannot forget that in our hours of trouble and stress, we have not looked in vain to the Great Republic across the broad Pacific for sympathy, and that in our forward struggle we have had the example and encouragement of your people. We hope therefore that you will see in our cordial welcome to you a tribute of enduring respect and regard for you as the gallant representative of a gallant service and for your worthy President, your people and your country.

That the voyage of your fleet will continue to be safe and successful to the end is the sincere wish of all my countrymen. Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health and prosperity of Admiral Sperry, his officers and the Grand Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Sperry replied:—

**YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN:—**  
The splendid welcome you have extended to the officers and men of the fleet and to such of their families as have been so fortunate as to be with them, cannot be mistaken, and it must be perpetuated for generations as tens of thousands of children massed in the streets have lifted their hands and shouted "banzai" day after day. No better gage of lasting friendship could be given.

When Japan opened her doors to the world nearly two generations ago it was fortunate for America that it was first to her, and that to her you looked for new ideals, above all in matters of education. With an enlightened population, sympathetically educated, fully alive to the great community of interests in the Pacific, peace, good will and happiness will bring us still closer together.

No two countries have ever clasped hand across the sea so warmly as on this occasion. Day by day thousands of active minded, intelligent young Americans have received official and personal hospitality at the hands of the Government and people and have penetrated everywhere in the great cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, gathering new ideas and being treated with a generous courtesy, which they and their tens of thousands of home people will never forget.

Both countries may rest content that intelligent sympathy has drawn our ancient friendly ties still closer, thanks to the visit of the Atlantic Fleet at the invitation of His Majesty's Government.

In the name of the officers and men of the fleet I thank you most heartily.

## MANCHURIA.

In our last issue we mentioned that a number of Chinese in Manchuria were interesting themselves actively in the construction of the Hailuncheng-Kaiyuan Railway; that they had already subscribed a sum of 800,000 *yen*, and that they were seeking a concession from the Central Government. This is confirmed by later news, which puts the amount subscribed at a million *yen* and adds that the subscribers are very keen about the project. On the other hand there is a rumour that, in consideration of the projected recognition of China's sovereign power in Chientao, Japan will propose the construction of a railway running from Songjin on the north-east coast of Korea across the Peninsula to Hoiryong-Hailuncheng *via* Tunglwa. From Hailuncheng it would be carried westward to Kaiyuan and northward to Kilin, being thus brought into connexion

with the Kilin-Changchun Railway. The idea is that this road should be a joint Chinese and Japanese enterprise. It would certainly contribute enormously to the development of East Manchuria, but, if such a project has really been mooted, an independent charter is not likely to be given to the Chinese who are planning the Dai-luncheng-Kaiyuan road.

It will be remembered that, a short time ago, there were rumours of a mining enterprise on the right bank of the Yalu, the exploiters being Messrs. Bush, of Newchwang, in combination with a syndicate of Chinese and Japanese subjects and of British capitalists in London. Details of this matter are now published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, not authoritatively, however, but only on the basis of rumour. From this information it appears that the previous story was at least premature. The mine itself seems to be a reality, and is said to be of great extent with ample promise of iron, copper and other minerals. Attention was first concentrated on its potentialities by Messrs. Bush in combination with some Chinese subjects, and a provisional charter was obtained from the then Governor of Mukden. The usual period followed of protracted deliberation on the part of the Peking Government. In the meanwhile the War broke out, and Manchuria becoming the cynosure of general observation, the Industrial Bank interested itself in this valuable mine and rendered considerable assistance to Messrs. Bush in the matter of funds. Thus the Syndicate came to include Japanese, Chinese and British subjects, and a fresh attempt was made to secure the approval of the Chinese Government. By this time, however, the rights-recovery fever had seized the Chinese nation, and the Peking Government declined to endorse the Mukden charter. An exit from this disappointing situation was sought by enlisting the co-operation of the South Manchuria Railway, and Baron Goto is said to have taken up the matter vigorously.

Our readers are aware that three feasible routes were indicated by the engineers appointed to survey the Kilin-Changchun Railway, and that whereas the Japanese experts were in favour of the most southern of the three, the Chinese advocated the most northern. The matter was referred to Peking and, after some discussion there, the Japanese waived their view in deference to China's wishes. We now read that these negotiations were not limited to the Kilin-Changchun road: they extended also to some works of reconstruction on the Hsiumintun-Mukden line. The cost of the latter works is estimated at 800,000 yen, and the expenditures on the Kilin-Changchun road will be 5,470,000. These total outlays are to be divided equally between the two countries, and a few days ago rumour alleged that the Chinese Government had approached foreign financiers to obtain the necessary funds. It is now stated, however, that the South Manchuria Railway Company will lend to China the sum required at 5 per cent. interest, the bonds to be taken at their face value, the details as to commission and brokerage being left for subsequent discussion.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As the great day for the Presidential election approaches the world begins to be deluged by telegrams from the scene of the contest. The candidates seem to be putting forward well nigh superhuman efforts. It almost passes the bounds of belief to imagine

Mr. Bryan delivering 32 speeches in two days, as he is said to have done on the 26th and 27th inst. He is certainly using his great oratorical gifts to their full advantage, and that means a great deal when we remember that his personality is also magnetically attractive. Whatever the final outcome of the struggle be, a record will have been established in the matter of platform achievement. Meanwhile, it seems that the contest is going to be very close. At the eleventh hour the sympathies of the Labour Party, or at any rate of a large section of them, seem to have been alienated from the Republican candidate, and although President Roosevelt is endeavouring with his usual ability to correct this phase of the situation, full success does not appear to have attended his efforts. As usual, everything turns upon the result of the polling in New York, and the rival candidates are making that place the final scene of their struggle.

It must be confessed that in the eyes of disinterested onlookers, Mr. Taft has not fully risen to this momentous occasion. Possibly the telegrams do not convey commensurately full information of his sayings and doings, but by the aid of the equipment with which the wire furnishes us we can only conclude that the Republican candidate is quite overshadowed by the President. Roosevelt it is who steps into every breach and leads every assault upon the Democratic stronghold. In fact the impression is being gradually produced upon the American people that in voting the Republican ticket they will be re-electing Roosevelt in fact though not in name. The directing of events into this groove may of course be deliberately intentional, but whether it makes altogether for the dignity of the President or for the reputation of Mr. Taft are questions which can scarcely fail to present themselves to thoughtful Americans.

According to the *Asahi's* telegrams from New York, the most trustworthy estimates of the result of the election are that Mr. Taft will poll 241 votes and Mr. Bryan 156. This does not include New York, where the rival candidates are now putting forth all their strength.

Incidentally it is mentioned that as election day corresponds with the date of the Japanese national *Fete*, it has been decided to postpone the latter celebration until the 4th and 5th of November. On the former day the Japanese residents of New York will organise a jubilee in the Carnegie Hotel, and on the latter Mr. Consul General Mizuno will hold a reception at the Astor House.

#### PRINCE AND PRINCESS ITO.

On the 25th inst. Prince and Princess Ito gave a brilliant entertainment at their Omori villa to celebrate the Prince's 68th birthday and the Princess' 61st. In connexion with this the *Chuo Shimbun* publishes a long appreciation by Count Okuma, who dwells upon a fact familiar to those having intimate knowledge but unrecognised by the general public, namely, that Prince Ito is the pillar of Japanese finance. The great trinity of this country's economists is Ito, Inome and Matsukata, and among the three Ito is greatest. The Count compares the Prince to Mount Fuji and says that, like a mountain, he must be viewed from afar to appreciate his magnitude.

There were about 75 guests present at the entertainment given by Prince Ito on the 25th inst. to celebrate the attainment of

his own 68th birthday and of the Princess' 61st. The number being so small was necessarily limited to the most intimate friends of the host and hostess. Prince Yamagata proposed the health of the Prince and Princess. He said that every Japanese being well aware of the great services Prince Ito had rendered to his country from a period dating prior to the Meiji Era, and unceasingly throughout the whole of that era, it was unnecessary to dwell upon the fact now, but he invited the special attention of his hearers to the point that Princess Ito, by her able management of the Prince's household affairs, had relieved her illustrious consort from all sources of domestic trouble, and by thus enabling him to devote his undivided energies to his country's cause, had placed the whole nation under a debt of gratitude to her. He invited all the friends collected that day to drink the health of the Princess with the utmost cordiality.

It is evident that this celebration deserves to be regarded as a memorable event, inasmuch as it constitutes the first public tribute paid to the national services of a lady, during the Meiji Era at all events.

The leader of the Il Ching-hoi was present to offer his congratulations, which were supplemented by telegrams from all the Korean statesmen of note. The Emperor of Korea sent a tobacco box of pure gold.

#### AMERICA AND JAPAN.

It really appears, if we may trust a telegram sent from San Francisco to the *Hochu Shimbun*, that among the inhabitants of the Pacific slope there were some who feared that the fate of the *Maine* would overtake many of the battleships under Admiral Sperry's command when they reached their anchorages in Japanese waters. This really "takes the cake," as the saying is. By what process of self-deception any group of Americans however small can have succeeded in entertaining such apprehensions, it passes human perception to explain. We do not suppose that these alarmists numbered one in every million of the inhabitants of the great Republic, and it is now very satisfactory to learn that they have lost face altogether.

The representative of the *Associated Press* in Tokyo has telegraphed certain statements made by Marquis Katsura at an interview. The Marquis is credited with saying that the common mission of the United States and Japan in the Far East is to extend civilization and progress. The larger and more powerful America's Fleet, the greater guarantee will it constitute for the preservation of peace. Japan intends to send her surplus population, not to the United States, but to Korea. Japan is determined to assent in practice as well as in theory the policy of maintaining China's territorial integrity and the open door, and she is prepared to enter any conference seriously proposed for the discussion of Far Eastern questions between the Powers concerned, namely, the United States, Great Britain, Japan and China. This telegram is said to have produced an excellent effect in America.

According to the same correspondent, Admiral Sperry stated to him that what struck the American officers specially was the attitude of the thousands of children who greeted them with cheers wherever they went. This sentiment of the next generation of Japan might safely be inferred from the voices of these little ones.

## POLITICS.

Rumours are again rife of acute dissensions in the ranks of the Progressists, and there is talk of a definite split between the section under Mr. Inukai and that under Mr. Oishi. Perhaps this is the wolf come at last, but its arrival has been so often simulated that the public will be very chary of credence.

Rumour continues to busy itself with the prospects of the Progressist Party. It is confidently alleged that friction steadily increases between the so called "Reform Section," under the leadership of Mr. Oishi Masami, and the "Conservative Section" under Mr. Inukai Ki. Long stories are published by Tokyo papers about what this person did or said and what that person left unsaid or undone, but the upshot alone has interest, namely, that whatever attempts the leaders make to become reconciled are defeated by the machinations of their followers. Thus in fine this once great Party is threatened with disruption into three impotent sections, namely, the Reform Section, the Conservative Section and the Independent Section. It will be little short of a national calamity if this occurs. Some on-lookers contend that since the Progressists were originally Count Okuma's children, it was inevitable that they should fall into a state of disorder as soon as they cut themselves adrift from the paternal hand. Certainly considering how much they owed to Count Okuma's personality, their abandonment of his nominal leadership must be regarded as a fatal mistake. One may reasonably suppose, however, that during 27 years of existence, nearly the whole of which long period was passed under the tutelage of Count Okuma, the Progressists must have imbibed something of the power of political enthusiasm which emanates from that great politician, and must also have developed some force of cohesion if only from long habit. We shall not believe in their disruption until it becomes an accomplished fact.

We may here note that there is some trouble in the Kenkyu-kai section of the House of Peers. This section is under the leadership of Viscount Okabe, and it comprises a majority of the Upper House. Friction has now arisen between the young and the old elements of the section with regard to the election of officers. Unless this trouble leads to the dismemberment of the Kenkyu-kai, an unlikely result, it will have no special significance.

The newly arisen Party which calls itself the *Kokumin Gikwai*, or National Assembly Party, held a meeting in Tokyo on the 29th inst. It appears evident that the object of this Party is to reconstruct the platform upon which the Liberals stood before the summoning of the first Diet. They think that the reality of constitutional government has not been attained at all, and they are indisposed to be satisfied with the shadow which the practice of the present parliamentary system represents from their point of view. Anyone can appreciate that this movement is a natural outgrowth of the struggle for party government, a consummation which has been fought off by the wisest statesmen in Japan, though they recognise that it is more or less inevitable in the end. We confess for our own part that we should have more sympathy with the movement if it were represented by different leaders. But respect is hardly consonant with the fact that, at the meeting on the 29th inst., the principal speakers were Mr. Muranatsu, of whom the

public has no cognisance, and Mr. Oi Kentaro, who, as a politician, was formerly a commander of *soshi*, and, as a barrister, declared that no foreigner's evidence in a court of law was of any value because he could not be trusted to speak the truth. Mr. Kono Hironaka did not put in an appearance, but, although Mr. Kono is respected for his honesty and courage, his coöperation does not add much to the strength of any party. After the lecture-meeting a conversation was held in the Kinki-kwan. There were about 150 present, and a conspicuous feature of the affair was the setting up of mortuary tablets bearing the names of men who in life were actively associated with the cause which the new Party represents. Count Itagaki was present, and he delivered a speech on his now favourite topic, social regeneration. Count Okuma was also expected to attend, but he did not put in an appearance.

We are glad to be able to state that the threatened disruption of the Progressist Party has been averted. Count Okuma stepped into the breach, and as the friction was confined to the lesser lights of the Party, the luminaries themselves, as Mr. Oishi and Mr. Inukai, not being seriously affected, the Count's sage advice was readily listened to. A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place on the 26th inst. when the principal members of the Party were invited to Count Okuma's residence for "tea and talk." It appears to be thought that, in effect, Count Okuma has resumed the direction of the Party's affairs. It is a case of the mountain and Mahommed.

On the other hand, the dissensions in the ranks of the Kenkyu-kai, the chief section of the House of Peers, have not been composed. This affair may be briefly described as a collision among the younger and older members of the section. Neither side has won the victory, and proposals for a compromise appear to have fallen through.

## THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Wednesday, October 28.

The telegrams show, as might have been expected, that Great Britain has not placed any obstacle in the path of the direct negotiations between Austria and Turkey. On the contrary, according to an official declaration made by the Foreign Office in London, England, while not actually promoting these negotiations, distinctly expresses the opinion that an independent settlement between Vienna and Constantinople would facilitate the work of the Conference. It was perhaps not unnatural that some Austrian publicists should see in Turkey's sudden disposition to suspend the direct conference an evidence of extraneous influence, but the telegrams suggest that the tone of the Austrian press has shown a great lack of prudence and self-restraint. Turkey has offered a perfectly simple and reasonable explanation of her hesitation, namely, that the questions at issue are too far-reaching and too complicated to be satisfactorily solved without reference to the Powers in conclave. Of course that view may be in some degree an echo of England's attitude, but that there has been any direct pressure from Downing Street on the Porte is now a completely exploded suspicion. It is evident that, as was surmised from the outset, the last word rests with Germany. Berlin's influence in Vienna must be virtually supreme in such a matter, and while it is plain and indeed natural that Germany should refuse to force the hand of her ally, it is also

happily plain that she will do everything within reasonable reach to facilitate a peaceful solution. The clever diplomacy of the present Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is a powerful factor in the situation, and since Russia, Germany, France and England are all bent upon finding a pacific solution, we continue to believe that war will be avoided.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that Turkey has thanked Germany for the latter's sagacious action and for its efforts to bring about a European conference. In short Germany seems likely to come out of the complication with flying colours.

Thursday, October 29.

The telegrams this morning strongly confirm previously received news that Great Britain's intention in the Balkan complication is not by any means of the drastic nature attributed to it by previous news and confirmed by the utterances of the Vienna press. It appears that the negotiations between Austria and Turkey have not been broken off, and the British Government emphatically denies that there is any immediate danger of that catastrophe. Turkey, the telegrams say, would gladly avail herself of English advice and English assistance in the discussion with Austria, but London thinks that the Porte, being the best judge of its own interests, must be left untrammelled by foreign suggestions. Meanwhile everybody seems to be treating Austria's ambitions with the utmost deference, and, as Vienna is really the centre of the whole storm, it may fairly be hoped that the area of disturbance will be kept within narrow limits. Of course everybody understands that all this talk of the opening of a Conference is merely form. The Conference is now actually going on. What the delegates of the Powers will have to do when they enter the council chamber is simply to place on record their approval of arrangements which their Governments had previously concluded. If a conference were opened without a preliminary consensus, nothing could possibly be effected. The Hague Tribunals illustrate that very forcibly.

## THE FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS NODZU.

The obsequies of Field-Marshal Marquis Nodzu took place on the 23rd inst. at the Aoyama Cemetery. Although the deceased had expressed a desire that everything should be on the quietest possible scale, his great fame forbade compliance with such a wish, and it resulted that the pageant was extraordinarily brilliant. It need hardly be said that the Emperor was represented, and that among the mourners were all the country's great statesmen, generals and admirals. The British Ambassador was also present, as were all the other foreign Ambassadors, together with Admiral Sperry and four officers of the United States Fleet. Lord Northcote also attended. The profusion of floral offerings was very remarkable, and among them was a wreath of huge dimensions sent by the officers and men of the United States Fleet and carried by four bluejackets. There was also a wreath bearing the name of Prince Carl Anton, the German Prince who visited Manchuria during the War. A whole regiment of troops took part in the ceremony, and there was a cavalry guard of honour specially sent by order of the Emperor.

MR. BELLAMY BROWN was to give an illustrated lecture on "Phil May" at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Hongkong, on Oct. 16th.



### THE SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EAST CHINA RAILWAYS.

It appears that, although the junction between the Japanese and Russian Railways in Manchuria has become an accomplished fact so far as concerns the purchase of through tickets from the Sleeping Car Company, there is still one very serious drawback, namely, that hand-baggage can not be booked right through. It has to be passed consecutively at each customs station, and the passengers themselves have to attend to these details. This renders the through ticket practically useless, and the South Manchuria Railway is sending one of its directors, Mr. Tanaka, to St. Petersburg for the purpose of negotiating a more wholesome state of affairs. He is quoted by Tokyo journals as anticipating considerable difficulty, and as foreseeing that the negotiations will probably not be concluded before the end of the year. Mr. Tanaka takes the opportunity of saying that it is very unjust to condemn the delay which has attended the adjustment of the South Manchuria Railway's affairs. People who utter such criticisms have no idea of the multifarious business which devolved upon the Company. Even in the matter of transfers of land attached to the Railway, enormous piles of documents, some in Chinese and others in Russian, had to be examined and dealt with. Now at length the Railway may be said to have entered a period of virility. The harbour works at Dairen have nearly been completed. But as to the Mukden-Antung Railway, it is a difficult problem. The Railway's gross earnings at present are only 1,000 yen a day, which sum does not suffice to cover operating expenses. Doubtless if the line were reconstructed, it would be more profitable; but reconstruction would involve an outlay of some 25 million yen, and the minimum earnings to compensate such expenditure would have to be 8,000 yen daily, which sum would be very problematical considering the nature of the districts traversed by the line. As for the South Manchurian Railway, the complete new rolling stock will be in operation by the 28th of this month; 200 miles of the double track have already been laid, and the whole will be finished before next spring. Mr. Tanaka further remarks that this Railway presents some very peculiar features. It has to provide, on the one hand, the very choicest accommodation in satisfaction of the requirements of luxurious Western travellers, and, on the other, it has to be prepared to transport the lower orders of the Chinese so economically that uncovered waggons are the best accommodation that can be afforded. Then again, at one moment, piles of merchandise have to be handled, and, at another, absolutely empty waggons are the order of the day. In fact it is a railway of extremes.

### MR. TANG SHAOI.

On the 23rd inst. Mr. Tang Shaoi was received in audience by the Emperor. His Excellency presented to the Throne some valuable porcelains from the celebrated Kanghsi factories, the gift of the Chinese Sovereign. Subsequently Mr. Tang and Mr. Sheng and their suites, numbering in all 66, among whom were 12 ladies, were entertained by Mr. R. Kondo and the officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the Nogakudo in Kudan, where they had the pleasure of witnessing a preformance of

No dances. At 6 o'clock refreshments were served, and the health of the guests was enthusiastically drunk.

Tokyo newspapers publish an account evidently furnished by a news agency of an interview with Mr. Tang Shaoi. The Chinese statesman is represented as saying that during the three weeks of his residence in Japan, he has had opportunities of exchanging views with Marquis Katsura, Count Komura and other Japanese statesmen, as well as with men of affairs, and he has learned with much pleasure that the Japanese nation is animated by a feeling of sincere friendship for China. Mr. Tang says that people have fallen into the habit of talking about dangerous complications between the two countries in Manchuria. There are no such complications. Naturally in connexion with the peculiar state of affairs which grew out of the Russian occupancy and Japan's succession to certain privileges, several questions of a more or less perplexing character have sprung up, but both sides have set themselves to solve these questions in a spirit of honest amity, and though time is required to conclude negotiations conducted in such a spirit, there is no cause whatever for uneasiness. The only incident which really tended to alienate China's good will was the *Tatsu Maru* affair. Tang is quoted as saying that when he was himself consulted by the Peking Government with regard to that affair, he frankly replied that China was technically wrong but morally right. It was to be regretted that the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs felt constrained by the force of public opinion to assume a severe attitude with regard to the question. Mr. Tang thinks that, if the Japanese nation had understood the question more accurately, they would have been disposed to treat it differently, and this leads him to observe that what is really wanting between the two countries is some method of mutual interpretation on the part of the masses. The Governments understand each other well enough and appreciate each other's friendly mood, but the people lack mutual intelligence.

### DEATH OF ADMIRAL VISCOUNT ENOMOTO.

Admiral Viscount Enomoto expired on the 26th inst. at 2.30 p.m. He had been getting better for some days and good hopes of his recovery were entertained, but on the morning of the 26th, his malady—disease of the kidneys—suddenly took a serious turn and it was evident that the end could not be far off. The deceased was in his 73rd year, having been born in August, 1836. He became a prominent figure in the very early days of the Meiji Era by his celebrated but very impractical exploit of taking all the ships constituting the Shogun's navy, which he commanded, and retiring to Yezo, where he purposed establishing a republic. The rapidity and vigour with which his enterprise was shattered by the Imperial forces was a significant indication of the strength of the new regime. It might have been expected that the defeated Admiral would have remained permanently in the black books of the Imperial Government. But loyalty to a feudatory was never counted an offence in old-time Japan. In 1872, five years after his exploit, the Admiral was fully pardoned, and received from the Government an appointment, which, by the irony of fate, required him to serve in the very region where he had met with

his discomfiture. But this was only a probationary measure. Two years later, his rank of Vice-Admiral was restored and he received the appointment of Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg. In that position he had to conduct the negotiations which ended in the exchange of Saghalien for the Kuriles. Subsequently he became Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1880 he served for a brief period as Minister of Marine. Subsequently he represented his country in Peking, and assisted Mr. (now Prince) Ito, in negotiating the Tientsin Treaty of 1885. Afterwards we find him filling the office of Minister of State for Communications, and in 1887 he received the patent of Viscount. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs after the Otsu incident, and during the war with China he held the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. Thereafter not much was heard of him in the realm of active official life, but he was conspicuous as a promoter and president of societies organised for purposes of social improvement or national development. He was a statesman not perhaps of commanding ability but of uniformly honest purpose, and to considerable charm of manner he added a genuinely kind disposition. Shortly before his death the Emperor conferred on him the First Class Order of Merit.

The obsequies of the late Admiral Viscount Enomoto are to be performed by the Navy. They will take place on the 30th inst., the procession leaving the house of the deceased in Mukojima and proceeding to the Temple Kichijo-ji in Hongo.

### ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

The interesting literature inspired by the War is apparently about to receive an important addition in the shape of a volume from the pen of Admiral Nebogatoff, who is now undergoing imprisonment in a fortress to expiate the disaster that overtook him in the Battle of Tsushima. Apparently the title of the book will be "A Record of Reminiscences." The *Mainichi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that it will be an exhaustive study of the factors which militated against Russia's success, and that it will fill up many blanks left in Kuropatkin's remarkable account and in the facts elicited by the Stoessel court-martial. This volume is likely to be full of interest, and Admiral Nebogatoff is said to be working at the compilation with the greatest assiduity.

It will probably strike our readers in this context, that with the exception of one celebrated book, very small in dimensions but very large in realism, not a single volume or even pamphlet has hitherto been published by any of the Japanese officers engaged in the War. The War Department, the Naval Department, and the Sanitary Bureau of the former, are all compiling at public charges authentic histories of the great campaign, but when these compilations will see the light of day and whether public interest in their contents will not previously have flagged, it is difficult to say. At any rate this absolute reticence on one side and considerable garrulity on the other—if we may use the term without any offensive meaning—is sufficiently remarkable.

The odds against death by railway accident in England are stated to be 70,000,000 to 1, and this without taking into account the journeys of season-ticket-holders. It almost seems worth while, remarks the *Globe*, risking a journey every now and then.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 23.

The *Hochi Shimbun* quotes what professes to be the opinion of Chinese merchants in Osaka as to the alleged crisis in Shanghai. These gentlemen seem to take a somewhat gloomy view of the situation, but they allege that the trouble had its origin some time ago in the closing of a large exchange shop which had made losses aggregating 400,000 taels. They attribute the present strained situation not to any special aggravation of the state of affairs, but rather to the fact that one of the periodical seasons for adjusting accounts had arrived. The flight of the Wu brothers was probably not because they had incurred any new debts, but because they could not discharge the obligations of the season. As to whether the trouble will spread, no definite prediction is attributed to these authorities, but we observe with some surprise that, whereas the original telegram describing the crisis was despatched from Shanghai on the 20th inst., the leading journal of that settlement seems to have had no inkling of anything like strained conditions up to the 17th inst. We are inclined to think that the situation has been greatly exaggerated.

A telegram from London to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Kamo Maru* has been visited by a number of the leading merchants of the city, and has received warm praise as an evidence of the progress of Japanese ship-building.

It is confidently stated that the Tokyo Electric Light Company has at length a prospect of obtaining on reasonable terms a foreign loan of 5 million yen.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that with regard to the schedule of fares on the Tokyo Railway the idea now is that things will be allowed to remain in *statu quo* until the Government can obtain the Diet's consent to abolishing the transit tax on all distances less than 50 miles. By this arrangement the Company, if it collected the fares now actually charged, would receive one *sen* per ticket more than its present income. This might be a good contrivance for averting any opposition on the part of the citizens, but it would be very defective in one respect, namely, that it would leave unremedied the flagrant injustice of the uniform fare in a city of such immense distances as Tokyo. Besides, if the suburbs are to have a railway service, they must certainly expect to pay more for it than do the inhabitants of the city proper.

Saturday, October 24.

On the 24th inst. the Grand Trunk Railway in Formosa was officially opened by H.I.H. Prince Kanin. The total distance traversed by this line, including its branches, is 272½ miles, of which 247 miles represent the main road; 13.6, the Daitotei-Tamsui branch; 10.6 miles, the Takao-Kyukyokudo branch; and 1.3 miles, a temporary line. It will be remembered that when Japan took over the Island, railway communication already existed between Keelung and Shinchiku, a distance of 62 miles. This was a very defective line. It had cost 1,295,960 taels, and it had to be reconstructed throughout. In 1899 the Japanese laid down a ten years' programme of railway construction in Formosa, involving a total expenditure of 30 million yen. It is this projected system which has now been carried to completion,

and the total outlay, contrary to usual experience, has been 1¼ millions less than the estimates. This is owing to the fact that since 1905 the line has been yielding a substantial revenue. Moreover, several hotels have been constructed along the line for the convenience of the passengers at a total outlay of 300,000 yen, which sum is included in the cost of the railway.

Mr. Nedzu, President of the Towa Dobun-Kai, is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as considering that the commercial trouble recently reported from Shanghai is of altogether a minor character. He says that eminently the chief factor responsible for the depression which has prevailed in China during the present year is the exceedingly bad crops of 1907. Such a failure of the harvest had not been witnessed since the Kanghsi era. It is not in the immediate presence of a catastrophe of this kind that the Chinese give evidence of greatest suffering, for they have recourse to stores of grain, which, in pursuance of ancient custom, are always made against times of need. The year following the catastrophe is always the season of suffering, and that has proved to be the case in this instance. The present year, however, rejoices in an excellent crop. There have been some ravages by flood, but the area of devastation has been altogether fractional, and on the whole a really fine harvest has to be recorded. It is certain, therefore, that Chinese trade will recover very soon, but Shanghai seems to have been shaken beyond endurance by the last wave of the departing tide of depression, which always proves disastrous to the few whose powers of survival are not adequate. It is not a serious matter, however, and its effects will soon pass.

Sunday, October 25.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that an agreement has been virtually reached by the steamship companies plying between Japan and America with regard to a schedule of fares suitable to the situation created by the recent action of the interstate commission. Some details are given by our contemporary, but as the matter has not yet been definitely settled, minute particulars are premature.

Mr. Inamura Risuke, of Tokyo, who for the past few years has been engaged in the weaving of cotton cloths, has become bankrupt. His liabilities are put at 180,000 yen, but nothing is mentioned as to his assets.

The following railway works will be completed between the 26th inst. and the 11th proximo, namely the doubling of the line between Nakaizumi and the Tenryu River; the new line between Yasuki and Matsue, and that between Toyama and Naoetsu.

The latest telegrams from Shanghai indicate that the recent talk of a commercial crisis was considerably exaggerated. Some trouble certainly existed, but it has been successfully tided over, mainly through the wise efforts of the Taotai.

Monday, October 26.

The Tanko Steamship Company held its regular semi-annual meeting on the 27th inst. in its Tsukiji office. A dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum was declared, and the chairman announced that the Government having now handed over the bonds resulting from nationalization of the railways, these would be distributed among the shareholders in the near future. Further, each holder of an old share would receive 50 yen and

each holder of a new share 12.50 yen, this being the sum payable on account of remaining property of the Railway. On the motion of Mr. Amenomiya it was unanimously decided to present a sum of 50,000 yen to Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, in recognition of the long and splendid services rendered by him to the Tanko Company. Mr. Amenomiya recalled the fact that when Mr. Inouye became Managing Director of the Company in the year 1893, the dividend was only 7½ per cent, but since that time it had never fallen below 8, and had generally ranged from 11 to 14. Moreover, by successive increases of capital, each holder of 10 original shares now finds himself possessed of 42 shares, and as this stock, even in the present depressed condition of the market, is quoted at over 90 yen, the great profits reaped by the shareholders are conspicuous.

It is stated that excellent results have attended the efforts of Japanese preventive officials to protect the seal rookeries on Robbin Island. This may be said to be the only great rookery within Japan's dominion. It was ceded to her, in the sequel of the War, but during the War there was so much poaching that the seals almost ceased to frequent the place. They have now come back in great numbers.

Tuesday, October 27.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that the Saghalien local authorities have concluded a contract with a certain Mr. Hosoiri for extracting and delivering at Toyohara 3,000 tons of coal from the mine at Bustaki. This work is to be carried on during the three winter months beginning with December, and the coal when delivered at Toyohara is to cost 6.50 yen per ton. Recourse for labour will be had to agriculturists, unemployed at that season, and the mineral is to be conveyed over the snow in sleighs. Of course this coal is intended for local consumption only, and the interest of the matter centres upon the practical proof thus afforded that Saghalien really is coal-producing.

Arrangements are in vigorous progress for the formation of a combination among the fishermen who ply their trade in the seas off the coast of the Maritime Province. These men have hitherto worked more or less in union, but the cementing of an actual league has not hitherto been openly attempted. About 80 representatives have signed the articles of agreement. These fishermen do not include seal-hunters. Their catch is confined to salmon, codfish and masu.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* has a very pessimistic article about the Japanese cabotage. It will be remembered that during last year a union was projected of all the shipowners throughout Japan, with the exception of the great companies which have fixed services. The capital of this combination was originally fixed at 20 million yen. But in the deep depression which soon afterwards overtook the country, this figure was reduced by one half, and ultimately the talk of a substantial capital had to be abandoned altogether. A scheme was then set on foot for forming a big pool, the principle being that the chartering value of each ship should be determined, and the earnings of the whole fleet should be divided in that proportion. This project also fell through owing to the unwillingness of the shipowners on the western coast to accede to the freight rates proposed by their eastern colleagues. Finally this order seems to have been entirely reversed, for the western

owners proposed a schedule to which the east in turn objected. The situation has been still further complicated by a marked invasion of foreign vessels, which are evidently prepared to take advantage of the slightest enhancement of prices on the Japanese side. On the whole therefore a very embarrassing state of affairs exists.

Japanese papers allege that the British and German residents of Kobe have petitioned the Government through their respective Representatives for compensation on account of the abolition of the *pari mutuel*. The intelligence is conveyed in very curt terms, and would be more intelligible if Yokohama were substituted for Kobe.

It is said to be the opinion in Japanese business circles that tradal conditions throughout the world are on the eve of substantial improvement. The trouble may be said to have begun with the panic in America at the close of 1907, and there are now many indications that a better era is opening in that part of the world. Money has again become plentiful, the prices of iron and steel have gone up, and after the harvesting of the crops and the conclusion of the Presidential election a period of activity may be anticipated.

Wednesday, October 28.

Reduced to plain facts, the difficulty about the bonds issued in payment for the nationalized railways is that they are to be dealt with on the lines of ordinary consols, namely, to lie unredeemed for 5 years and to be redeemed thereafter in 50 years or earlier by processes suited to the Treasury's convenience. But the other national debts are now included in the twenty-seven-years programme; that is to say, they are to be redeemed within 27 years in accordance with the Treasury's new scheme. The Committee of five leading bankers appointed by the railway companies to discuss this question with the Cabinet, could not induce the latter to make an exception in favour of the railway bonds by placing them from the outset in the 27 years category. But the Prime Minister is understood to have declared that the Treasury has a plan which practically insures that the market price of the bonds shall not fall below 90 *yen*, and that they will be included in the general scheme of quick redemption. With this answer the railway companies appear to be satisfied.

The *Nippon* has a paragraph with reference to a discussion which is said to have taken place at the last meeting of the directors of the Tokyo Railway Company. It appears that the American business men, during their stay in Tokyo, remarked upon the finances of the electric trams. They said that whereas the trams in the United States cost about 200,000 *yen* per mile, those in Tokyo involved an expenditure of 300,000 *yen*, yet the uniform fare in the United States was 5 cents, the equivalent of 10 *sen* Japanese, whereas the uniform fare in Tokyo, in spite of the immense distances, was only two cents (4 *sen*). The contrast is comical.

The newspapers state that it has now been definitely decided to change the system of telephone charges. At present the fixed annual payment is 66 *yen*, but no charge is made for messages transmitted within the town or city where the installation exists. The change now to be adopted is that the fixed annual charge (*kikon ryokin*) is to be from 48 to 42 *yen*, and in addition 1 *sen* 5

*rin* will be levied for every message sent. This will have one effect not altogether convenient to the general public, namely, that owners of telephones will close their doors to casual message-senders from among their neighbours.

General Viscount Terauchi, in his capacity of Director of the Basei-kyoku, has addressed to the race clubs certain instructions, which are translated as follows by the *Japan Times* :—

In reference to the race meetings, I ask you to observe the following notification in addition to that given orally by the authorities concerned in March this year :—

1.—The race club may fix the admission fee at its own discretion, but the same must be reported to the authorities.

2.—The race club shall draw up suitable rules, subject to sanction by the police, in order to maintain order and good aspect of the meeting and post at a conspicuous place the provisions which require observance by spectators.

3.—The usages hitherto in vogue will be adopted in relation to the number of days of the race meeting, kinds of horses, distance of race, prizes, and control of jockeys.

In the event of the officers of the Horse Administration Bureau being present, their direction and supervision shall be respected.

4.—The race club shall obey the order of the police officers in regard to the order and good aspect of the meeting.

5.—In the following cases, the Chief of the Horse Administrative Bureau, or officers of the same bureau on the spot, or police officer may suspend the races or take other suitable measures :—

1.—When the race club is deemed guilty of an unwarrantable or illegal transaction.

2.—When the holding of races is deemed dangerous.

3.—When such measure is deemed necessary for maintaining the order and good aspect of the meeting.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood has arrived in Japan and is staying at the Miyako Hotel, Kyoto.

Whoever may be the London correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, he is plainly a disciple of the creed that Germany's naval expansion is, if not directed against England, at all events inspired mainly by British armaments. He wires to his journal that in view of the fact that England will have twelve *Dreadnoughts* by the year 1911, the Berlin Government has decided to hasten the construction of the line of battleships on its own programme. So long as this competition goes on, it is hard to see how all distrust of Germany's intentions can be dispelled. If any responsible person would undertake to explain to the world what Germany really wants with such a navy as she is now building, the explanation would do more than anything else to enable the nations to sleep with "high pillows."

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a strange telegram from New York to the effect that the Japanese Government has invited a conference of the Powers interested in questions relating to the Pacific Ocean, so that there may be a final settlement effected of all problems likely to cause friction in that part of the world. We have no cognisance of the existence of any such problems, and it is therefore difficult to suppose that the Japanese Government has taken the step attributed to it.

The German newspaper of Shanghai has long been noted for its harsh attitude towards everything Japanese and it has now surpassed itself to a degree which is quite amusing. On the 8th of September Mr. Dressing was robbed of a handbag during

his sojourn in the Imperial Hotel. The bag is said to have contained documents important to its owner in connexion with questions then under discussion between the Chinese Government, which he represents, and the Japanese Government. The police failed to discover the thief, and the German newspaper arrives at the conclusion that they would have apprehended him had he not been acting in collusion with the Japanese Government. We take these facts from the *Nippon*, which treats the German newspaper's utterances with amused contempt, but we can not help surmising the kind of outcry that would be raised if a Japanese journal preferred a similar charge against an Occidental Government.

The Japanese naval manoeuvres this autumn will be on an unprecedentedly large scale. The vessels engaged are said to be 10 battleships, 26 cruisers, 50 destroyers and a number of torpedo-boats and other craft, bringing the total to 120 ships and the tonnage to 400,000. Two-fifths of this great fleet will represent the defending force and three-fifths the attacking force, the former under Admiral Dewa and the latter under Admiral Ijūin. Among the above 10 battleships it would seem that four must have originally belonged to Russia, for Japan has only 8 vessels of this description which were built in her own yards or in foreign yards to her order. It is interesting to look back to the days, easily within the memory of many readers of this journal, when the Japanese Navy may be said to have consisted of one fighting ship, the *Rinjo Kan*.

The committee entrusted with the duty of considering the question of a domestic exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1911, met on the 26th inst. and compiled a report favourable to the project. They assessed the cost of the enterprise at 3 million *yen*, and they apportioned this sum as follows :—one million put up by the City; 750,000 obtained by the sale of tickets; 250,000 donated by the business men, and one million given by the Treasury. This project has to undergo much deliberation by various bodies before it is definitely accepted, and judging from the lukewarm reception now given to it by the public, we are inclined to think that its chances of success are not very great.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpō* that at the Cabinet meeting on the 27th inst. it was decided to open the 25th session of the Diet at an unusually early date. Of late years the Government has drifted into the habit of summoning the Diet for a date immediately prior to the commencement of the New Year's recess, and thus the Houses have had no time to do more than complete their organisation before rising for the holidays. From some points of view this method has its conveniences, but on the present occasion the Cabinet is credited with a desire to exercise the utmost possible diligence in getting the Budget passed, as, until that step is achieved, the new financial policy will not have obtained the cachet of Parliamentary approval, and will not therefore be able to exercise its full influence on the economic situation. Hence the idea is that the Diet should meet, this year, in sufficient time to deal with the Budget before the New Year recess. That would mean that the Houses must assemble early in December, but as 40 days have to elapse between the issue of the convening order and the day of opening, it is evident that the latter can not now be earlier than the 10th of December.



## THE FORAKER INCIDENT.

ONE needs to search with a microscope and read very much indeed between the lines to discover in the Foraker letters any solid material for the hubbub they created in political circles in America. There are eight letters, whole or partial. All are addressed to Senator Foraker, dated at the head quarters of the Standard Oil Company, and are signed by the Vice-President of the Company. Here are the documents:—

"MY DEAR SENATOR—Here is still another very objectionable bill. It is so outrageous as to be ridiculous. But it needs to be looked after, and I hope there will be no difficulty in killing it. Am anxious to hear from you as to the situation as a whole. Very truly yours,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"MY DEAR SENATOR—I have your favor of last night with enclosure, which latter, with letter from Mr. Elliott commenting on same, I beg to send you forthwith. Perhaps it would be better to make a demonstration against the whole bill, but certainly the ninth clause, to which Mr. Elliott refers, should be stricken out, and the same is true of House Bill No. 500, also introduced by Mr. Price, in relation to foreign corporations, in which the same objectionable clause occurs. Am glad to hear that you think the situation is fairly well in hand."

"DEAR SENATOR—In accordance with our understanding, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$15,000. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige."

"MY DEAR SENATOR—I enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$14,500. We are really at a loss in the matter, but I send this and will be glad to have a very frank talk with you when opportunity offers, if you so desire. I need scarcely again express our great gratification over the favorable outcome of affairs."

"MY DEAR SENATOR—You of course know of Judge Burke's candidacy for re-election to the Supreme Court bench of Ohio. We understand that his re-election to the position would be in the line of usage as followed in such cases in Ohio, and we feel very strongly that his eminent qualifications and great integrity entitle him to this further recognition. We most earnestly hope that you agree with this view and will favour and aid his re-election. Mr. Rogers joins me most heartily in this expression to you."

"MY DEAR SENATOR—We are surprised beyond measure to learn that Smith W. Bennett, brother-in-law of F. S. Monnett, recently Attorney-General of Ohio, is in the race for the Attorney-Generalship of Ohio on the Republican ticket. Bennett was associated with Monnett in the case against us in Ohio, and I would like to tell you something of our experiences and impressions of the man gained in that case. If you know him at all I am sure you will agree that his candidacy ought not to be seriously considered from any point of view."

"MY DEAR SENATOR—Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit \$50,000 per our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly, and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated."

"MY DEAR SENATOR—I venture to write you a word re the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas, known as S. 469, intended to amend the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, etc., introduced by him December 4th. It really seems as though the bill is very unnecessarily severe and even vicious. Is it not much better to test the Sherman act before resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it, and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill is, I believe, still in committee."

All these were written between February 1900 and February 1902. Mr. FORAKER had been a Senator for two years when the first of these letters reached him. We can not find in the newspapers now before us any evidence as to how the letters came into Mr. HEARST'S hand, but that point is not material. No one denies their authenticity. Senator FORAKER himself "assumes that they are true copies." The question is, do these letters constitute any valid proof that Mr. FORAKER, in his senatorial capacity, ever received money for public services or

was ever involved in any improper transactions of any kind? He frankly admits that he was employed by the Standard Oil Company as advisory counsel in connexion with its affairs in Ohio. For discharging that duty he naturally charged a fair remuneration, and was paid. That accounts for the two sums mentioned in letters 3 and 4. As for the large amount—fifty thousand dollars—referred to in letter 7, it was connected with the purchase of a newspaper. A friend of Mr. FORAKER thought of purchasing the *Ohio State Journal*. It was offered to him for \$135,000, and the Senator, having pledged himself to assist in the transaction, asked the Standard Oil Company whether it would lend \$50,000 on the security of the plant and property. The Company assented and put up the money. But the transaction having fallen through, the money was subsequently returned. At first sight the language of the Company's Vice-President suggests suspicion. He uses the words "per our understanding," and the same phrase is found in letter 3, which refers to payment of the Senator's fee in his capacity of advisory counsel. But any incriminatory inference of that kind seems to become untenable in the context of the phrase immediately following, namely, "I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated." It is to be observed, too, that in 1902 the Standard Oil Company had not yet become—or begun to become—an object of what we venture to regard as very unreasoning hostility on the part of a section of the public. It was a great, honorable and honored corporation, and association with it in the capacity filled for a time by Senator FORAKER would have been welcomed by any citizen of the United States. The Senator himself says:—

"I never made any effort to conceal the facts. On the contrary, I was pleased to have people know that I had such clients.—It had not then become discreditable, but was considered just the reverse, to be employed by such corporations. That employment ended before my first term in the Senate expired. I have not represented the Company in any way since long before it was attacked by the Federal Government, nor since before with full general knowledge I was elected to the Senate."

He also makes the emphatic declaration:

"Neither the Standard Oil nor any other company or individual has ever paid me a cent on account of any public service, nor has that company or anybody else even suggested to me any compensation or reward of any kind in consideration of support for any bill or opposition to any bill, or for any action of any nature whatever."

In the eyes of all ordinary onlookers these explanations appear ample, and nothing suggests itself as at all sufficient to account for the tumult caused by the publication of the correspondence. It appears just possible that the periodical recurrence of seasons of such great excitement as a presidential election may exercise a neurotic influence on the people of the United States, and thus pre-dispose them to take momentarily exaggerated views of trifles; for we can scarcely imagine that the normal conscience of any nation is so sensitive as to attach cardinal importance to an incident like that of the Foraker letters even after full allowance is made for the artificial sensationalism of interested politicians.

## THE KAISER AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

IN *The Independent's* issue of October, 1st M. EDOUARD TALLICHET, Editor of the *Swiss Review* and Directeur of the Bibliothèque Universelle, contributes an interesting article, evoked by some criticisms uttered by Mr. CARNEGIE on a pamphlet which had previously issued from M. TALLICHET'S pen. The article in the *Independent* opens thus:—

For a number of years the Emperor William has been regarded as the chief obstacle to that universal peace which is now the dominant idea of the world. For his dangerous preponderance in this respect he is indebted to a military establishment of a kind that never was seen before, not even in the days of the Roman Empire, which supplied its first model. He himself did not organize it; he inherited it, and has limited himself to the task of increasing and perfecting it. It is an extraordinary visible sign of power. It is not surprising that its master should believe himself the mightiest monarch on earth, specially called to direct the course of the universe. Its existence explains his claims to supremacy. Yet this mighty engine has not helped him in his policy. All his enterprises have failed and sometimes produced results the very opposite of those intended. Thus, no sovereign has contributed as much as he has done to destroy the *ancien régime*, and that by the very endeavors he has made to give it a new life and a new splendor. He has been the real originator of the perilous enterprise in China which preceded a series of events necessary for the transformation of the world: the war in the extreme East, the defeat of Russia, and the revolution that has been its consequence. He has been the principal agent in awakening the Mussulman world from its torpor and inspiring it with the determination to renew its life. He prepared with Kruger the South African war, and sought at Tangier the means of removing from his path the results so disastrous to his policy, of that war which moved the entire civilized world and forced it into the pathway of the great changes that followed, and that must be succeeded by changes still more momentous.

In addition to all these attempts, his armaments on sea and land, from their continual growth, had become a menace to every nation that had reason to dread the consequences of his ambition, as well as to the ever-increasing number of the friends of peace and of public and private liberties. Yet, while all deplored the policy he had adopted, it cannot be denied that that policy has rendered precious services to Europe by compelling the several States, great and small, to watch over their interests, to prepare for dangerous demonstrations, and to combine together in order to make their union a rampart against possible assaults.

Now, the situation that is equally alarming for Europe and for Germany is this: The Emperor is almost omnipotent. As regards his foreign policy, his power is confined within no limits. He can declare war suddenly and can set his army in motion without leaving room for retreat. This is the peril which is terrifying Europe. He can prepare in silence an aggression which his adversary may even not suspect. In his interior policy he has often done so, and has avoided the consequences of his impulsiveness by a prompt recoil when the opposition encountered was too strong for him. But a state of war would be quite a different affair. Once in motion, the army could no longer halt, and the danger would be, at least, as great for Germany as for her adversaries.

Many will probably be found to cavil at this statement. We, too, are by no means disposed to endorse it in its entirety. Yet it seems to us to be in some respects a true analysis. One thing is certain: the world has long looked at Germany with eyes of much uneasiness. Why should that be? Why would apprehension be inspired by the spectacle of a nation than which none more highly civilized exists or has ever existed; a nation great alike in philosophy and in commerce, in science and in manufacture; a nation preëminently equipped to win and enjoy the triumphs of peace? The answer must be that history forbids its readers to associate pacific results with such a conjuncture as is seen in Germany's case; the con-

junction of an overshadowing personality and a tremendous military force. The Emperor of Germany, even though he were separated from his unparalleled environment, would still be a man of commanding genius. His moral endowment is altogether exceptional; his versatility is extraordinary; his power of work immense. He is necessarily conscious of his own superiority, and that consciousness must bring with it a longing for commensurate successes. If, in olden times, such a man had attained by inheritance or by endeavour to the headship of an Asiatic State, he would probably have left a record second only, if indeed second, to that of Darius or of Alexander. But that is only a part of the story. This Potentate, destined to be famous in any circumstances, stands by right of birth at the head of the most stupendous belligerent machine ever constructed, whether in ancient or in modern times, and in the employment of that machine he is absolutely autocratic. He can set it in motion for any and every purpose that seems good in his own eyes; and motion once commenced, only a continent-shaking shock could arrest it. That is the combination which makes the citizens of the world toss in their sleep. They dream of history repeating itself, and they recall first, that William the Second, not content with the colossal stratocracy bequeathed to him by his illustrious ancestors, is straining every nerve to increase its potentialities; and, secondly, that he has frequently shown himself a lover of startling unconventionalities, as in Kiaochow, Liaotung, South Africa, and elsewhere. Are the nations blameworthy if they allow themselves to be perturbed in the presence of this immense power and these immense agencies for its exercise? Yet there is a saving clause—two saving clauses. One is that the Kaiser has lived for nearly 50 years and has reigned for more than 20. During the whole of that time he has never given the slightest indication, either by word or by act, that his disposition is not peace-loving. On the contrary, it may be reasonably concluded, from his unvarying speech and from his consistent practice, that in expanding and perfecting Germany's armaments his aim has been to save her from war rather than to plunge her into it; to render the prospect of a conflict with her shockingly deterrent, not to prostitute her strength to aggressive ends. A sovereign can not dissimulate successfully for twenty years under the microscopic scrutiny of a watching world, nor does the fever of ambition burn unabated and unsatisfied for half a century. The second saving clause is the German nation. It is true that the power of the sword rests absolutely with the Kaiser, but between him and the drawing of that sword stand wise counsellors whose finger is always applied to the pulse of the people, and that the people of Germany would sanction war except in the last resort, no observant person can imagine. In these things, then, we find sufficient guarantees. But

we confess frankly to one sentiment of uneasy curiosity: what does the Kaiser want with the huge fleet his Majesty is assiduously building, to the great distress of his loyal tax-payers?

#### GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

BY a curious coincidence, on the very morning when we published an article concluding with a perplexed inquiry as to what could be the KAISER's motive in building an enormous navy, a Reuter's cablegram brings an explanation from the KAISER himself. This explanation appears in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, and is given at the conclusion of an interview which the EMPEROR is said to have granted to an unnamed person and which bears some internal evidence of authenticity. From the words attributed to the KAISER we gather that His Majesty has grown impatient of the limitations imposed on his country by her position as a purely Continental Power, and that he wishes to be able to enter the councils of the nations equipped in such guise as to have a voice in all over-sea enterprises as well as in land operations. His MAJESTY names the Pacific Ocean as the probable arena for the activities which his great navy suggests, and he hints very plainly that in the settlement of Far Eastern questions, England may one day be glad of Germany's coöperation. These utterances point plainly to a resurrection of the "Yellow Peril," a phantom by which the KAISER was certainly obsessed at one time, though well informed persons know that he subsequently modified his views radically upon the subject. It is of course possible, and indeed not improbable, that this remarkable interview may be denied, or at any rate greatly modified. Therefore we hesitate to credit its complete authenticity until some confirmation is obtained. But we are constrained to remark that His Majesty's outlook is very far-reaching. It extends to the day, a scarcely conceivable day, when China and Japan will have navies strong enough to defy the flotillas of the world; a day when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will cease to be operative; and a day when the two Far Eastern Powers will be seized with the incredible mania of ranging themselves in the lists against the combined Occident. Such contingencies are not within the reach of ordinary intelligence, but, on the other hand, it has to be admitted that the intelligence of the KAISER is not ordinary. Still we greatly doubt whether this voluntary analysis of His Majesty's purpose in equipping Germany with an immense navy will allay the anxiety created in Great Britain by his policy. On the other hand, it will certainly have the effect of extending the sphere of that anxiety to all nations whose shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean. For the rest, should the interview prove to be accurately reported, it will be regarded as a most welcome and emphatic

renewal of His MAJESTY's kindly feeling towards a nation which ought naturally to be Germany's best friend. We shall be sorry to learn, however, that there is truth in the words attributed to the KAISER as to the South African campaign and the coincidence described by him between the strategical plan sent by Berlin to London and the plan actually adopted by Lord ROBERTS. The suggestion implied in that statement can not be called very tactful, and will certainly be strongly resented in England, where military men will find the idea insupportable that Germany or any other country should have suggested to Great Britain the kind of strategy to be used by the latter's forces in an overseas campaign. Judging by the story of Germany's expedition against the Hereros, England will be disposed to say to the KAISER "physician heal thyself": and, indeed, so far as the plan pursued by Lord ROBERTS is concerned, we may affirm that it presented itself to nine British soldiers out of every ten long before "Black Week" ever came, or before anything so disastrous was ever anticipated.

#### THE NARUO RACE COURSE.

In answer to a correspondent who addressed these columns over the signature of "B." the *Kobe Herald* makes the following remarks:—

It is difficult to find words in which to denounce this farrago of false statements and absurd vituperation. Anyone who was present at the Naruo meeting will know that "B's" allegations have not the slightest shadow of foundation. In the first place, the "disgraceful scenes" of which "B" writes never took place at all. The meeting was well conducted and was characterised by the utmost orderliness and decorum. Presumably, "B" has been misled by the fact that certain allegations have been made against the persons who had charge of the Pari-mutuel. Those allegations had nothing whatever to do with "disgraceful scenes"—of which there were none—and neither the Japanese nor the foreigners attending the meeting were in the slightest degree responsible for irregularities which the Club's officials or employees may or may not have committed. Secondly, the picture of foreign women engaging in a rough and tumble in order to get into the Pari-mutuel booth is a sheer invention. No women were allowed in the Pari-mutuel hall and no foreign lady attempted to enter it. It follows that the expressions of disapproval which the Japanese present are alleged to have uttered in this connection are altogether apocryphal. Thirdly the accusation that the foreign men and women, lost to all sense of decency, compelled the Japanese officials to countermand a regulation—the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks—which they considered necessary for the preservation of order, is simply absurd. No one who has had experience of Japanese race-meetings would think of suggesting that such abuses have existed have been in anyway due to the influence of drink. Disorder or misconduct due to that cause has been practically unknown. It was, therefore, perfectly reasonable for foreigners accustomed to take whisky or beer as a refreshment or as an accompaniment to their meals to point out to the officials in charge of the restaurants used by the foreign visitors that the prohibition of the sale of stimulants was, as far as the foreigners were concerned, totally unnecessary, and, in fact, little less than an insult. The Japanese officials readily recognised the justice of these representations and no "worrying" was necessary to induce them to allow the foreign visitors to have the beverages to which they were accustomed. The fact is that "B." seems to be labouring under a complete misapprehension. He writes as if the foreigners present at the Naruo meeting were the dregs of the alien population, men and women who fight to get into a gambling booth and can only be kept in the paths of decency by being prohibited from drinking anything stronger than lemonade. Such a conception is in the highest degree grotesque. For the most part the foreigners present at the Naruo meeting were ladies and gentlemen of recognised position at this port, persons utterly incapable of causing the "disgraceful scenes" which "B." has evolved from a too fertile imagination, and, as a simple matter of fact, no foreigner whatever conducted himself or herself in an unbecoming manner or gave the slightest occasion for the unflattering opinions which "B." quite gratuitously attributes to the Japanese spectators.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, October 24.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange weakened again on the 23rd inst. Various causes are assigned but they are all conjectural and inconclusive. There is no definitely ostensible reason.

Monday, October 26.

The market was comparatively quiet on the 24th inst., with an upward tendency. There is nothing special to note, and it is not expected that any marked fluctuations will occur during the remainder of this month.

Tuesday, October 25.

With one exception the market on the 26th instant was quite uneventful. Fluctuations were trifling, and on the whole the attitude of bulls and bears alike was one of waiting. The exception was the oils, which, owing to news of new and very productive wells, showed sharp appreciation.

Wednesday, October 28.

The market on the 27th instant presented no noteworthy feature. Little business was done, and although a slight upward tendency was observable, the rises were all fractional. The oils suffered a slight relapse owing to profit taking sales.

Thursday, October 29.

The market opened tolerably brisk on Wednesday morning, all shares rising, some by fractions and some by integers. But, in the afternoon, dullness asserted itself. The fluctuations are small, however, with a few exceptions, and apparently some impetus not now discernible is required to give the market another upward start.

Friday, October 30.

The Stock Exchange was open on the forenoon only of the 28th instant, the 30th being settling day. Weakness was the dominant feature. Nearly all shares declined fractionally. There are various predictions as to next month, but we do not perceive that they have any solid basis. Appended are the quotations for December delivery:—

Oct. 28th. Oct. 29th.

Tanko Kisen.....	97.50	97.70	...	+	.20
Tokyo Railway.....	61.90	61.55	...	—	.35
Kei-Hin Railway.....	74.65	74.05	...	—	.60
Yusen Kaisha .....	84.70	84.45	...	+	.15
Tokyo Kisen .....	27.80	—	...	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	84.65	84.70	...	+	.05
Tokyo Dento .....	72.00	71.70	...	—	.30
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	85.60	84.95	...	—	.65
Tokyo Spinning .....	36.15	35.50	...	—	.65
Kanegafuchi Spinning.....	90.95	90.20	...	—	.75
Beer .....	81.00	80.60	...	—	.40
Sugar .....	74.50	74.30	...	—	.20
Takarada (Hoden) Oil.....	139.95	140.00	...	+	.05
Nippon Oil .....	126.30	125.80	...	—	.50
Stock Exchange .....	142.30	142.50	...	+	.20

## FAREWELL TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams were exchanged between Governor Sufu and Admiral Sperry on Sunday morning and evening:

ADMIRAL SPERRY.

Shall always remember great pleasure derived from visit American Fleet. Wish you farewell and godspeed.—Governor Sufu.

ANSWER.

[Received from Shionomisaki

at 10.40 p.m.]

Thank you for your kind message and for your kind deeds while we were with you.—Sperry.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the map of Tokyo published by the Meiji-do, Tokyo.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A new religious and literary monthly Magazine, called *Shin Tenchi* (A New World) has just made its appearance. It aims at becoming an organ of advanced thought on religion, philosophy, education, sociology and literature. A new Society has been formed in Tokyo called Sekōsha (也光社) whose object it is to spread enlightened views on a number of subjects and to promote men al culture. Periodical lectures will be delivered by the leading members of the Association in Tokyo and in certain provincial towns on religion, philosophy, art, literature and education. Music is to be included in the programme. Arrangements will be made for occasional concerts. The annual membership subscription is one yen. Sympathizers are invited to join the Association. The *Shin Tenchi* is to be sent free of charge to all members and they will also be allowed to attend all the lectures and concerts given by the Society. The first public meeting of the Association was to be held on Oct. 18th in the Universalist Hall, Kudan, Tokyo. The leading members of this new Society are Messrs. Akashi Shigetaro, Kinoshita Naoto, Mukō Gunji, Saji Jitsuzen, Yamaji Aizan, R. Minami, Kurahara Yuro, K. Miura and G. Suzuki. The last two gentlemen are musicians. Some of these writers have hitherto been regular contributors to the *Rikugō Zasshi*, a recognized Unitarian and Liberal thought organ. Whether there is room for three magazines run on the same lines remains to be seen.\* The first number of the *Shin Tenchi* covers about 140 pages. The Magazine opens with four articles on religion. Then come notices of books and accounts of authors, followed by comments on the spirit of the age or some striking modern phenomena, then abstracts from foreign newspapers, followed by miscellaneous matter, consisting of accounts of the sayings of noted deceased persons or incidents in their lives. The first article in the new Magazine is by Mr. G. Mukō, and is entitled *Kwaitsudō sezanu Shūkyōka* (Inactive Religious people). Mr. Mukō says that, though his occupation takes him hither and thither, wherever he goes the dead-alive state of Christianity strikes him forcibly. He remembers, he tells us, the old days when Christianity seemed to be on everybody's lips. But he thinks this was the result of the craze for things Western that prevailed all over Japan for some years. A reaction set in. The new religion was opposed by conservatives and by certain scholars, and there arose a school which tried to prove that it was contrary to loyalty to accept the new religion. But notwithstanding all the opposition encountered to-day, Mr. Mukō is confident that if real, living Christianity can be made known to the nation it certainly will be welcomed, as people are just at present displaying signs of dissatisfaction with what they have and are in search of a new basis for civilisation. Mr. Saji Jitsuzen, the editor of the *Rikugō Zasshi*, writes the *Shin Tenchi* on "Human Life regarded from a Moral and Common Sense point of View." Mr. W. Miura, in reviewing the state of the religious world, says that whatever may have been the achievements of Christianity in past ages, it is an indisputable fact that in England, Germany and America its influence is on the decline. The reason of this, Mr. Miura thinks, is the inability of most of the churches to abandon the superstition and ignorant prejudice that has mixed itself up with Christianity. Mr. Miura then proceeds to remark that belief in the supernatural origin of Christianity and the inspiration of the Bible is one of the most harmful of the superstitions current in the Western world. Mr. Miura is of opinion that advanced Christians will gradually free themselves from the thralldom of what are known as orthodox views of Christianity. As regards the various churches that have been founded in this country, the strongest of them have been held together largely though the personal influence of strong-minded earnest men like Archbishop Nicolai, Rev. D. Ebina, Messrs

\* The third liberal thought organ is Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki's *Michi*, noticed later on in this Summary.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Uemura, Uchimura, Matsumura, and some others. The views held by the leaders of Christian thought in this country neither detract from nor add to the influence they exercise. It is strong personality that tells. The literary part of the *Shin Tenchi* is full of interesting matter which we have no space to notice here.

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A writer in the *Tokyo Mainichi Shinbun* divides the history of the propagation of Christianity in Japan into four periods, emphasizing the manner in which the attitude of the Japanese people to Christianity underwent marked changes in each period. (1) There was the opening period lasting from 1867 to 1877 when churches were established at Nagasaki, Yokohama and Osaka. During this period the Japanese Christians were solely guided by the missionaries. In doctrine, in belief, in habits, and even in pleasures, they followed the lead of foreigners unreservedly. (2) During the next period (1877–1887) there was manifested everywhere strong opposition to the independence of Japanese churches. At the same time English and American Missionary Societies having agents in Japan took steps for amalgamation. There was much agitation against smoking, drinking and neglect to attend church services among young Christians. (3) The following period (1887–1897) witnessed great relaxation in the doctrines taught and the ethical theories held. The arguments against supernaturalism which had been attracting public attention for some time in the West had their exponents and defenders here. The works of Mill, Spencer and Darwin were eagerly read by Japanese scholars, and so Christian pastors found it no easy matter to get students to accept their teaching. Bitter controversy went on in every part of the country. Japanese who had been residing in foreign lands came back with the impression that the missionaries here were endeavouring to impose on the Japanese too severe a form of Christianity. In the West, said these men, Christians smoke and drink and keep away from Church as much as they please. Neither do they accept much of the teaching of the clergy on doctrinal points. Dissatisfaction was felt with prevailing sectarianism. (4) During the past 10 years the most remarkable features observable have been the union of sects, the struggle for independence, the thorough Japonicization of Christianity. So far has this gone that we find Bishop Awdry informing the English public that the day is not far distant when foreign missionaries will have to hand over the authority they now wield to native pastors and when, with the exception of a few teachers of Divinity in Colleges, they will all have to return to their native countries.\*

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It is earnestness and ability that tell. Doctrinal views do not matter much. This is the prevailing sentiment among the Japanese and to a considerable extent it is not otherwise with Europeans and Americans. There are in this country individual Christians who can believe what they choose, who can teach anything they like without the slightest risk of loss of influence, as it is their strong personality that attracts followers. Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki is one of these. He is recognised throughout Japan as a most sincere, scholarly Christian, who is prepared to follow whatever he believes to be the truth wherever it may lead him. Last May Mr. Matsumura started a new monthly Magazine called *Michi*. He has kindly forwarded to us the first six numbers of this new organ of Christian liberal thought, and we now proceed to give an account of its aims and of the literary support it has received. The objects Mr. Matsumura has in view in this new venture are thus stated in the first number:—"Why has the *Michi* been published? (1) To enable us to state our religious views. (2) To afford us an opportunity to explain the mysteries of certain psychological phenomena. (3) To serve as an organ for publishing the results of the higher criticism in its bearing on Christianity. (4) To answer the purpose of a harmonizer of Eastern and Western thought and civilisation." Mr. Matsumura aims

\* These views were originally published in the *Guardian*. They naturally attracted much attention here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



at making the magazine a promoter of high culture of every kind. Its pages will be thrown open to writers of various schools. All that conduces to mental development and the spread of useful knowledge will be welcomed by the editor. In the opening pages of the first number Mr. Matsumura thus states his own convictions and views:—This is for Christianity an age of revolution. It resembles the time when, surrounded by idolaters, Abraham founded Judaism, or the time when Christ separated himself from the scholars and the hypocrites of his day and founded a new creed, or the days when as a result of numerous influences the great religious reformation of Europe took place. Changes no less important than any of these are going on in Japan to-day. At such a time as this one must have only one aim and one desire, that is to know the truth and to follow it implicitly. Strong faith alone will survive the assaults that have to be encountered. In this Magazine we intend to state our views. We may as well say at once that we are no believers in the miraculous birth of Christ, nor in St. Paul's teaching about the atonement of Christ as an expiation for original sin, nor in St. John's teaching about the *logos*, nor in the infallibility of the Bible: The Bible, we maintain, needs revision. (*Kayelle seisho wo kaitō subeki mono to shuchō suru mono nari*) But God the Father still exists. As penitents we can always go back to Him. The Holy Spirit is in our hearts, guiding us and comforting us and making us realize that we are the sons of God. We have consciences which teach us to cultivate virtue. We feel ourselves to be Christ's brethren. We love our neighbours. We believe ourselves to be immortal. Not only this life but the life to come is ours. This is our Christianity. To us this is the everlasting way, this is indestructible truth. On this rock have we erected our house and so we can laugh at the winds and the rain that beat upon us.

Up to the end of the nineteenth century the attention of the whole Western world was too exclusively given to material development and progress. The study of mind and its culture were neglected. But a reaction has now set in, and Psychological Societies are being formed in various parts of the world whose object it is to study mental phenomena of various kinds. With this movement we have strong sympathy and this Magazine will be utilized for recording the results of investigations made. As to the higher biblical criticism, all lovers of truth like ourselves must welcome it. We dislike dogma, old or new, and are in favour of open-mindedness. Christianity needs to be discussed from all points of view, from the scientific, historical and rationalistic standpoints. Thus will the superstitions that have attached themselves to it be got rid of; thus and thus only shall we find out what is and what is not of the essence of our creed. Let all that is destructible be destroyed. Then only shall we be able to make it plain to the world what there is in our creed that is absolutely indestructible. Some of the conclusions that have been reached by means of the higher criticism are stated in this number of the Magazine in the Rev. R. Minami's article on "St. Paul's teaching on the Atonement" and Dr. J. Takagi's article on "The Churches and Modern Thought."\*

Now, as regards the blending of Eastern and Western thought, we believe what St. Paul said when speaking of men generally: "That which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. . . . So that they are without excuse." If this be so, the God that was revealed in Christ was the God that was revealed in Socrates and in Confucius. Such men as Origen, Zwingle and Lessing were sufficiently discerning to perceive this and to lay stress on it, but in the history of the Christian Church the theologians who have comprehended the significance of this truth have always been

few. At last in this 20th Century Western scholars are beginning to realize the fact that they have something to learn from Oriental thought. A scientific study of it is being advocated and carried on in various countries. At such a time as this Christians like ourselves who have inherited this thought from our ancestors are under an obligation to make it known to the Western world. Three articles in this first number of the *Michi* may be said to have this object in view. They are Mr. Z. Togawa's article on the relation of the old operatic songs and theatrical exhibitions to the *Bushidō*; Mr. A. Yamaji's article on "The Fusion of Eastern and Western Thought"; and an Exposition of the *Chūyō*.

Though special attention will be paid to the four points mentioned above, the Magazine will be devoted to the realization of other objects, such as the promotion of general culture, the publication of historical reports, biographies, and the like, talks on religion, comments on literature, art and poetry. Our aim will be to create a new world for young men which shall be free from the many evils attendant on the one in which they now live.

Protestants are to be congratulated on the starting of such a well edited and strongly supported magazine as the *Michi*. Among the most frequent contributors to the six numbers of the *Michi* before us we observe the names of Dr. J. Takagi; Rev. R. Minami; Rev. K. Hirai; Mr. A. Yamaji, and Mr. Z. Togawa, while articles from the pens of Viscount Watanabe, Mr. Shimada Saburō, Doctors Motora, Miyage, and Uaita appear occasionally. Advanced Christian thought among the Protestants of Japan is now expounded by three well edited magazines, the *Rikugō Zasshi*, the *Shin Tenchi* and the *Michi* and by one Weekly newspaper, the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. The essentially conservative Protestant organs are the *Gokyo* (Methodist) the *Fukuin Shimpō* (Presbyterian) the *N-chiyō Sōshi* (Episcopalian) and to a certain extent the *Christian Weekly News* (Episcopalian). Both the *Koe* (Roman Catholic) and the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) constantly discuss rationalistic views on Christianity while defending the position taken by the orthodox churches. They both advocate progress and development within prescribed limits. Dr. Takagi in three articles contributed to the *Michi* gives a good account of the attitude of modern thought to orthodox Christianity and notes the various doctrinal changes which modern thought has been the means of bringing about within the pale of the Christian Church. The modern world, says Dr. Takagi, rightly attaches little importance to the question was Christ God or was He not? It is enough for them to know that He was a perfect type of man.

The Rev. R. Minami's discussion of St. Paul's views is very scholarly and thorough, showing acquaintance with the writings of the advanced school of Biblical Critics who have contributed articles to the *Encyclopædia Biblica* on this subject.\* Mr. Matsumura and his fellow-thinkers are of opinion that the greatest publicity should be given to scholarly criticism of the Bible. They will be quite content with the minimum of truth that remains after destructive criticism has swept away all that is capable of being swept away. There is an honest ring about the writing in the *Michi* which will certainly commend the Magazine to all searchers for truth in this country.

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The efforts now being made by Japanese scholars to revive interest in Confucianism have naturally attracted the attention of Christian writers. Having failed to find among Western ethical systems any better basis for ethics than Confucianism provides, it would seem as though quite a number of Japanese scholars were regarding the hitherto slighted Confucian teaching with a new interest. The creed which has been allowed to rust in secluded parts of the national life for many decades is now being burnished up afresh and is

\* The scholarship of the leading contributors to the pages of the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, the best authority on the views of the Higher Critics, has never been questioned by any competent theologian. Mr. Minami is labouring hard to make the new views known here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

presented to the public as a treasure whose real value has not till now been generally known. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* in discussing this question pertinently asks whether it is possible in this age to put new life into an old moral creed like Confucianism. If it can be done at all, there is only one way in which it can be effected, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. It must be expounded and carried into practice by men of powerful personality. Had it not been for such men as Tōjō, Jinsai and Sorai, would Confucianism in Japan ever have taken such a strong hold on the Japanese mind as it did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of our era? At that time the study of Confucianism was regarded as a part of necessary culture. The light in which the Confucian creed was portrayed by the famous teachers of those days imparted to it a new charm. Can this be repeated to-day? There are among those who advocate a new study of Confucianism as a means of moral culture a few Christians. Will the new life that it is sought to impart to an old creed come to it through a Christian source? This is an interesting question which must remain undetermined for a while.

The Rev. T. Miyagawa in an article published in the Oct. 15th number of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* argues that Christianity alone will furnish Japan with a new basis of ethics. Nothing could be more optimistic than the tone of this article. "I believe," says Mr. Miyagawa, "that 50 years hence our Christianity will control the minds of high and low and form the standard of morals throughout the whole country." The attempted revival of Confucianism Mr. Miyagawa regards as a meaningless movement that will effect nothing lasting.

The *Kumiai Kyōkai* was to hold its 24th Annual Conference on Oct. 26th. The reports to be read are pronounced by the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* to be gratifying, especially those bearing on the efforts of certain churches to render themselves entirely self-supporting. In an article entitled "A Perusal of the Records of the Nara Conference 14 years ago" the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* reviews the history of the Congregational Churches since they issued at that Conference a special declaration bearing on doctrine and organization. On doctrinal questions the paper thinks there is not so much difference of opinion as there used to be. The state of independence which the Church has reached was hardly dreamt of 14 years ago. The seventy odd pastors who belong to this Church can not but feel encouraged by what has been achieved in the period under review.

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In the *Nihon oyobi Nipponjin*, edited by Dr. Miyage, Dr. J. Takagi writes thus in praise of Japanese women. Japanese women are not without their defects, but in the possession of three important qualities they certainly are not surpassed by any women in the world. (1) *They are gentle, submissive, amiable and refined.* These are essentially womanly qualities. Compared with the masculine women to be met with in America, our women seem deficient. But for a woman to possess in a full degree the very finest of womanly qualities is not only in accordance with nature; it entitles her to universal respect and honour. These qualities our Japanese women will do well to retain inviolate. (2) *They possess great strength of will.* It is said that women generally are creatures of emotion, that they are swayed to and fro by feeling. Though no doubt they possess this characteristic to a certain extent, it is kept in check by our women by an iron will. Whereas American women married to Naval officers follow or precede their husbands around the world, in order to spend a few weeks in their company, our Japanese wives are content to live for years apart from their husbands, and they do it without displaying the shadow of disloyalty to these husbands. It is the chastity and faithfulness of wives in this country that enable married students to leave their wives and children behind when they go away for three or four years' study in a foreign land. This chastity of our women is something marvellous. It is something of which the Japanese wo-

\* This is the Dr. Takagi who for some time edited the Methodist organ, the *Gokyo*, with so much ability. That paper, in our opinion, has lost much of its interest under its new management. We are glad to see that Dr. Takagi is one of the regular contributors to Mr. Matsumura's *Michi*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

man may be justly proud\* and which she will do well to preserve to all time. (3) *The spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion is very strong among our women.*—Our literature is full of illustrations of this fact, of stories about the devotion of wives to husbands and daughters to parents. Instead of trying to preserve the three noble traits in the character of the Japanese woman mentioned above, there are educationists in this country who do nothing but hold up Western feminine models for imitation among our girls. To make the Japanese woman a facsimile of the European or American woman would remove her from the high pedestal she has hitherto occupied. Instead of ennobling her, it would degrade her. Who can be so blind as not to see the dangers attending modern female education as carried on in certain schools?

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"Can science become a substitute for Religion?" is a question discussed by the October *Koe* somewhat as follows:—In this country as well as in the West an erroneous notion is entertained respecting the bearing of intellectual development on moral culture. There are people who tell us that virtue comes with knowledge, that ignorance is the cause of the greater part of existing wickedness. Fill the mind with knowledge, say these people, and you will make men good. Develop the intellect and all else will follow. So, according to this theory, instead of ministers of religion, we should have more school teachers. It is not religion but science that is best fitted to develop man's moral nature. Now no great discernment is required to perceive the fallacy of this theory. In a great many cases the development of the intellect neither affects man's emotions nor his will. What bearing on man's life and conduct have Mathematics, Geography or Chemistry? Man's intellectual faculties are undoubtedly greatly benefited by the study of a number of learned subjects, but these subjects have no direct bearing on his moral nature. There are hundreds of good people who are profoundly ignorant and thousands of well educated people who are living wicked lives. That general knowledge of itself conduces to virtuous living has never been proved and is incapable of proof. Herbert Spencer once said that though we are so proud of our science it could never act the part of a guide in life. Despite all our discoveries connected with the material world, the darkness by which our hearts are enshrouded remains unbroken, said Spencer. Belief in the all-sufficiency of science is comparatively modern. Science has of course always existed, but it is only in recent times that its votaries have exalted it to the rank of a universal panacea for the ills of mankind. But it is not by all scientists by any means that so much is claimed for science. There are not a few who readily admit that neither integrity, benevolence, sincerity, friendship, loyalty nor affection is the product of science; that it is not to the physical world nor to its laws that we must turn when we seek for moral guidance. Our object in writing this article is not to depreciate science, in whose development we take the greatest interest and from which we, like other people, expect great things, but simply to point out that while serving as a proof of high intellectual development, it can never take the place of those other agencies which are specially adapted to the full development of man's moral nature.

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Writing on the relation of Christianity to Socialism, the *Kirisutokyo Shūhō* (Protestant Episcopal) maintains that they are fundamentally opposed to each other. Here is the substance of what is said on this subject. In that both Christianity and Socialism make it their object to succour the weak, to relieve poverty, to increase human happiness by improving the conditions subject to which men pass their lives, some people are of opinion that they

\* The same thing takes place in Europe and America. Loyalty to absent husbands is not universal either in the West or in Japan. But it is perhaps a fact that cases of disloyalty are far more frequent in the West than they are in Japan for various reasons.—(WRITER OF *SUNMARY*)

are in strong sympathy with each other, but this is by no means the case. If Christians and Socialists agree as to the objects to be realized, they differ essentially as to the means to be employed for their realization. Moreover, they differ in toto in belief. One of the leading Socialists of America a little time ago, according to the *Socialist Daily News*, made the following statement:—"Nearly all the leading Socialists in the world to day are materialists and atheists. If Socialism be pushed to its logical conclusions, it is bound to come to this. But if all Socialists were to be told that it is to ultra-materialism and atheism that our principles lead they would be alarmed and bewildered, so it is better not to speak too openly on this subject." How then can it be asserted that there is any affinity between Christianity and Socialism? But it is not only in views that Christians and Socialists are found in opposite camps, they differ fundamentally as to the character of the highest human happiness. More material comforts and pleasures, more of this world's riches—these are the things for which Socialism is working. For the spiritual benefits which Christianity seeks to confer on mankind Socialists have no liking. Their Kingdom is of this world, whereas that of the Christian is of the world to come. These considerations suffice to show that Christianity and modern Socialism are quite irreconcilable.

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Mr. Saji Jitsuen, the editor of the *Rikugō Zasshi*, was formerly a Buddhist priest and so in the Sunday lectures he frequently delivers at the Unitarian Hall in Tōkyō he constantly compares Buddhism and Christianity and impresses upon his hearers the importance of their treating both creeds alike, obtaining all the enlightenment that they afford to open-minded inquirers. In the *Rikugō Zasshi* for some months past Mr. Saji has been defining the position that Unitarians hold in Japan. In the September number there is an article of his entitled "The Daily Life of a Unitarian" which contains the following remarks:—"If the honest truth is to be spoken, there is no doubt that the majority of religious people the world over run to extremes. They are different from ordinary folks and they make a point of acting somewhat strangely in order to draw public attention to themselves. Unitarians dislike this and endeavour to avoid it. They only wish to be known as perfect gentlemen and ladies, and as nothing more. Anything approaching fanaticism is regarded with aversion by them. Seeing this, people reproach Unitarians for their supposed lack of religious zeal. "Unitarianism is not a religion at all," say some. "Unitarians are merely investigators and moralists." Unitarians are rather proud of being so described. When they see how both morality and religion are injured by the extremes to which men go in expounding them, and how many abnormal types of humanity are produced by fanatical teaching, they realize the necessity of moderation in all things. The teaching of Unitarians is that instead of men entering an outward Kingdom of Heaven, the Kingdom of Heaven is set up in their hearts. They believe that at the back of and as the source of all phenomena there is the Absolute, which men call God. With this Absolute we believe we can commune, says Mr. Saji. We, like other phenomena, were called into existence by the Absolute. We are placed under a whole set of unchangeable laws. These we cheerfully obey, with the conviction that we form a part of the great plan of the universe. Mr. Saji's article is very long, but the gist of it is that the ideal Unitarian is a man of high culture, whose heart beats in sympathy with his fellow-men and who finds in the ordinary tasks of everyday life plenty of opportunities for exercising an elevating influence on those with whom he associates. The eccentricities, prejudices and blind fanaticism of many religious votaries he most carefully avoids, and herein lies his strength.

"The aeroplane of the future" says Mr. Stead in the *Review of Reviews* for October, "has not yet been built." One would have thought this was one of the things that go without saying.

## NEWSPAPER WRITING AND PUBLIC OPINION.

How many people are there in any country who refuse to be guided in forming opinions by what they read in newspapers? Very few, I take it. Yet the highly cultured few who regard the ordinary newspaper scribbler with supreme contempt are in many cases the only people who can distinguish between truth and error on any of the numerous subjects traversed by journalists. In an article recently published in the *Hibbert Journal* entitled "Civilization in Danger" René L. Gerard writes:—

For the great majority of modern men, if we except certain professional occupations, the daily paper is doubtless a kind of food easily digested by the mind, but of inferior nutritive power.

Newspapers are indeed commercial enterprises first and foremost. Their success depends on pleasing the crowd, and to please the crowd you must needs put yourself at its level, which is of course the level of mediocrity. It follows that the newspaper, outside of the general news which it is intended to spread, is frequently a deplorable display of banality if not of stupidity. The editor keeps an open shop for convenient impersonal opinions which will agree with everybody and be accepted without shock or effort by minds so seemingly different as that of a working man, of a university graduate, or of a landed proprietor. The newspaper plays in the world of ideas a part analogous to that of a great ready-made clothing establishment in the world of material things. Just as garments, boots, and hats are turned out in tens of thousands of uniformly repeated copies for the nameless crowd, so the Press is an industry for manufacturing opinions all complete at the average measure of the brains for which it works."

So great is the twisting and general manipulation of facts that are carried on by the newspapers that it is extremely difficult in many cases to find out what is the real truth. It is especially so in all international questions, in which it often happens that all the leading newspapers in one country maintain opinions diametrically opposed to those held in another country. The general public displays an enormous amount of denseness in the matter of understanding the point of view of people whose opinions are opposed to their own. To cite a recent instance of this, the majority of Americans fail to understand the English view of sport, which is that fairness in conduct is the greater part of victory. The American newspaper editors showed by their remarks on the Olympic Games that they did not understand even the meaning of the word fairness to sportsmen in England. The Englishman says, "Winning is nothing in itself unless one wins under certain prescribed conditions. These conditions must not favour either of the opponents. Their equipment and chances of success must be rendered absolutely equal as far as this can be done. The contest must be one of skill or proficiency only." But the American sportsman argues "All is fair in games, as in war. Not only must my opponent exceed me in skill if he means to win, he must also frustrate all the devices I have in contemplation for preventing him from bringing his skill into play." And so an American runner will trip up his opponent or elbow him out of his course if he can, as though he were playing football. This is evidently allowed in the States, but in England it is considered shameful. Hence the big hubbub at the London Olympic Games. Now the philosophical view to take of the whole affair is just this. In international contests it is absolutely necessary that all competitors should understand and agree to follow the rules and conditions on which the decisions of the umpires in every case are based. This is just what they did not do when the Olympic Games were held. The English umpires followed implicitly their own standard in sport, with the result that almost all foreign countries accused them of partiality. Even a well-informed paper like the *Figaro* asserted that the disqualification of Dorando in the Marathon race was arranged partly to give a sop to the Americans, and partly to secure the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin races. It is easy to see that decisions like these result from the deep suspicion with which nations usually regard each other. The world is full of trickery, lying,

hypocrisy, make-believes, subterfuges, and the like. Things are not what they seem. So rival nations and rival races are only too ready to mistrust each other, and the newspapers make capital out of this mistrust. They keep the world in a perpetual state of turmoil and strife by publishing all the reports and even vague rumours they can collect or manufacture out of whole cloth that are calculated to stir up hostile race feeling and national feeling. It is a pitiable spectacle in this twentieth century amid so much that is enlightened and refined.

Now take the people among whom we are living. Is it possible for any intelligent European or American to understand them aright if he allows himself to be guided by the English newspapers published in this country only? Certainly not. The foreign communities in Japan are all small, and it is astonishing that they should be able to succeed in keeping so many papers going. In order to obtain subscribers the newspapers have to be constantly stating their opinions. On what are the opinions of foreign newspaper readers based? Sometimes on knowledge, but more often on ignorance. What are the opportunities that the hard worked foreign business man of Japan has for getting to know the Japanese? He seldom understands their colloquial language thoroughly, and is hardly ever able to read their books or magazines. At the port where he resides he meets the same class of people year in and year out, and his opinion of the whole nation is based on the words and actions of the inferior set of Japanese whom he meets. But nevertheless he is very confident that he is right in his general estimate of the moral standard of the Japanese people. The foreign newspaper editor is usually no better situated than his readers for finding out the real truth on Japanese subjects. Anyhow, he has to make his paper pay somehow or other, and there is only one way of doing that, which is to keep repeating sentiments that are known to be strongly held by his subscribers. The result is that readers seldom get to know the real truth on any subject. Writers on Japan and the Japanese may be roughly divided into two classes—pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese. To impartial readers the former unduly praise and the latter unduly blame the Japanese. There are a few common-sense people who neither regard the Japanese as prodigies nor as idiots, but as ordinary human beings who have made the best of their opportunities, surroundings and racial proclivities. They have progressed rapidly, but not so rapidly as many people imagine. They are clever, but not so clever as they are often represented to be. Like all other nations they have their strong points and their weak points, their ornaments and their disfigurements. They have never claimed for themselves one tenth of the merits others have attributed to them.

A thoughtful writer in the *Yorozu Choho* who signs himself *Hakuyo* says:—

Since the Russo-Japan war Japan has suffered much from European and American Japanese megalomania. There are indications that this megalomania is abating. It could never have prevailed so widely had it not been for the ignorance of the foreign public. But it is important to point out, that it has not only done mischief in the West, it has misled many of our own people and induced them to assume a certain superiority to Western nations which their attainments do not in the least warrant their assuming. Not a few Japanese who have returned from Europe have represented our customs, morality and ways as superior to those of Europe and America, and in proof of their assertions have dwelt on the darker side of Western life, forgetting that we too have a dark side of life, and oblivious to the fact that people who live in glass houses can't afford to throw stones. Because in our war with a European Power our soldiers won victory after victory it has been assumed by some silly people that we are superior to Europeans and Americans in morality, in religion, in education, in almost everything. People talk glibly about the new self-consciousness of the nation. Is success in an adequate basis on which to found general conclusions as to our superiority to Western nations in the way that many writers have done? The truth is that if every part of western life be compared with every part of our Japanese life, instead of reaching the conclusion that we are ahead of the West, a well informed Japanese

will readily admit that we are behind it. Nothing could be unfairer then to draw a comparison between the bright side of Japanese life and the dark side of European and American life, as some newspaper writers habitually do. On the whole Occidentals keep up a higher standard than we do. In the majority of their newspapers there are no such scandalous reports, insinuations and suggestions published as are habitually to be found on the third page of many of our popular newspapers. The question arises, are the scribblers in our newspapers qualified to compare Japanese and foreign life, customs and ways? I think not, as they either have a most imperfect acquaintance with Western thought and life or they are too vain to admit the many defects that disfigure the lives of their fellow-countrymen. With the new self-consciousness of the nation I have no sympathy. Japan will do well to go back to her old modest self. Self-depreciation is a healthier state than the self-glorification in which some of us are indulging. Civilised nations all have ideals which they never reach. The good and the bad are found together everywhere. We are not worse than other nations in many particulars, but neither are we better. The notion that the war proved that we possess a civilisation superior to that of Europe is a chimera which the sooner we dismiss from our minds the better.

The tone adopted in the above article is by no means rare among high-class Japanese. It is a tone that is habitual among well-balanced statesmen, scholars and first-class journalists. But the truth is that the majority of people in this country are quite dependent on their newspapers for accounts of foreign countries, and much of the information given is decidedly misleading and one-sided. So that here as elsewhere the public opinion that is guided by the press is almost sure to be biased and misinformed. We reach the conclusion then that neither the Japanese press nor the foreign press in Japan is to be implicitly relied on as an exponent of certain subjects. The amount of bias displayed in newspaper writing generally is very great the world over, and it is questionable whether it is worth the while of any earnest advanced student of human life and human affairs to spend many hours in the week in perusing any but the very best newspapers the world has produced. The newspaper is too often merely the organ of mediocrity. Readers who want something better than that must go elsewhere to procure it.

W.D.

#### THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN FLEET

With a view to bidding farewell to the American officers and bluejackets, a large number of Yokohama citizens organized a lantern procession by water on the evening of Oct. 24th. Under the control of Mr. Yabe, an official of the Harbour Office, they proceeded, in about a hundred boats, to the anchorage of the American and Japanese warships and traversed the lines. Meanwhile many handsome fire-works were displayed from the breakwater and from the Customs grounds. The Bund and other places from which a good view could be obtained were thronged.

The Fleet got under way at 8 a.m. sharp. The wind was from the north, and as the ships headed in that direction the flagship *Connecticut*, which was the first to move, forged past her buoy and passing the *Louisiana*, flagship of the northern division, turned and glided out into the bay to windward of the latter. She was followed by the various vessels of her division and as each turned practically in its predecessor's wake, just off the harbour entrance, the spectacle was very fine. When the second division headed by the *Louisiana* moved out, the view was greatly obscured by smoke and haze.

The *Kashima*, *Katori*, *Tsukuba* and *Izuma* escorted the American warships outside the Bay where signals expressing sincere cordiality were exchanged between the Japanese and their departing visitors.

Prior to their departure the squadron was divided into the first and second divisions. The second will proceed to Amoy, where it is expected to arrive on Oct. 29th, and will leave on Nov. 4th. It will visit Manila on Nov. 7th on its way home. The first division will proceed direct to Manila arriving there about Oct. 31st. Off that port manoeuvres will be held in which all the

battleships will participate. About the beginning of December the fleet will leave Manila for Hampton Roads via Suez.

Prior to his departure from Yokohama, Rear-Admiral C. S. Sperry, commanding the American Battleship Fleet, presented the following acknowledgment to Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama:—

Sir,—I. On behalf of the officers and men of the United States Atlantic Fleet, I desire to express to you and the people of Yokohama our deep appreciation of the many courtesies extended to us during our visit to your port.

2. The cordial good feeling shown on every hand, the open hospitality accorded us, and the unvarying courtesy on the part of everyone with whom we have come in contact, have impressed us with the perfect good will of the people of Japan, and there is no doubt that the old ties of friendship between our two nations will be greatly strengthened and perpetuated by these new evidences of sympathy and understanding.

3. Our visit has been all too short, and we regret that we can not see more of your country and meet more of your people.

4. With best wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of yourself and the people of your city, I have the honour to be,

Very sincerely yours,

C. S. SPERRY,

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
United States Atlantic Fleet.

#### THE LAUNCHING OF THE BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIP "MINAS GERAES."

On the occasion of the launching in Newcastle on Tyne of the powerful Brazilian *Dreadnought*, the *Minas Geraes*, the Brazilian Minister in London, Mr. Regis de Oliveira, delivered a speech which has been published by the French newspapers.

There was so much talk about the sale of the three Brazilian *Dreadnoughts* to other Powers, that we think it opportune to reproduce here the diplomatist's words, which once more throw light upon the rumour.

"This ceremony," said the Minister, "does not mean only the baptism of a battleship: it symbolises one of the highest aspirations of a country longing to resume her former position in the world."

"We know that all countries want a strong navy, as an element of civilisation, peace and progress, following the example of Great Britain, whose powerful navy has led civilisation into every corner of the world."

"Brazil should revive the glorious traditions of her navy and could not give up the hegemony in South America, to which for every reason she has the right."

"To be strong does not mean to fight. The strongest people co-operate in maintaining the peace of the world. Thus think the Brazilian people as well as the honourable Governments that undertook the reorganisation of the national navy."

"We sincerely hope that this superb and invincible *Minus Geraes* which all of us saw yesterday gliding majestically over the waters of the Tyne, may sail calmly on, accomplishing her great and poetical mission of peace, of love and of liberty."

"We hope that the Ocean may spare her from its rage since men cannot avail anything against her."

"Ladies and gentlemen: I beg to propose a toast in honour of our Navy that within two years will be strengthened with these powerful weapons of war, hoisting our national colours, in spite of the stories about the malevolent intent of Brazil spread abroad so often, and as often energetically denied."

"Let us state once more that the battleships are for Brazil. We wonder why is there any surprise that a country like ours should want a navy composed of modern, strong and powerful ships, when everybody knows her resources, the long extent of her coast, the development of her people and the importance of emigration to her fields, where room can be found for all sorts of activity and accumulation of wealth."



### THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH THOUGHT ON THE FRENCH MIND.

A recent number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains an interesting article on this subject contributed by Yves Guyot. It called forth a lecture from the late Professor Churton Collins on "The influence of French Thought on the English Mind." I only propose to give the gist of M. Guyot's article here, reserving Professor Collins' lecture for a future occasion. In the development of national thought the effect of foreign literature in all civilised countries has always been very marked. We see in this country what wonders English, French and German books have accomplished in moulding an entirely new type of mind among the Japanese. In Europe perhaps no two nations have benefited so much by intellectual intercourse with each other by means of literature as the French and the English. And, curious enough, this intercourse went on without interruption at the end of the seventeenth century and up to 1815 during periods of war. Prior to the end of the seventeenth century there was little intellectual intercourse between the two nations. The French seemed to have despised English prior to that time. In 1665 the *Journal des Savants* could not give an account of the proceedings of the Royal Society of London through lack of a contributor knowing English; and Le Clerc wrote: "The English have many good works; it is a pity that the authors of that country should only write in their own tongue." Bacon's *Essays*, Hobbes' works and a few works on fiction, however, had been translated prior to this date. The influence of English thought on French literature began with the French Protestants, some eighty thousand of whom, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 took refuge in England. Among these there were people of energetic character and strong conviction, who after becoming acquainted with English ideas laboured hard to make them known in France. Thus it came about that French translations of the works of Locke, Addison, Pope, Daniel Defoe, Swift and Steele were published. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Amand de la Chapelle, Le Clerc, Basnage de Beauval and De la Roche all wrote much on English literature. The Abbé Prévost laboured hard to render Frenchmen familiar with English ways, institutions, science and art. In his *Mémoires d'un Homme de qualité* Prévost says:—"There is no country where one finds so much straightforwardness, so much humane feeling, such just standards of honour, wisdom and happiness as among the English." Prior to Voltaire's time there were other Frenchmen who acted as intermediaries between the illustrious men of England and the Continent, but Voltaire's enforced residence in England for two years and eight months led to the production of that brilliant work known as "Philosophical Letters," in which this great writer in a summary of 200 pages places before his fellow-countrymen in a most masterly manner some of the finest thoughts of Bacon, Locke, Newton, Shakespeare, Milton and Pope. Voltaire acknowledges the inspiration he received from Shakespeare. In a letter to Helvetius written long after his stay in England, Voltaire said:—"We have gained from the English their sinking-furds, the building and working of vessels, power of attraction, differential-calculus, the seven primary colours, inoculation, we shall insensibly take their noble freedom of thought and their profound disdain for all scholastic twaddle." As Lord Byron remarked of Voltaire:—"There is not another writer to whom the authors of England owe so much for the spread of their fame in France, and through France, in Europe."

M. Guyot proceeds to show how far England was ahead of France in the time of Louis XIV in her attitude to authority of all sorts. France was a slave to authority, civil, spiritual, learned and scientific. In England everything was examined,

\* Voltaire was banished from France instead of being sent to the Bastille for demanding reparation from a high personage who had insulted him. By this apparently trifling incident England benefited enormously.

questioned, freely discussed. So discoveries of all sorts were made there that could not have been made in France at that time. "The scientific methods learnt in England," says M. Guyot, "were greatly responsible for the formation of the firm, precise, simple and concise style which characterized the eighteenth century up to the time when Rousseau's influence prevailed. After tracing the effects of leading novelists on French fiction, of our two greatest English Philosophers on French Philosophy, of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" on French political economy, and of the historical works of Gibbon, Hume, Robertson, Hallam, Macaulay, Buckle, Freeman and James Bryce on the minds of French historians, M. Guyot sums up his argument as follows:—"The intellectual influence of England on France has been exercised in the following forms:—(1) The chief one is liberty; England has freed French thought and French science from the 'authority' argument; Shakespeare freed our theatres from the Aristotelian rules; Locke and English institutions taught the rest of the world the true conditions of political liberty.

(2) The second form which is a consequence of the first, is the scientific form. It is Bacon against Plato, Newton against Descartes, Lyell against Cuvier. The movement was continued by Darwin and Spencer. It was strengthened also by Adam Smith. It is the inductive method opposed to intuitive conception. It is reality opposed to the assertions and subtleties which we inherited from the Greek sophists.

(3) From a literary point of view its character is similar. Swift and Daniel Defoe gave to their inventions the reality of legal reports. Walter Scott made history familiar by making his heroes eat, drink and sleep. Richardson, Fielding, Thackeray, Dickens and George Elliot taught us to see and relate little facts of everyday life.

(4) From a political point of view England has rendered a distinct service to the world, which it is only just beginning to realize in all its bearing. In ancient republics, and more especially in absolute governments; parties were considered as factions; the party which had seized the reins of power was bound to destroy and crush the others. England has shown a system established on co-existence and free competition of the different parties; a system which has sheltered that nation from revolutions for more than two centuries, and however badly may be adapted parliamentary government to the various countries which have borrowed it, it has put an end in most of them, to conspiracies, pronunciamientos and revolutions.

In short, the intellectual influence of the English over the French taught the latter to subordinate their subjective conceptions to objective methods, and to learn the character and utility of competition in politics, in economics and in biology." W.D.

### THE LITERARY INDEBTEDNESS OF ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

The article of M. Yves Guyot which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* some months ago dealt with "The Influence of English thought on the French mind." It was followed by an address delivered to the Alliance Franco-Britannique at Strathallan House, in London, by Professor J. Churton Collins bearing the above title. It is quite natural that to an English scholar like Professor Collins it should appear as though England is more indebted to France than France to England when literature alone is considered. The two lecturers did not cover quite the same ground. M. Guyot did not confine himself to literature in comparing the two countries by any means. He discussed general mental development and enlightenment, science and philosophy and other subjects. Well informed English readers can not but endorse all that Mr. Collins says on France's influence on English literature. "It may be said with truth," observes Mr. Collins, "that what the Greek language and Athens were in imperial times to the Romans, the French language and the chief centres of culture in France have since the middle of the thirteenth century been to cultivated Englishmen. In that

century the most popular university in the world was the University of Paris. Roger Bacon studied there. Grossetête studied there, and Bacon and Grossetête were but the first of a long and distinguished dynasty of English philosophers and scholars who were proud to enroll themselves among its students. Of our national literature the French were the fathers. From the Norman Conquest and its direct effects the real history of that literature begins. Yet while following French literary models in so many particulars, our good old Saxon tongue so held its own that in our Bible no less than about 74 per cent. of the words used are purely native, in Shakespeare the average is about 90, and in Tennyson about 88. But our early poetry and our early prose were permeated with French thought and followed the French style. Chaucer, the father of English poetry, whose poetry Spenser terms "the pure well of English undefiled" was at least two-thirds French—French by name, French by descent and French in temper. His models, his masters, were purely French. It is very improbable that he ever read a line of purely English literature, says Mr. Collins. All Chaucer's poems can be traced to French sources. Ten of the *Canterbury Tales* owe their plots to French originals. Sir John Mandeville, for six centuries regarded as the father of English prose, turned out to be a mythical personage. The classical work bearing the title of the *Travels of Sir John Maundeville* was composed by two French citizens of Liege, Jean de Bourgoigne and Jean d'Ouire Meuse out of books of travel then current. To France we owe our early drama. All our early plays appear to be of French origin. Right down to the Elizabethan age the influence of French literature was very powerful. In that age the Greek, Latin and Italian literatures were undoubtedly the predominating influences, yet the writings of a whole string of French poets powerfully affected our lyric and sonnet literature. Spenser owed his great indebtedness to du Bellay and du Bartas. Of the former he writes:—

"Bellay, first garland of Free Poesie

"That France brought forth tho' fruitful of brave wits,

"Well worthy thou of immortalitie."

On our poetry the *Divine Semaine*, through Silvester's English version, had for several generations enormous influence, even furnishing Milton with the germs which he developed in his minor poems and that invocation to light which opens the third book of *Paradise Lost*. But perhaps no individual Frenchman affected English thought so deeply as Montaigne. It would take, Mr. Collins says, more than a stout octavo volume to give in detail the ways in which the minds of Bacon, Burton, Cowley, Sir Thomas Browne, Swift and Pope were affected by the perusal of Montaigne's *Essays*, and there are many reasons for thinking that their influence can be traced even in one or two of Shakespeare's plays, especially in *Hamlet*. "There can be little doubt," says Mr. Collins, "that Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* owed its suggestion and many of its details to some translation of Guillaume de Guilleville's *Pèlerinage de l'Homme* or to some chap-book derived from it." Our drama during the Restoration age owed an immense debt to France. Wycherley's *Love in a Wood* draws largely on Molière's *Ecole des Maris* and *Ecole des Femmes*, and from the latter play *The Gentleman Dancing Master* and the *Country Wife* derived their ground-work. Mr. Collins supplies a long list of English plays whose French origin is acknowledged by all scholars. Every movement in criticism, he tells us, emanated from France. In fiction it was the same. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* in every chapter reveals the fact that both the incidents given and the whole style of writing were drawn from Cyrano de Bergerac's *Histoire Comique*. Sterne is two-thirds French. Then, in another walk, that prince of English historians, Gibbon, has himself acknowledged all he owed to the French language and to French authors, to Pascal, to Bayle and to Voltaire. At one time he contemplated writing his great work in French, it being far more familiar to him than English. Turning to writers on politics, the works of De Tocqueville, Thierry, Guizot, Michelet, Thiers and Taine have been as influential in England as

hey have been in France. On philosophy in England, Victor Cousin and Auguste Comte have placed their mark; while theology has been deeply affected by the works of Renan, Lamennais and Lacordaire. The art of expressing thought in a graceful manner Englishmen have learnt from France. To the genius of France may be applied what the Roman poet said of his mistress:

Illam quicquid agit quoquo vestigia vertit,  
Composit furtim subsequiturque decor.  
"Whate'er she does, where'er her steps she bends,  
"Grace on each action silently attends."

Professor Collins thus concluded his eloquent lecture:—"And long may France continue to be what for more than seven centuries she has been—the correctress of all that is characteristically infirm and defective in us; long may the *esprit Gaiolois* continue to temper our graver and more sombre native genius, and long may her classics be living influential examples to us of that high severe conscientiousness and loyalty to art which has given them their immortality, and teach us something of the secret of their inimitable style, something of that distinction, that lucidity, that grace which in the art of expression appear to be their inalienable inheritance and characteristic."\*

W.D.

#### SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF THE O-ANA SAMA.

On the afternoon of the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. Sadakichi Inaba, the owner of the O-ana sama, Prof. Tsuboi gave a lecture for an hour and a half to an audience of nearly one thousand concerning the remarkable O-ana sama caves whose exhumation took no less than four days. Below are the essential points of his interesting lecture:—

"The first cave has, at a point over ten feet from its stone-walled entrance, an elevated place, where an unglazed earthen vessel, a broken piece of an arrow-head, a straight sword over two feet long and a human bone were discovered, while to its right were found a bridle, a *kushiro* (a kind of bracelet), a *magatama* and *kuda-tama* (both well-known gems), another human bone and several teeth. From an examination of these teeth, it was deduced that an old person and a youth had been buried there. Inferences have even been made as to which of them was buried alive as the dead one's retainer, in accordance with the ancient custom, called *junshi*.

"In the second cave were found the bones of five persons; but it is indeterminate whether they were victims of war, plague, or *junshi*. Among other curiosities were a gray *iwaihe* (an earthen vessel used in ancient times as a *sake* cup offered to a deity) which, when struck, produces a sound like that of a bell, a silver ring discoloured to green, and a number of *ruri* balls, apparently for the purpose of a rosary. Now, *ruri* is no other than ancient glass of an emerald hue, and this proves that glass had been used for ornaments by the Japanese before *giyaman* (originally 'diantant', but erroneously applied to glass) was imported by the 'Southern Barbarians.'

"Much to our disappointment," says the Professor, "nothing remarkable has been found in the rest of the caves; but it must be called a satisfactory result seeing that we have dug up some 250 specimens altogether. Besides, few ancient human figures of clay are equal in perfection to the two specimens obtained in this excavation; and they are doubtless those of men, judging by their headgears.

"Now, relics of antiquity in Japan are generally classified under two heads—the Stone Age Antiquities, which belong to a race entirely different from the Japanese, and the Gem

\* Since writing the above the news of the great loss the English literary world has sustained by the sudden death of Professor Collins has reached Japan. Professor Collins occupied the chair of English Literature in Birmingham University at the time of his death. He was a prolific writer on a wide range of literary subjects. He was a leading Shakespearean scholar and a great authority on French Literature. His last book on Rousseau and Voltaire appeared only last April.

W.D.

Age Antiquities, which belong to the real ancestors of the Japanese people. Although most of the former class show the barbarous ignorance of such races, it is provable by scattered shells and other signs that they had fixed habitations, while proofs of the settled dwellings of the ancient Japanese are not in evidence. Devoted sympathy and reverence, however, seem to have been shown by the latter to their dead.

"Graves of olden times are also divided into two kinds—one made 'on hills in the shape of a mound or a *hyotan* (gourd) and the other made in caves; and the O-ana-sama thus belongs to the latter kind, while the four graves on Hyotan-yama belong to the former. It is considered quite remarkable that the two kinds of graves should be found so close to each other.

"That there existed among ancient Japanese inhabitants the barbarous custom of *junshi* is a fact recorded in Japanese history, but in the 23rd year of the Emperor Suinin's reign (7 B.C.), on the acceptance of Nomi-no-Sukume's suggestion, this custom was abandoned by using earthen figures instead—a fact one is reminded of by the human arms, broken pieces of skirts, and horse's heads all made of clay, or the ornamental bell, wrapping cloth, *tomo* (an instrument fixed to the left hand when shooting arrows), and so forth, that were obtained from these caves.

"Also, taking into consideration the custom of burying gold, silver and precious stones with the dead, the prohibition of which was proclaimed in the 2nd year of Daikwa of the Emperor Kotoku (646 A.D.), we conclude that these caves must have been made before that date, or more than 1,300 years ago.

"From the old graves on Hyotan-yama were obtained the head of a stone pole (a relic of the Stone Age), and *haniwa* (earthen images of men, horses, or jars, half buried in the ground side by side in a ring).

"In short, the excavation of these six caves of Hyotan-yama has given us abundant material for historical investigations."

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At Friday's evening's meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society at Van Schaick Hall, when the Rev. C. F. Sweet, of Tokyo, lectured on "Dante and the Divina Comedia," the following musical programme was presented:—

Song....."Thorn".....Adams.  
Mr. S. H. Sonerton.  
Song.....(a) "I wonder if ever the roses".....Slater.  
(b) "Neath your Casement".....Willeby.  
Mrs. J. Thom.  
Duet.....(a) "I would that my love".....Mendelssohn.  
(b) "Wanderer's Night Song".....Rubenstein.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ward.  
Viola Solo....."Albumblatt".....H. Sitt.  
Mr. H. A. Poole.  
Song...."Take a pair of sparkling eyes".....Sullivan.  
Mr. J. W. Brining.  
Songs....(a) "Noch sind die Tage der Rosen".....Baumgartner.  
(b) "The Japanese Maiden".....Gaynor.  
Miss Richards.  
Song....."Love Lily".....Thomson.  
Mr. S. H. Sonerton.

#### THE FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Sperry and his staff, who were staying at the Hama Detached Palace and the Imperial Hotel as national guests, retired officially from the capital on Friday. They left Shimabashi by the 3.50 p.m. train and arriving in Yokohama at 4.40 p.m., returned to their ships.

In consequence of the banquet on the *Fuji* and later the Ball on the *Mikasa* held in honour of the American officers, on Friday evening, a large number of fire works were sent up both by day and night, and special illuminations were displayed in Yokohama to celebrate the occasion. The ships of both fleets were also beautifully lit up. The city was bustling, and the Band was thronged with the usual crowds uttering enthusiastic *bansais*.

#### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The former Governor-General of Australia and Lady Northcote, now in Tokyo, will be received by the Emperor and Empress in audience at 10.30 a.m. on Oct. 24th.

Viceroy Tang was received by the Emperor and Empress in audience at 10.30 a.m. on Oct. 23rd. His Excellency conveyed gifts from the Imperial Chinese Court to Their Majesties, namely, a pair of flower-vases and a leopard skin from the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Japan; a pair of bracelets and two rolls of brocade, from the Empress Dowager of China to the Empress of Japan.

On Oct. 22nd the Emperor presented yen 5,000 to the family of Field-Marshal Marquis Nodzu towards the expense of the latter's funeral, which was to have taken place on the following day.

The Emperor will leave on Nov. 9th for Nara to be present at the military manoeuvres to be held in the vicinity of Osaka and also to be present at the naval manoeuvres to be held near Kobe. His Majesty will return on Nov. 20th.

The Emperor and Empress have presented yen 3,000 to the family of the late Viscount Enomoto towards his funeral expenses.

The Prince Imperial will proceed to Gumma Prefecture, leaving Tokyo on Nov. 4th. The Imperial Body Guards will carry out manoeuvres in that province.

On Oct. 28th, the Emperor presented to Viceroy Tang Shaoi and General Tsai-Pu a pair of silver vases each and to their parties several other gifts.

#### PROFESSOR FULTON'S RECITAL.

A moderately large audience assembled at Van Schaick Hall yesterday evening to hear a recital by Professor Robert L. Fulton, A.M., Dean of Oratory and Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University. The nett proceeds of the entertainment were to be devoted to the Union Church Building Fund. An excellent and varied programme beginning with Mrs. Cleveland's "No Sects in Heaven," was received with enthusiastic applause, Professor Fulton generously adding another selection at the close—an amusing story of a college hazing incident. The full programme was as follows:—

1.—No Sects in Heaven.....Mrs. Cleveland.  
2.—Aux Italiens.....Lord Lytton.  
3.—A Scene from the Dog Club.....De Mille.  
4.—Uncle Israel's Call.....Caroline Stanley.  
5.—Parnassus and the Captive.....Willis.  
6.—Flower Scene from Ingomar.....Halm.  
7.—Scenes from Hamlet.....Shakespeare.  
8.—Christmas Night at the Quarters.....Russell.  
9.—College Hazing Story.....—

The Rev. E. S. Booth, who presided, moved in suitable terms a vote of thanks to Mr. Fulton, which was cordially endorsed.

During the evening a pianoforte duet was admirably rendered by Miss Griffin and Miss Moulton.

#### NAVAL WEDDING.

On Friday afternoon the marriage took place at the American Consulate-General of Lieut. Com. L. Calvin Bertollette, of the U.S. S. *Vermont*, to Miss Lucille Eleanor Meigs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Meigs, of San Francisco. The bride, who arrived on the *Korea* the same morning, was given away by Capt. Fletcher, of the *Vermont*. The ceremony, that of the Episcopal Church, was performed by Rev. Dr. Evans, of the *Minneapolis*, in presence of Acting Consul-General Babbitt, and the band of the *Vermont* played music appropriate to the occasion. Lieut. Overstreet acted as best man and the groomsmen were six classmates of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a wedding dinner took place at the Grand Hotel. The happy couple go to Manila, where in the meantime the bridegroom will be stationed.

## YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

The annual meeting of the Yokohama Charity Organization was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Monday. In the absence of the Chairman, Consul-General Miller, Mr. G. G. Brady presided. There was a large attendance, including Messrs. J. A. Harmssen, B. C. Howard, L. Mottet, Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Messrs. P. Messer, Hon. Secretary (Committee), E. C. Davis, A. L. Robinson, I. Bunting, Ostwald, R. Bohlke, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, H. E. Cole, A. L. J. Dewette, H. D. C. Jones, F. G. Sale, C. H. Thorn, Adjutant Carter of the Salvation Army, etc.

After the notices calling the meeting had been read by the Hon. Secretary,

The following report and accounts for the period ended 30th Sept., 1908, were laid before the meeting:—

The Committee beg to lay before the Subscribers the following Report and Statement of Finance. During the period under review the Society has been able to extend relief to 94 destitute persons of the following nationalities.

American.....	24
British.....	7
Danish.....	3
Dutch.....	1
German.....	9
Greek.....	1
Norwegian.....	5
Portuguese.....	2
Roumanian.....	1
Russian.....	19
Swedish.....	2

94

The sum of yen 267.97 was expended on board and lodging for 32 destitute persons prior to February last, when our new Home was opened. We have also expended yen 735.20 for passages to various ports, and yen 525.00 towards the maintenance of needy residents.

The Committee desire to record their thanks for all gifts of clothing, to the proprietors of all the local journals, for inserting without charge advertisements calling attention to the needs of the Society, as also to Messrs. Pearson and Mackie for auditing the accounts free of charge, and to Mr. Church for typewriting gratuitously.

The Committee again beg to remind Subscribers that all funds entrusted to them are carefully and systematically distributed.

From the accompanying figures of receipts and expenditure it will be seen that the Society starts the 1908/9 Financial year in debt, and to discharge that deficit and provide for future requirements they can only once more rely on the generosity of the Community.

Consul General H. B. Miller, U.S.A., Chairman, Revd. W. P. G. Field, M.A., B.C. Howard, J. A. Harmssen, L. Mottet, G. G. Brady, Hon. Treasurer, P. Messer, Hon. Secretary.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
To Local Subscriptions per List .....	4,015.81	
" Interest on Current Account with Bank....	20.61	
" Balance due to Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	144.07	
	4,180.49	
DISBURSEMENTS.		Yen.
By deficit for last year paid off .....	1,156.84	
" Assistance and supplies to destitute Seamen and others.....	1,749.45	
" Assistance cost of Passages .....	735.20	
" Assistance Local Poor .....	525.00	
" Printing .....	14.00	
	4,180.49	

G. G. BRADY.

Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined and audited the above Statement of Receipts and Disbursements with the vouchers, and hereby certify same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

MILLER, PEARSON & MACKIE  
A. E. PEARSON, C.A.

The CHAIRMAN said:

Gentlemen,—Prior to his departure for the United States on furlough your Chairman, Consul-General Miller, requested me to perform the duties attaching to his office upon this occasion, which explanation will, I trust, be held sufficient for the appearance of your Honorary Treasurer as Chairman at this our annual general meeting.

The accounts for the past year, which I imagine are self-explanatory, are before you, but should any information regarding them be adjudged necessary I shall of course be only too happy to afford all adequate explanation. I may say these accounts have been kindly audited as usual by Messrs. Pearson and Mackie free of charge.

Last year you will remember, we carried forward a debit balance of yen 1,156.84, which amount you will see has been duly paid off, and you will observe that we start our financial year 1908-1909 with a debit of yen 144.07, which I can but hope will be deemed satisfactory.—(Applause).

Thanks doubtless in great part to the eloquent appeal by your late Chairman, Mr. C. V. Sale, at the last annual meeting, the response in the way of subscriptions was indeed munificent, a large percentage of our foreign firms, their officers, and a few private individuals collectively handing us the sum of yen 4,015.81. The sincere and hearty thanks of your Committee are due to all those gentlemen whose names appear on the list attached to our report.

In pursuance of the wishes expressed at last year's meeting your Committee were enabled, with the hearty co-operation of Commissioner Estill, to make all necessary arrangements with the Salvation Army for the opening of a Home for the relief of the destitute under the aegis of this Organization. The chief points in the mutual understanding as to the working of this Home were as follows:

(1) That the Home will be opened by and under the management of the Salvation Army.

(2) That the Charity Organization will send all destitute men that come under its care to be dealt with according to the merits and circumstances of each case, the Charity Organization making an allowance of yen 1.50 per diem for each man.

(3) It is understood that two classes of men will be dealt with, viz. (a) the deserving destitute and (b) the beachcomber. The provision made for the latter, while being good and clean, and the food wholesome and sufficient, will be much plainer than that in the case of the former.

(4) The Officer in charge of the Home will use his discretion as regards employing the men who are in the Home in any kind of work he may think them capable of doing.

(5) The men to be placed out in situations or berths secured for them on board ship at the earliest opportunity.

(6) That when men make application direct to the Home for assistance the Officer in charge will admit them if deserving, and will apprise the C.O. of what he has done immediately.

(7) That when men are received from the different Consuls or on the recommendation of private individuals payment must be made by the parties concerned and not made chargeable to the C.O.

(8) That should the Home be run at a loss the C.O. will assist the Salvation Army up to yen 2,000 annually.

Commissioner Estill also added to his letter of Agreement the following:—

"We should very much like to support the Home without any extra assistance, that is by payment for the men we receive and donations from sympathisers. In view, however, of the fact that the number of men will be limited and that this number will always be kept down to the lowest figure possible makes it very improbable that the income of the Home will equal the expenditure. The rent and cost of oversight will be the same whether there be few or many men in the Home."

Our new Home, No. 276-c, Settlement, was duly opened in February last with Adjutant Carter as Officer-in-charge, and I can but express our hearty approval of the work he has since carried on with so much tact, energy and care. I may say that his monthly remuneration for his more than difficult task is yen 30, with free quarters in the Home.

For the first six months working under this agreement with the Salvation Army we have paid them the sum of yen 450 over and above the monthly charges for the men received into the Home, and for the six months ending next Decem-

ber I fully expect that we shall have to provide a sum of at least between yen 500 and yen 600.

And now, gentlemen, as to our working during the past year, I will classify the men coming to our notice as follows:—

(1) The regular cadger or beachcomber who travels from port to port begging and never working unless absolutely compelled.

(2) Men who have deserted their ships in port and are left behind, thereby forfeiting all claims on the steamship companies or their agents, many of them having no papers or documents to prove their nationality, and consequently being quite unable to claim any help from the various Consuls.

(3) Those deserving of help, including men who by unfortunate circumstances, carelessness, and lack of forethought become destitute.

Adjutant Carter informs me that in dealing with 70 men since January he has found more than three-quarters belonging to Classes 1 and 2, those who still linger in Yokohama to-day belong chiefly to Class 1.

Now, gentlemen, when after the last general meeting Mr. Messer and your humble servant accepted the office of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively, we fondly hoped that in view of the widespread prominence given by our friends the Press to the necessity for this Organization in our midst, the help, the consideration, the sympathy of not only our subscribers but of the whole foreign community would be given to us in our utterly gratuitous task. Let me say at once that no such help has been forthcoming, but that the community *per se*, by disregarding the speeches made at our last meeting and the leaders written on the subject in our Press, have succeeded in crippling our enterprise, and fostering in our midst a band of beachcombers and undesirables of every description. From cases coming to my notice I have culled three, which explain themselves:—

Case 1.—This man came to Yokohama on February 22nd and was in the Home 13 days, and when approached on the subject of being sent away he replied that he refused to leave Yokohama. He was then told that our Organisation would not continue to keep him indefinitely. He then left the Home, saying he had friends who would look after him. After his departure it was discovered that he had collected yen 50 by means of begging during the time he was an inmate of our home. He continued to beg in Yokohama for more than six months, occasionally visiting Tokyo for a change. He was in Yokohama 2 1/4 years ago doing the same thing, and has been in practically all the ports from here to Singapore. He passes as a subject of various countries as it suits him, and to the knowledge of our Officer-in-charge has gone under two names here this year.

Case 2.—This worthy was received into our Home three times. He has been in prison at least ten times, and is at present in Yokohama supported by begging and is an habitual drunkard. On one occasion he appeared at the Home at midnight intoxicated; in the morning he promised to reform, but returned at 11 a.m. once more in a similar condition. He was arrested in the afternoon for being drunk and disorderly in the street. He has been here since January.

Case 3.—This undesirable came to the Home for a meal, saying that he wanted to get some work. Our officer arranged a berth for him on a vessel that same day, but he purposely stayed away from the Shipping Office until it was closed. He was then instructed to be at the same place at 10 a.m. on the next day to meet the Master of the ship, but waited until the vessel had left and the opportunity lost. He then came up smiling and seemed surprised to find he was too late. He has been in Yokohama, Kobe and Tokyo for one year, and has become a recognised coacher for all newcomers in the art of beachcombing, being known to Adjutant Carter by a special name which he could mention. Upon one occasion he was handed a letter to our Officer-in-charge from a resident asking him to take care of the man for two days in the Home. This letter was never presented, but was returned to the giver with the information that our officer refused to give him any assistance whatever.

Now, gentlemen, I am convinced that when



your Treasurer was handed the Public Purse containing over *yen* 4,000 you expected—nay, you demanded—that he use a certain modicum of common-sense in the disbursement of those funds, and that only the really deserving destitute should be relieved thereby, and certainly not those who were proven wastrels and cadgers. How have these men found any support in our midst, gentlemen? It is the old curse of indiscriminate charity over again. This evil, as pointed out last year, has nullified to a great extent the work of our Organization and will render it practically useless so long as it is practised in our midst. From a leading London newspaper I extracted the following letter a few weeks since. The writer says:—

"I have more than once watched a procession of unemployed, and don't hesitate to say that at least a third of them belong to the regular tramp class, and have come to town from all parts of the country on the look-out for loot. There is no mistaking the soft 'pad' of the tramp and his furtive glance as distinguished from the slow, solid tread of the real workingman. Again, indiscriminate and ill-advised charity is responsible for a good deal of 'unemployment' at present ruling. There is a town here in a good neighbourhood where people are both rich and charitable: the mills in that town, though they would afford work for many, are at present idle. 'Do you think,' said the owner, 'that I can get people to work my mills? Not while they can go begging and whining to all the residents round here, and get what they want without working for it.' This town is no exception to the rule. Were we to distribute charity on the lines of if a man will not work neither shall he eat, we should hear much less of the woes of the unemployed."—(Applause)

Those remarks, gentlemen, apply very forcibly to my point: so long as we thoughtlessly continue aiding and abetting wastrels by providing alms so long shall we be surrounded by these unwelcome gentry, and the objects and aims which your Committee are struggling to carry out will be utterly defeated. I have often been approached by individuals who have informed me that they have rendered help to such-and-such poor devils, as the latter had informed them that Mr. Brady had treated them rough (laughter) (which was probably true), and had also refused to lend any aid on behalf of the Charity Organization—a really absurd contention, as I can assure you and everyone else here that every case deserving of help has been relieved by us as far as possible; and if the casual beachcomber has given anyone to understand that it was useless approaching me for assistance, that, I maintain, in itself should have been sufficient guarantee that the case deserved no sympathy whatsoever. To put it plainly, gentlemen, we must either support this Organization and the officers who give their time, energy and trouble to its proper working by our individual support and sympathy or abandon once and for all as useless such a means for dispensing public charity.

You will ask if I have any solution of the difficulty to offer. One and only one. We must persevere once more appeal to our friends the Press to point out to the public at large here the absurdities of indiscriminate charity. I would propose that the whole community be advised that the Charity Organization is ready to receive subscriptions from even 50 *sen* upwards (the amount usually given to the casual wayfarer, resulting as a rule, in a visit to the nearest grog-shop), that we grant each and all subscribers a receipt bearing upon it the following:—"The within mentioned person or persons being members of the C.O., guarantee to send any and all applicants for relief direct to the Home, No. 276c, Settlement, and upon no consideration whatsoever to afford pecuniary assistance."

They may rest assured that any men so sent will receive all necessary attention, and if the case deserves the slightest support, that support will be forthcoming. And now, gentlemen, in laying down the reins, together with my friend Mr. Messer, unconditionally, I must apologise for the length of these remarks, but I consider such explanation a

duty to this Organisation, to your Secretary, and to myself. If perchance these remarks should call forth some controversial opinion, may I beg that letters over various *nom-de-plumes* to our public journals be dispensed with, and that a visit be paid to me at my office, No. 72, where I shall be only too delighted to cross the swords of argument with anyone?—(Hear, hear.)

Finally, we unhesitatingly agree as to the necessity for this Charity machine in our midst, but if in future the wheels of this machine are to remain clogged, the hands of the engineers tied, would it not be better and wiser to at once consign the entire mechanism to the scrap-heap of oblivion?—(loud applause.)

Mr. E. C. DAVIS said the very able speech of the Chairman to which they had listened with much interest, showed that he and his associates had given the matter of the Charity Organization such profound thought and study that there was very little indeed he or anybody else present could add to the eloquent remarks they had just heard. In thanking them on behalf of all present for their work during the past year he would also propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented to that meeting by the Committee.—(Applause.)

Mr. BGLKE, in seconding the resolution, said he hoped the Charity Organization would be as successful in the future as in the past. On behalf of the German community of Yokohama he begged to tender their best thanks to the Charity Organization, and to Mr. Brady for the services he had rendered to the Organization, services that he hoped would be given again next year.

The report and accounts were unanimously approved.

Mr. H. D. C. JONES proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, whose work had been no sinecure. Dealing as they did with so many applicants for relief they must have had a great deal of personal inconvenience added to their arduous duties. He proposed the re-election of the present committee *en bloc*, with the exception of Mr. Messer, who, he understood, found it impossible, in consequence of the pressure of business, to continue in that office. He would propose that Mr. Brady act as Secretary to the new Committee. They all knew the deep interest Mr. Brady took in charitable work in Yokohama, and taking their text from the very interesting speech he had made that afternoon as chairman he was quite sure he would show a record of good work. The suggestion had been made that Mr. Pearson be asked to accept the post of Treasurer, and he believed that gentleman, if elected, would gladly take on the work for the coming year.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLK, in seconding the proposition, said he would suggest the advisability of applicants for relief being referred direct to the Home rather than to the offices of the Secretary or Treasurer. That, he thought, would obviate a great deal of the trouble and work which had devolved upon those two officials in the past.—(Hear, hear.)

The resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. I. BUNTING as a new subscriber and as a recent unbeliever in the Charity Organization, said when first it was brought up as a sort of resuscitation he doubted very much whether they would see any improvement, but he had been most agreeably surprised at the very efficient work carried out by the Society in the past year. (Applause.) It seemed to him their appeal was not only for money, but for loyalty on the part of the foreign community here. With regard to the appeal for money he supposed it would take the form not only of subscriptions but also of orders on the Salvation Army for support in individual cases. As to the loyalty surely the evidence of the work of that Organization was enough for any individual with common sense to follow the suggestion and shut down at once on indiscriminate charity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. L. ROBINSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, commenting on the great amount of labour and time he had unselfishly devoted to the work of the Organization.

The CHAIRMAN said the work of the officers of the Organization was a labour of love. He hoped

the community would respond in as munificent a way as last year or even more munificently.

Mr. DAVIS pointed out that a more munificent response would be necessary, as they had received a subscription last year from the Nippon Race Club which might not again be forthcoming.

Mr. F. G. SALE asked if the funds of the Organization last year were equal to their needs.

The CHAIRMAN said they could use far more money than they received.

Mr. SALE said the subscription list was lengthy, but the amounts were very moderate. Probably most of them would increase the amounts of their subscription if called upon.

The CHAIRMAN said they wanted more individual subscribers. They would be specially in need of funds, this year, as though they had received *yen* 500 from the Nippon Race Club last year, owing to circumstances over which the Japanese Government had control, but over which the Race Club had none, that subscription might not again be forthcoming.

This concluded the business.

### MARRIAGE IN YOKOHAMA.

The marriage took place on Thursday afternoon at Christ Church, at two o'clock, of Miss Maud Beatrice Simpson, of Milford, Massachusetts, America, daughter of the late Hon. Randolph Simpson, and Mr. William Edwin Gooch, son of Arthur Gooch, Esq., of Norfolk, England. Acting Consul-General Babbitt witnessed the marriage in his official capacity, and Rev. W. P. G. Field performed the church ceremony, Mrs. Field playing the wedding march and accompaniment to the hymns, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "Oh, Perfect Love." Mr. E. Kellogg escorted the bride into the church and subsequently gave her away. Mrs. Gillon was present as Matron of Honour, the bride having been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Gillon since her arrival here, and both the bride and Mrs. Gillon were very prettily gowned. Mr. Ibbotson acted as best man, and after the ceremony a reception was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gillon.

### FIRES.

About 6.10 p.m. on Oct. 24th fire broke out in the factory of the Yokohama Electric Wire Company, Takashima-cho. Five buildings were destroyed. The damage is estimated at *yen* 200,000 including the buildings and contents. Negligence on the part of some workmen is reported to have been the cause.

The Benten Bashi welcome arch which was partially—not totally—destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd, was not long suffered to remain in its damaged state. At eleven o'clock the same night the work of reconstruction was well in hand, and by an early hour in the following forenoon the arch had resumed its original appearance. Thus the disfigurement in the scheme of decorations was very temporary indeed.

Fire broke out in Kinitu, near Chiba, on Oct. 24th, destroying one house. Three persons were killed.

Fire broke out on Sunday morning in South Odawara-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo, destroying 12 houses. An old man was killed through the collapse of a burning building.

On Monday morning fire occurred in Omori, burning down six houses. A fireman was injured.

### BASEBALL.

THE result of the baseball match between the team of the *Wisconsin* and the players of the Keio Gijuku College which was played on Oct. 22nd on the ground of the latter was 11 to 3 in favour of the Japanese.

The Y.C. & A.C. defeated the Peers' School on Saturday by 13 runs to 3. There was some good hitting and base-running on the part of the Yokohama men, while the fielding of their opponents left much to be desired.

## A LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Lichfield has been glorifying the memory of its literary hero with much form and ceremony. The 199th anniversary of Dr. Johnson's birth was marked, on the 18th ult., by the placing of a laurel wreath on the statue of the great Doctor, and by a "Johnson Supper" later in the day. Mr. Churton Collins, the distinguished litterateur, and Professor of English Literature at the Birmingham University, was to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings, but for his untimely death the same week.

The late Professor was well known as a lecturer. He was a literary enthusiast with great powers of making his subject appeal to his audience. His success was largely due to his habit of dispensing with notes. His memory was as prodigious as his reading was wide. In the course of a single lecture he might introduce half a dozen long quotations, every one repeated without consulting his text. In conversation he would quote long passages of newspaper articles which he had read that very day, and he was said to know Homer and Virgil by heart.

Professor Collins in his later days was wont to take a great interest, strange to say, in criminology, and followed this up by joining what used to be known as "the Crimes Club," the members of which used to meet once a month to discuss this or that mysterious murder. Such proceedings must tend to morbidity, and there are many of his friends who wish that the Professor had left the subject alone.

Johnson's great biographer was also honoured in the Lichfield celebration. Professor Collins was to have unveiled a statue of Boswell, as to the artistic merits of which opinions differ. The statue of Johnson at Lichfield has been pronounced the worst thing in statuary in all England, but it derives some dignity from its size. Beside it, the Boswell statue looks somewhat insignificant, though interest is added by the adornments of its pedestal with medallions of Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

There is clearly to be a "boom" in the artistic aspects of Shakespeare this season. Mr. Rackham, whose editions of *Rip Van Winkle* and *Peter Pan* have been so great a success in previous years, is to give us, through Mr. Heinemann, a new artistic presentation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The French artist, Edmund Dulac, is to produce *The Tempest* for Hodder and Stoughton much in the same form that that firm produced the same artist's *Arabian Nights* illustrations last year; also Mr. W. Heath Robinson—*Twelfth Night*.

Chapman and Hall have published an edition of *The Tempest* with illustrations in colour by Paul Woodroffe. It is a delightful book. Mr. Woodroffe has done his work admirably. There is a fine note of imagination in his pictures illustrating *The Tempest*, and this—one of the greatest things in literature—has never been better presented than it is here. As an example of typography alone the book is a desirable possession. Lastly, and with a strong claim for the book-lover, comes the Century Shakespeare in 40 dainty little volumes at the modest price of 9d. each (1/6 in leather). Each volume has its frontispiece, introduction, notes and glossary, while one of the volumes is devoted to an *Introduction to Shakespeare* by the well-known authority, Dr. T. J. Furnivall.

Mr. Clement Shorter, the eminent critic, complains of the constant appeal of certain editors "for free copy for his journal. One asks you about your favourite food, another about your favourite drink. The latest enterprise in this particular is one which asks me whether I think London a "wicked" city than Paris or the reverse, and encloses a stamped post card; but surely there are things that cannot be said on a post card. Another editor asks me for the names of the

twenty most distinguished of living men. Not for twenty guineas, nor 200, would I name the twenty most distinguished living men. I should make enemies of all the remaining celebrities contained in *Who's Who*—several thousand I believe."

Nevertheless there are not wanting people who have sufficient assurance to take upon themselves to decide such wide and invidious questions on the strength of their own small knowledge.

The Literary Agency of London inform us that the two hundred and fifty guinea prize First Novel Competition which they organized on behalf of a London Publisher whose name is not yet disclosed, had brought in over 150 M.S.S. by the 31st. of August, the last day on which M.S.S. were eligible for the Competition. M.S.S. began to arrive immediately after the first announcements a year ago, but more than two thirds of the total number were received during the last ten days: the inference being that the unusually large prize and the names of the adjudicators induced many authors to try their hand at a first novel who would not have been attracted by an ordinary prize competition. The readers who have been examining the M.S.S. as they came in report that the general level is very high, and in their opinion there are at least two or three of distinguished merit, and a large number with sufficient merit to ensure publication. The adjudicators are Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. W. L. Courtney, and Mr. Clement Shorter, and their decision will be made known at the earliest possible date, together with the names of the prize winner and of the Publisher on whose instructions the Competition was organized.

Miss Marie Corelli's new book "Holy Orders, the Tragedy of a Quiet Life" has met with the favour we are accustomed to associate with this popular novelist's work. The first edition, a very big one, is already sold out, and a second edition is in hand, despite the fact that the story runs into 520 closely printed pages. It is one of those novels "with a purpose" which the literary critic is wont to write down as inartistic, but Miss Corelli's spirited style and her vigorous attacks upon sundry class-interests and customs go far towards sustaining the interest of the reader, while there is no denying that the majority of her stories are in themselves of considerable interest.

The *Manchester Guardian* recently published a severe criticism of English fiction of the past year or two, on grounds of morality. French novels by comparison, it declares, have become cleaner, English the reverse. On the other hand the *South Wales Daily News* urges that "French fiction embraces a much less wide scope than English..... Imperialism has been the inspiration of many of our younger writers. Whereas French writers are still too fond of the love motive, writers like Mr. Kipling and Mr. Wells have found a world of fancy outside the normal. If our fiction is less artistic than the French, it is more comprehensive." The same journal draws attention to the high quality of the fiction now appearing in the columns of the great weekly newspapers.

Social questions bulk largely in the September number of the *International Review*, to which the editor, Dr. Rudolfe Broda, has contributed an article on "The Future of Marriage." Other papers of allied interest are "The Problem of Divorce in France," by Paul Margueritte, and "Legislation and the Frequency of Marriage," by Jacques Bertillon. The subject of Marriage has been recently discussed at considerable length and with great frankness in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. The correspondence has given evidence of a strong feeling against (1) the inadequacy of the present divorce laws (2) the unbending attitude of the Church on the whole question (3) the unsatisfactory nature of the device known as "judicial separation," which since the act of 1895 has been brought to bear on the marital relations of no less than 160,000 persons.

The following spirited verses appear in the

*Saturday Evening Post* under the caption of "The New Musician." It is a matter for regret that, since the poem deals in the broadest issues and sentiments common to the whole world, the second stanza should introduce a local touch:—

SILENCE your ancient music,  
Your dreams of a distant star:  
Give us a song of the life we live,  
A Song of the Things That Are!  
Sing of the white Sierras,  
Of the Gloucester fleet at sea,  
Of the great North's silent forests  
And the baking Florida key.  
Give us the railroad's rumble,  
The hiss of the forging steam,  
The shops by day and the mills by night,  
And the trolley's tortured scream.  
There you will find your heroes,  
There till the world shall end:  
The man who works for his children,  
And the man who dies for his friend.  
There does the prize await you,  
And not on a distant star,  
For the song that shall last for ever  
Is the song of the things that are!

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The final appeal lodged with the Court of Cassation by A. Lewis and C. A. Hill against the decision of the Tokyo Appeal Court was dismissed on October 23rd. Thus the accused have to undergo penal servitude for life as decreed in the lower Court.

## IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

The following is the judgment given in the case instituted by Y. Tsuji and F. Goto against the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., whose Yokohama agents are Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co., claiming yen 457.76 and yen 483.70 respectively. Plaintiffs were represented by Dr. F. Yamada and Defendants by Mr. H. Nakamura. GIST.—The claims of Plaintiffs are dismissed, and they are ordered to bear the costs.

FACTS.—Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court to give judgment ordering Defendants to pay to Tsuji Yuichiro yen 457.96 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from Aug. 23rd, 1905, until execution of the decision, and to pay to Goto Fusajiro yen 483.70 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from Aug. 11th, 1905, until execution of judgment. Counsel further asked the Court to order Defendants to bear the costs. As the ground of Tsuji Yuichiro's claim, Counsel stated that the Defendant firm made a contract on June 15th, 1905, with Messrs. H. M. T. Padsha Sahib and Co. at Madras to carry four bales of hides bearing the marks "338 in diamond with S.T. on top and Nos. 28-31" consigned to plaintiff in Yokohama. Defendants took delivery of the goods in good condition, and shipped them on the steamer *Warrior*, belonging to the firm. On the vessel's way from India to Japan, the goods were transhipped to the steamer *Tsui-tep*, belonging to the Java-China-Japan-Line. On Aug. 5th, in the same year, the goods were brought to Yokohama by the last mentioned steamer. After landing then the consignee found that the hides were diminished in bulk by 278.96 *kin* (the tare, 10 *kin*, of each bale was not included in the quantity specified by Captain R. Tipple); that is, 757 hides were found missing. The price of the hides being yen 157 per 100 *kin*, when they were shipped at Madras, the shortage amounted to yen 437.96 to which the fee, yen 20, paid to the surveyor was added, making a total of yen 457.96. As to the cause of the damage Counsel stated that the goods were stolen during the steamer's voyage and that Defendants should be held liable for the damage. Defendants, however refused to make good the damage. As to the claim of Goto Fusajiro, one of the Plaintiffs, his Counsel stated that on June 15th, 1905, Defendants made a contract with Messrs Mirza, Mehadeys, Pahari and Son at Madras under which six bales containing sheep skins with the marks "F. G. in a diamond, Nos. 54-59" were consigned to Plaintiff in Yokohama. Defendants received the goods in good condition and shipped them on their steamer *Warrior*. For the convenience of the

Defendants, they were transhipped to the Java-China-Japan Line's ship *Tjiltep*. On Aug. 5th the same year the goods arrived at Yokohama. Plaintiff examined them after they were landed on the Customs grounds and found that they were short 278 *kin* in weight (the whole tare, 62.7 *kin*, was excluded from the specification given by Capt. R. Tipple.) At the market price, *yen* 165 per 100 *kin*, at the time when the goods were shipped, the shortage amounted to *yen* 458.70 to which the fee, *yen* 25, paid to the surveyor was added, making a total of *yen* 483.70. What was short was believed to have been stolen during the voyage. Plaintiff asked Defendants to pay for the damage sustained by the consignee in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the bill-of-lading. Defendants, however, refused to admit Plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff's Counsel produced Exhibits A-1 to 4; and availed himself of Exhibits B-2 and 3, though he refused to admit the documents. Counsel stated that the word "robbery" included in the conditions of the bill-of-lading meant theft committed by forcible means and not larceny.

Defendants' Counsel, in asking the Court to dismiss Plaintiff's claim, contended that (1) the Defendant firm was quite ignorant of the contents of the packages in question. There was no change in their outer appearance. The goods were delivered in good condition to Plaintiffs, after which Defendant had no responsibility whatever happened to them (2) as agreed between the parties, the goods were transhipped to another steamer at Hongkong at the expense of Defendants and at the risk of Plaintiffs. When they were transhipped to the *Tjiltep* at Hongkong, there was no complaint by the Dutch shipping agents as to the state of the packages. Nothing was stolen during the voyage. Even if there was a certain amount of damage done to the goods, Defendants were not responsible for it. (3) a special condition was stipulated in the original bill-of-lading that Defendants should be free from any damage originating in imperfect packing. The packing of the goods in question were done with old materials and was generally imperfect. Defendants had no responsibility for the goods, the packing of which was defective. (4) Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the goods were stolen by ingenious means during the voyage. Such means, however, should be regarded as the Act of God, and accordingly Defendants should be absolved from any damage arising out of such an accident. According to the conditions specified in the original bill-of-lading, Defendants were free from damage arising through theft. (5) Even supposing that the damage arose through wilful action or negligence on the part of the crews of the steamers, Defendants should not be held responsible as there was a special condition specified in the contract. (6) As Defendants were ignorant of the contents of the packages, they refused to admit the quantities named by Plaintiff's Counsel. Counsel produced Exhibits B-1 to 3; admitted the existence of A-1 to 4; and avoided Exhibits A-1 and 2 and the statements by Mr. M. Razar and Honda Shikazo.

Grounds.—As to the cause of the dispute, the parties, it seems, were agreed on the points that a transportation contract was concluded between them; that the goods were carried from Madras to Yokohama in accordance with the contract; and that the contract was made in accordance with the laws of British India corresponding with British Marine Law. According to British Marine Law, the first transportation agent completed transportation of goods over the route assigned to him after which he appointed a second agent to carry the goods over a further section thus accomplishing the carriage of the goods. The agents should be respectively responsible for any damage that occurred on the sections on which they worked. Under a contract similar to the foregoing arrangement, made at Madras. The goods were accordingly carried from Madras to Hongkong by the *Warrior* and from Hongkong to Yokohama by the *Tjiltep*. There was no dispute between the parties as to the facts above mentioned. It was specified in Exhibit B-1, the bill of lading, that the goods in question should be transhipped to another steamer. As a condition of the transshipment,

it was stipulated that they would be transhipped at Rangoon or Hongkong at the expense of the ship owners and would be sent to Yokohama by another steamer and that when they left the first ship, the duty of her owners was held to be entirely accomplished. This condition was admitted by Plaintiff's Counsel. Consideration was given to the question of whether a portion of the materials was stolen during the voyage. There was no doubt, according to Exhibits A-1 and 2, that the alleged theft was committed during the voyage from Madras to Yokohama, but there was no evidence to show whether it was committed on the first steamer or on the second. In such a case, the question would arise, which of the parties had to produce evidence in order to ascertain the ship on which the goods were stolen. According to British Marine Law, theft was deemed to have occurred on the first ship, if the occurrence was not traced; and the breaking of cargo or any other damage like that to have taken place on the second. The essential point in the present dispute was that none of the packages containing the hides and skins was stolen but a portion of the contents was missing. It was inferred from Exhibits A-1 and 2 that a portion of the goods were stolen by breaking the packages by some ingenious means. Therefore the alleged stealing must be regarded as damage caused to the goods; and the theft must be taken to have been committed on the *Tjiltep*. Plaintiff's Counsel did not produce evidence to rebut the foregoing inference and accordingly his contention as to the cause of the claim could not be admitted. Defendants have no responsibility to bear in connexion with the claims of the Plaintiffs. As to the costs of the case, the first clause of art 72 of the Code of Civil Procedure is referred to.

The judgment was signed by Presiding Judge T. Miyake, and associates M. Aritake and K. Ono, on Oct. 21st at the second civil section in the Yokohama District Court.

#### CLAIM BY AN ARCHITECT.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. K. Shimoda of the Shimoda Construction Co. against the Standard Oil Co. claiming *yen* 875 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from Sept. 10th 1906 until the execution of judgment began on Oct. 29th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and Defendants by Mr. Akiyama.

The statement of Plaintiff's Counsel was that in April, 1906, his client received instructions from Defendants to make a plan and specification for a house and a warehouse to be built at Itosaki, in Bingo province, and he received a verbal promise from Mr. H. H. Beers, the superintendent of the construction department in the firm of Defendants, to receive a fee of 2½ per cent on what was estimated in the specification. Mr. Shimoda had drawn the plan and made the specification as Defendants asked him. Defendants, adopting the same, invited tenders for the construction. The Shimoda Construction Co., apart from Mr. Shimoda as their architect, sent in a tender. Their tender, however, was disallowed on account of the fact that their estimate was a little different from what was requested by the Standard Oil Co. Later the warehouse, etc., were built in accordance with the specification rendered by Plaintiff, the cost of which buildings was about *yen* 30,000. The fee of 2½ per cent on this amount made *yen* 750. Plaintiff spent *yen* 110 on account of his visit to Itosaki before making his specification, and he also paid *yen* 15 for sending a telegram to America making an enquiry as to the price of iron materials.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the Standard Oil Co. did not ask Mr. Shimoda to make the plan or specification for the buildings referred to by Plaintiff's Counsel.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced a few construction plans as to which he made a brief explanation. Subsequently he asked the Judge for leave to examine Y. Kobayashi and T. Koyama, both employees of the Standard Oil Co., and S. Tokito, as witnesses. The Judge granted the request.

The proceedings were adjourned till Nov. 10th.

#### YOKOHAMA.

A regatta which was fixed to take place between Japanese and American bluejackets in Yokohama harbour on Friday afternoon was abandoned.

Capt. Grant, chief of the staff of the American Fleet, visited the Honcho and three other primary schools on Oct. 21st in company of an official of the City Office. He made brief addresses in which he thanked the pupils who presented illustrated post-cards to the Squadron.

A judicial official from Tokyo searched the office of T. Fujihira, a share broker, at Kanagawa on Oct. 22nd in connexion with the recent fraud committed at the office of a sharebroker in Sakamoto-cho, Tokyo, by offering thirty forged shares—face-value of *yen* 50 each—of the Tokyo Fertilizer Company.

T. Takahashi and nine others, who were undergoing examination in the Yokohama District Court in connexion with the Customs scandal, were committed for trial on Oct. 24th.

A gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 9:56 p.m. on Oct. 24th, the duration being 1 minute and 47 seconds.

Some prominent foreigners and Japanese held a dinner party on the evening of Oct. 25th at the Social Club in honour of Mr. Saka who was recently promoted Governor of Ibaraki, and Mr. Yuasa who was appointed first secretary of Kanagawa prefecture as the successor of the former. Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, presided and made a congratulatory speech. Subsequently the British Consul-General and other foreign and Japanese gentlemen gave addresses.

Japanese papers report that 36 American blue-jackets have deserted from their ships and their whereabouts are not yet known. According to the Yokohama Chief Police Office, the statement is not reliable. All the men returned to their ships prior to their departure.

Enquiries for raw silk appeared on Oct. 26th and 27th from America and Europe. The market, which had been gloomy for some days past, became steady. A Lyons telegram says that the silk market shows activity.

The *Yankton* of the American Fleet left Yokohama on Oct. 26th for Manila. She had been undergoing repairs of the damage sustained in the storm on her way to Japan.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Oct. 25th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	15	—	3	—
Died .....	—	2	—	—	—
Other Districts—					
New cases.....	—	63	—	3	—
Died .....	—	7	—	—	—

A soldier belonging to the Yokosuka artillery was found dead on the railway near the Shikura tunnel on October 26th. He is believed to have deliberately laid himself on the line.

On Tuesday afternoon a coolie named M. Toyosawa attacked another coolie, T. Nanazawa, with a sword at Kanagawa, inflicting severe injuries on his breast and head. The former escaped and the latter was removed to the Abe Hospital. The cause was a slight dispute as to money.

A sailor belonging to a French steamer now in harbour was arrested by the Kaga-cho police on the evening of October 25th, on a charge of having stolen some silver articles from the shop of Y. Kono, in Honcho-dori.

Baron Sufu left for Nagano on October 28th by the 6 a.m. train to be present at the Industrial Exhibition in that city.

The Isezaki-cho police have arrested two men in Magane-cho. They are alleged to have broken into the Buddhist temple Shokokoji in O-okagawa near South Ota-machi, and stolen *yen*



24 and various articles on the night of October 18th, as already reported in these columns.

Changes have taken place as to the positions of some police superintendents of Yokohama. Mr. S. Hongo of the Chief Police Office was removed to Yokosuka; Mr. T. Maruyama of the Kaga-cho office to the Chief Police Office; Mr. J. Tanaka to the Kaga-cho Office; Mr. S. Suzuki of the Tobe Office to the Kanagawa Office; Mr. M. Ishiguro of the Harbour Office to Yokosuka; and Mr. I. Mochida of the Kotobuki-cho Office to Isehara.

According to investigations made by the union of the various warehouse companies, the stocks of sundry merchandise in Yokohama amounted to yen 10,229,890.22 at the end of September.

On October 22nd a coolie living in South Ota-machi was found to have committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods on Jujimi-yama. The corpse was handed over to the City Office as the man has no family or relative.

Two Russian women, one 20 years old, and another 33 years, were punished by the Kaga-cho police on October 27th with a fine of yen 5 each on a charge of having quarrelled in the street in front of No. 123, Yamashita-cho. It appears that they established a grog-shop on joint account, at No. 106, Yamashita-cho, before the arrival of the American Fleet. The business was unsuccessful and the dispute was the result of it.

A man was arrested by the Tobe police on Oct. 28th on a charge of incendiarism and was sent to the District Court. It appears that he set fire to a house in O-okagawa, on the night of Sept. 20th. The building was burned down.

T. Otsuna (27) formerly an employee of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, was arrested on the night of Oct. 26th while trying to break into a restaurant in Isezaki-cho.

#### TRIBUTES FROM ADMIRAL SPERRY AND CAPT. MURDOCK.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Admiral Sperry and several of his officers, as well as a large number of the sailors, took every occasion to express their appreciation of what the two hundred guides provided by the Y. M. C. A. had done to make their visit pleasant. Both at the American Embassy and on his flagship the Admiral went out of his way to tell one of the Association secretaries what he felt. He said, "You may quote me as saying that our men don't really want to drink or dissipate when they go ashore. Your Association has enabled them to have a genuinely good time. Your guides and information folder told them where they ought to go, and how to get where they wanted to go, and keep out of trouble. For this I want to thank you and all who united with you in the endeavour."

Captain Murdock, of the *Rhode Island*, addressed the following to the Japanese Y. M. C. A.:

"The officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet will always cherish the warmest recollections of their visit to Japan and of the courtesy and kindness shown them. Among other favours has been that extended by the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been as helpful and useful to the men of the ships as they have always found it at home."

"We wish our friends in Japan every success in their work."

#### YACHTING.

There was a light north-westerly breeze on Saturday and the 22-raters finished late. The first prize was the "Pele Cup." Four boats started, and they finished in this order: *Winsome* 5:28.08, *Edna* 5:38.57, *Chocho* 5:32.90. As the race was sailed on Club time *Winsome* and *Edna* received 2m. 56s., and *Chocho* 4m. 24s., so that *Winsome* takes first prize and *Chocho* second.

Five Larks had a race which resulted in No. 12 coming in first at 3:56.30, and No. 2 at 4:00.46.

#### CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, recorded his decision, on Oct. 27th, on a protest lodged by Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co., No. 70, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported "tetrapol," a kind of laundry soap, on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with the 3rd clause of No. 521 of the General Tariff. The importers contended that the duty should be *sen* 97.2 under the Conventional Tariff as it corresponded with B., 2nd clause of No. 521 of that tariff. The protest was allowed.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "FAIR NAGASAKI."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—An article on the above subject contributed to the *Japan Mail* a few weeks ago by the present writer, seems to have stirred up a formidable array of adverse criticism among those most affected. As the writer was personally cognisant of the data from which the article had been prepared he naturally refuses to stand corrected by those who either have not been equally observant of Nagasaki life, or who are personally interested in throwing doubt upon the facts.

It is particularly noticeable that none of the critics have ventured to question the main contention of the article, namely, that foreigners in Japanese ports generally do not appear to be sufficiently careful to represent the best phases of the civilization from which they come; and whether under these circumstances the Japanese are not justified in formulating their foreign policies accordingly. Just as in America there is a tendency to judge Japan by the emigrants sent thither, so in this country it may well be the general stamp of the foreign resident, in his attitude to morals and religion, that has raised suspicions among the Japanese as to the advisability of further encouraging his presence here. If a foreigner has neither observance nor respect for the highest that his own civilization has produced, one cannot expect the Japanese to entertain any respect for him, or regard him as particularly beneficial to the country. What, for instance, would be thought of a Japanese subject in London or New York, who publicly ridiculed the ancestral faith in the Imperial House, and jeered at the religious customs of his race? Were he a Christian, he might be excused from taking part in certain things, but in no case would he be excused the offence of *despising* sacred things. But the foreigner in Japan imagines that he can trample with impunity upon the most sacred moral and religious traditions and tenets of his race, and still be esteemed a desirable citizen, by the Japanese. Yet neither the Japanese Government nor the best of the Japanese, can be deceived in this way; the rulers and citizens of this country know very well that deniers and traducers of the moral and religious standards of a race, are a dangerous element in any community. Herein are the seeds of disloyalty, anarchy, and general disorder. The writer has known the Japanese authorities to decline the services of certain foreigners on moral grounds; this has taken place in the case of selecting teachers for schools, perhaps more often than in other spheres. But it is an admission of the principle which I contend, should guide foreigners in this country. What a vast influence it would ultimately have on the relations between Japan and other countries, if all foreign Governments would submit to the same motive in selecting men for consulates and positions representing them in the East, and if all the heads of business firms would exercise a like solicitude in making up the clerk lists of their offices! Admittedly there are many notable examples of the best side of Western Civilization amongst us, in every part of Japan, but the crowd who seem determined upon rendering nugatory such good examples, are the characters to whom every right-minded person must honestly object.

One of the most pointless yet amusing criticisms in the course of this discussion, has naturally been offered in the *Kobe Chronicle*, wherein is made an attempt to justify the manners of the Nagasaki saloon keeper in refusing to let the soldier's wife have the use of her mother's bible. That newspaper as everybody knows, is generally kept busy in seeing that the views of foreigners in Japan generally are properly ventilated, and of course, in this case, as in so many others, must take up the cudgels on behalf of its most worthy constituents. Like most of the *Chronicle's* efforts to bolster up a false argument, there is a complete misunderstanding of circumstances, and an evasion of the real issue. The *Kobe* journal says that if the soldier's wife had money to buy her ticket on the steamer, she must have been able to pay her debt at the hotel. As a matter of

fact the woman did not have any money for this purpose. She had a ticket by the American transport-ship from Manila to San Francisco, and did not need much pocket money, as she expected to meet her husband in Nagasaki. Not only so, but the property seized by the saloon keeper was of sufficient value to cover her debt until the arrival of her husband. This is probably the first time in the history of the *Kobe Chronicle* that it has ventured to admit value as attaching to the bible, and even in this case the value evidently amounts to no more than as proving sufficient ground for an immeasurable degree of meanness. No, the reason why the saloon keeper retained the bible was not because of its value as security, but because he was evidently of the same creed, and consequently, as his supporter, the *Kobe Chronicle*. The saloon keeper was an American citizen, not a Japanese, as the *Chronicle* implies, so that the illustration drawn from an imaginary similar event in England is not well taken. Nevertheless, I venture to doubt absolutely whether there could be found in England or America many creatures so inhumanly depraved as to take advantage of a decent woman's misfortune in so contemptibly petty a manner. The wretch who, refusing to be content with all a woman's property, should insist on taking her mother's bible as well, or the photograph of her dead body, or her Buddha, or her crucifix, or any other sacred and personal possession of the kind, would in any civilized country meet with summary treatment at the hands of any manly man able to defend her.

The *Kobe* journal is typically representative of the effete side of Occidental civilization, of whose taint the Japanese are rightly beginning to be afraid; for the logical conclusion of the attitude which this paper takes towards Christianity and all the highest that Christianity has produced, is that the world would be better without such stuff. But the Japanese knew very well that there is only the choir of accepting the best that Christendom has produced, or returning our steps to paganism. As a matter of fact the people that are doing most for the moral and spiritual redemption of mankind are those at whose efforts and convictions the Editor of the *Kobe* paper most frequently and deliberately jeers, and at whose most sacred sentiments it goes out of its way to cast ridicule. It has an hygienic appetite for the deflections of missionaries and all engaged in promoting Christian Character among men; and on the eccentricities and idiotic excesses of the fanatical Christian, it regales the palates of its friends as occasion serves. These parasitic organs that live on the life of the community, without contributing anything to its moral and spiritual forces, are doubtless taken at their due worth by the Japanese, as they are by all intelligent foreigners. Yet we cannot forget in this country, that parasites are unpleasant, if not positively irritating, to say the least; and when unduly in evidence become a positive sign of dirt and disease.

If the Editor of the *Chronicle* honestly resents any attempt at urging the foreign population of Japan to live up to the best traditions and principles of their civilization, and is quite content with the example of moral and spiritual ideal from these foreigners now set before the citizens of this country; if the moral and religious principles of Christendom are thus nauseating to his superior tastes, why does he not betake himself to some paradise untroubled by these conscientious scoundrels; say to Central Africa, Turkey or Sulu.

"CITIZEN."

#### "LEST WE FORGET."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The American fleet has come and gone. It may be of interest to note whether the *Japan Gazette* will favour the public with a symposium on the fleet's reception or if, in face of the notorious article "Have the Japanese developed the capacity of Friendship?" of May 18th last, it will, like *Brer Rabbit*, "lie low and say nuffin."

Yours, etc.,

AMICITA.

#### THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS OF THE SUMMARIZER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am neither a clergyman nor the son of a clergyman; I am not even an orthodox layman. I should not wonder if any theological position were further removed from that of Mr. Woodd than from that of the gentleman he criticises. Nevertheless, I fully associate myself with Mr. Woodd in his strictures upon the injection into the Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press, a most valuable feature of the *Japan Mail*, of the individual beliefs or disbeliefs of the summarizer. I take the *Weekly Mail* solely that I may have the two summaries it contains in a form convenient for preservation, but valuable as

they are, they would be still more so if the summarizer did not insist upon summarizing his own individual opinions regarding matters upon which, so far as I am aware, he is not a recognized authority. Especially are his incursions into the borderland of science and theology, and his attempt to play the double rôle of scientist and theologian open to serious criticism. And to think of sneers at so distinguished a man of science as Sir Oliver Lodge coming from even the very able writer of the summaries in question! As the Scotsman said when he lost half a dozen relatives, one after another, in a few weeks' time, "It's getting pairfectly redeekulus."

Faithfully yours,  
Yokohama, October 23.

TRAVELLER.

#### A PREACHER OF HUMILITY AND PATIENCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The Rev. C. H. Basil Woodd, a Missionary belonging to the English Church Missionary Society, in a longish letter published in your columns takes me to task for certain statements made in a review of Mr. C. T. Gorham's "First Easter Dawn," which I contributed to these columns last August. Mr. Woodd is evidently one of those self-satisfied clerical gentlemen who would soon make a crooked world straight if allowed free scope for action. For the sake of brevity and clearness I will tabulate Mr. Woodd's charges against me. (1) I have committed the heinous sin of over-praising a work called *Supernatural Religion*. (2) In my review I showed ignorance of the crushing nature of Dr. Lightfoot's reply to that book. (3) That when commenting on Mr. Gorham's views I made all sorts of wild statements. (4) That in a recently published Summary of Japanese Current Literature, I was wicked enough to say that Mr. Balfour has his own axe to grind. (5) I lack the humility and patience exemplified so sublimely in Mr. Woodd's letter, that I am not a fit person to review theological works of any kind. The sermon preached to me closes with a few words of solemn warning to you, sir, which I hope you take to heart in all humility.

I am a very busy man and hence I shall not follow Mr. Woodd in all his meanderings, but content myself with a brief reply to his 5 charges. (1, 2) As regards "Supernatural Religion" I read it when it was first published. I have the latest edition in front of me as I write. The testimony of unprejudiced scholars to its greatness as a presentation of the argument against supernaturalism is not affected by the *ipse dixit* of the writer of an obituary notice in *The Times*. Nothing could be sillier than to assert as Mr. Woodd does that *Supernatural Religion* was confuted by Bishop Lightfoot because one of the writer's for *The Times* refers to it as "a pretentious bubble pricked." On this subject a fair-minded writer in referring to Cassels' book and Bishop Lightfoot's reply says:—"Here is a good instance of the ease with which the laity can be deceived—if anyone will take the trouble only to glance at these two works, he will find, to his astonishment, that the whole of the overwhelmingly important portion of the book under review, such as the chapters on miracles, on the Resurrection, on the Incarnation and on the Ascension, has received no attention! Besides, there is a reply to Dr. Lightfoot's Essays\* which completely demolishes the Bishop's arguments.† Does anybody suppose that a scholar of the calibre of Dr. Lightfoot would have penned learned article after learned article in the attempt to refute arguments that carried no weight with them in the public mind? The line taken up and defended by Mr. Cassels in his great work is that followed in a series of articles published in the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, which Mr. Woodd will of course carefully avoid reading. (3) Mr. Woodd's theory seems to be that only orthodox people are reliable when writing on Theology. This is the view of the dear old Missionary Society (more than 34 years behind the time, at least 2 centuries!) to which Mr. Woodd belongs. Mr. Woodd's argument is this. Messrs. Gorham and Denning both say things with which I don't agree, and therefore they are both untrustworthy. (4) Mr. Woodd carefully avoids giving the context of the passage he refers to, bearing on a remark of Mr. Balfour's. There is no such passage in any Literary Summary, but in the Summary of the Religious Press published on Oct. 3rd (*Weekly Mail*) attention is drawn to the fact that all orthodox Roman Catholic Divines and some leading Protestants as well are of opinion that modern science is hostile to Christianity.‡ In the face of these declarations," I said, "the recent dictum

of a political orator who has his own axe to grind like Mr. Balfour on the harmony between modern science and genuine Christianity carries little weight. Christianity must be twisted and made to assume all sorts of fantastic shapes in order to be reconciled to modern scientific teaching, say the leading European Catholics." My business in writing Summaries is to set opinion against opinion and let readers choose. Mr. Woodd is naturally on the side of Mr. Balfour. As to the axe question. Of course Mr. Balfour's return to power largely depends on his attitude to the Church. Is Mr. Woodd so simple as to think that politicians never trim, never speak to the gallery? As things are now, trimming and compromise are conditions of political success. (5) For a man who comes rushing into print in such an extremely bombastic manner to be preaching humility and patience to me is a bit of a joke. One is inclined to say to him, "physician, heal thyself." As for the "right hand of fellowship" which this meek disciple of Christ tells us he can not hold out to outcasts like myself, it is just possible that I should be able to survive the loss of this fellowship. Happily there are lots of people in this country who are less advanced in knowledge than Mr. Woodd claims to be, who are antiquated enough to treat people who differ from them with a good deal of courtesy and even to honour them as earnest, sincere and fearless lovers of truth.

You, sir, as editor of this journal, are called on to treat your readers as so many children who are not to be trusted to choose mental food for themselves. You must select more orthodox writers when heterodox books are to be reviewed—on the principle, sir, that the opinion of enemies on all questions are more reliable than the views of those who have strong sympathy with any cause. It is really a pity that editors of newspapers can not be instructed by the dear old wisecracks of Salisbury Square as to what they should publish in their journals. How correct the whole world would become if in all humility literary men and scholars generally would consent to be guided by Mr. C. H. Basil Woodd and his fellow-thinkers!

I am yours, &c.,  
Sendai, October 21st, 1908.

WALTER DENING.

#### ELEMENTARY BUDDHISM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—May I ask you to be kind enough to notify in your paper that the Rev. A. Lloyd's return is delayed by the fact that he could not obtain a berth on the Siberian Railway in time to arrive on Oct. 28th as he had hoped. It is thought better therefore not to begin the lectures on Elementary Buddhism till the third Saturday in November.

It is hoped nothing will prevent Mr. Lloyd from delivering the first of the course on Saturday, Nov. 21st.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. PRINGLE.

Hon. Sec.

718, Gotenyama, Shingawara.

#### A TRAMP ACROSS INDIA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The enclosed cutting is from an English newspaper. You being an old military man, must know what this private went through, to get away from a place he was not satisfied with. The thought occurs to me that if you published the story it would be an object lesson to some of the Foreign element of the Far East, who are always complaining of the land they live in through some of the local newspapers.

Yours respectfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Private James Houston, of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Karachi, has been handed over to the military authorities at Calcutta as a deserter. Houston, who is alleged to have deserted on March 3, went on tramp. According to the *Pioneer Mail*, Allahabad, he covered a hundred miles of the Sind desert, and then struck the railway, afterwards travelling by slow stages by rail and foot to Calcutta, where he was arrested. Some time ago Houston was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for desertion. On that occasion he was arrested in Bombay.

"B." AND THE "TARI-MUTUEL."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—My communication to the *Japan Mail* of the 22nd inst., on the subject of the attitude of certain foreigners towards violation of Japanese law in regard to race-track gambling, seems to have excited the wrath of the *Kobe Herald*, whose editor attempts to relieve himself in a lengthy denunciation of the critic. Presumably what most irritated the *Herald* was a reference to certain questionable actions that took place at the Naniwa race-track a

few Sundays ago. I think all unprejudiced minds will admit that, notwithstanding his doughty championship of a lost and disreputable cause, the editor has lamentably failed to justify the behaviour of those foreigners who insisted on violating the rules of the place in being supplied with whisky on that occasion. As to the conduct of the foreign women present at Naniwa that day, it has been admitted both publicly and privately that they participated in the gambling carried on at the race-track; and I, for one, cannot see why people should object to the name, if they insist on the game. A thief is a thief, independently of any more pleasing title with which he may wish to cover his shame; and a man who takes his neighbour's money without adequate return, in a game of chance, or even attempts to do so, is nothing else than a gambler; and so long as he is willing to stoop to such a means of adding to his purse, he must further be ready to face the depreciation he will inevitably suffer in the estimation of all reputable persons. I have been assured by reliable men in charge of foreign firms in Japan, that they never employ in their offices young men known to gamble. But if the *Kobe Herald* is right, and gambling is an honourable profession, why should youth, or a clerkship, disqualify a man for it? If the business of a foreign firm is rendered unreliable by having gamblers at the lower rung of its ladder, surely the business cannot be regarded as made more reliable by having them at the top. Personally I know from my acquaintance with business men in England, that they are always suspicious of a man who gambles, be he old or young, and that whether at home or abroad they would not retain such a person once his habits were discovered. If this is the attitude of all the best banks and business houses, how can any foreign resident of Japan have the face to claim a right to gamble or to venture upon an effort to exculpate those who persist in a practice that reputable business men hold to be dishonest?

The editorial assertion that the foreigners who persisted in evading the Japanese regulations with regard to intoxicants, on the occasion named, represented the most prominent citizens of Kobe—"persons of recognized position," the editor styles them. I will not venture to question, as I know little or nothing about the foreign residents of that city; but it must be inferred that if this sort of thing stands for the best that Kobe can offer in the way of respect for law and the dictates of refined society, it is rather a questionable compliment to the rest of the foreign community. The present writer does not claim a knowledge of Kobe sufficient to dispute the contention of the *Herald* in this respect, but a large acquaintance in Tokyo and Yokohama does not lead him to believe that Japan is so scarce of material that race-track gamblers and persons who over-ride Japanese regulations with regard to intoxicants at races, have to be included among the people of "recognized position," so that personally one may be pardoned for doubting the justice of this reflection upon Kobe.

October 24, 1908.

"B."

#### CLERGYMEN AND CLERGYMEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In commenting on the narrow-minded remarks of the Rev. C. H. B. Woodd a few days ago, I quite forgot to mention the fact that when the Review of "Easter Dawn" appeared in your columns in August last an Episcopal clergyman, who is certainly a far better informed theologian than Mr. Woodd, wrote to compliment me on the Review, describing it as "able" and so on, and asking me to lend him the book. While taunting others with only knowing half-truths, it is not a fact that Mr. Woodd plainly shows by his letter that he is not acquainted with the views of hundreds of clergymen on the inspiration of the Bible, miracles, and the like? If, as Mr. Woodd maintains, I am 34 years behind the times in my knowledge of what has been written on theological questions, is he not quite a century further back? Were he acquainted with the writings of Deismann, Gardner, Gray, Haecel, Harnack, Schmiedel and Soltan, would the mild utterances of my review have taken his breath away? But the Evangelicals are taught to shun heterodox books like poison and to go on denouncing "Rationalism on the one hand and Ritualism on the other" in the style of their antiquated organ, the *Record*. Directly Mr. Woodd stops doing that, directly he makes up his mind to follow truth wherever it leads him, his salary will no longer be paid by the Society to which he belongs. That he and others know. This circumstance is known to the world too. The C. M. S. has endowed certain teaching. Uter their "shibboleths" and you will be regularly paid. Refuse to do so and you will be reduced to penury, with wife and children to support, for all they care. Are these the people who have a right to taunt others with being "unreliable"? Who would ever think of relying implicitly on men who are paid to teach certain doctrines and who can only give them up at the risk of losing perhaps their only means of subsistence?

\* By the author of *Supernatural Religion* (Longmans, Green and Co. 1889.)

† "The Churches and Modern Thought" by Philip Vivian, pp. 55, 56.

‡ The passage referred to was culled from the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

Mr. Woodd has been four or five years in this country and so it may be presumed that he knows Japanese sufficiently well to comprehend the meaning of a proverb which is very applicable to his case:—*I no kawazu daikai wo shirazu*. With the rapid movement of theological thought Mr. Woodd is not acquainted. The C.M.S. do not supply their missionaries with works like the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Hence the alarm caused by my review in Mr. Woodd's mind.

I am, Yours, &c.,  
October 24th, 1908.

WALTER DENING.

#### THE JAPANESE SAILORS' HOME.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—On behalf of the Japanese Sailors' Home in London we would like to avail ourselves of your columns to thank the many friends who have made the performances of "The Princess" such a success. On hearing in June of the great difficulty the Home was in for money we appealed to friends for help and it was decided to give "The Princess." It was a great help when Miss Kirby consented to take the part of Princess and the chief burden of preparing the play fell on her.

The first performance at Karuizawa owed much of its success to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Kirby let us have the use of their garden. Our thanks are due to all the performers who gave so much of their time and trouble during the summer; and also to Mrs. W. Silver Hall, who undertook the refreshments, Mrs. Mitsui, who provided all the lemonade; Mrs. Wharton who gave the material for the students' dresses and Mrs. Kirby who gave all necessary tailoring. As we had no advertising nor printing, our expenses were very small, including bringing of chairs (lent by the Auditorium) dresses, gratuities, etc. They came to the modest sum of twenty-five yen. The proceeds of sale of tickets with some donations were 335 yen; the refreshments brought in 90 yen, so that we had exactly 400 yen to send to the Sailors' Home.

The performance was considered so successful that the actors were asked by many to repeat it in Tokyo. This time Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda most kindly let us have their garden. On this occasion it was decided to benefit some local charity as well as the Sailors' Home, and the Oji Institute was chosen. The Princess Iwakura, Viscountess Hanabusa and Viscountess Okabe consented to be patronesses. We had an ideal day for the performance and Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda added much to the enjoyment of the guests by providing tea for the whole audience of about 600 people.

Mrs. Ishii, of the Oji Institute, interested her many friends and they obtained for us the privilege of having the band of the Imperial Household.

The performers in "The Princess" to whom we offer our thanks were Mrs. Sweet, Miss Caldwell, Miss McKim, Miss Thompson, Miss Kirby, Miss Ruse, Miss L. Seymour, Miss Shaw, the Misses Cahusac, Miss Booth, Miss E. Gardiner, Miss Russel, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Sweet, Master R. Kennedy.

Our expenses were:

Hire of chairs .....	67.50
Erection of awning, etc.....	19.90
Dresses .....	5.70
Printing of play in Japanese, and tickets.....	15.75
Advertising .....	20.25
Refreshments for band .....	15.20
Carriage of goods .....	1.50
Gratuities .....	5.00
	151.00

Receipts.

By sale of tickets ..... 1,055.00 |

By sale of photos and post cards at Karuizawa ..... 16.00 |

The profits being 920 yen, 460 yen has been sent to the Sailors' Home as a cheque for £96.19.2 and 460 yen to the Oji Institute.

SUSAN BALLARD,  
Hon. Secretary in Japan to the  
Sailors' Home in London.  
MARION BICKERSTETH,  
Formerly Hon. Sec. in London  
to the Home.

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. ISHII.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 460 yen which is our share of the proceeds of the entertainment at Mr. Sonoda's Garden on Saturday, Oct. 10th. It was so very kind of you and those ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance. My sincere thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have taken interest in my work, and have done so much for it; and I deeply appreciate their goodness. The gift will help my work much and the encouragement given to me by such interest and help is very great indeed. Again thanking you all, and with my kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. ISHII.

#### ASSERTIONS WITHOUT PROOF.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Your correspondent "Traveller" makes sweeping assertions in reference to the habitual interpolation of my personal opinions in the "Monthly Summaries of the Japanese Religious Press," but furnishes no proof of the truth of his allegations. As far as my memory serves me, Sir Oliver Lodge has not been discussed at all in any Summary written by me. What appeared in the *Mail* referring to Sir Oliver did not call in question his greatness as a scientist, but simply emphasized a fact known to all scholars, namely, that scientists are often most untrustworthy when dealing with questions far removed from their own special line of inquiry. A scientist who believes that he has had communication with spirits comes in for rough handling at the hands of other scientists nowadays. "Traveller" should read what Professor Ray Lankester and men like him have to say on the line taken up by Sir Oliver. But why drag Sir Oliver in at all in connection with the Summaries referred to?

I am, Yours, &c.,

THE WRITER OF THE  
SUMMARIES IN QUESTION.

October 26, 1908.

"B." vs. MR. E. C. DAVIS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

In reply to your correspondent Mr. E. C. Davis, I may say at once that he is entirely mistaken in assuming that the purpose of my letters on the subject of the *pari-mutuel* were to asperse, or in any way disparage, the character or prestige of my fellow foreigners in Japan. I think the more fair-minded of them will be ready to recognize that I have never wilfully manifested any such motive. I have simply taken some facts for which some few foreigners of a certain type are responsible, and, without the slightest desire to be inaccurate or unjust, I have offered a few criticisms based on these facts. Until the facts can be got rid of, it is but fair that an honest opinion of them should be allowed. If a fair account of what is actually going on in support of race-track gambling and other vices, against the Japanese Government, is to leave a correspondent open to the unwarranted charge of "vilifying his own nationals," then all he can say is, so much the worse for the so-called "nationals," as they alone are responsible for the verdict.

Nor can one who has been accustomed to horses of all kinds, from childhood, accept your correspondent's gratuitous assumption of his ignorance as to what constitutes an animal of real value in the community. According to most of the participants in this discussion, the chief use of race horses is the opportunity they offer the gamblers for fleeing the defunct public. I may say further that I was fully aware of all that Mr. Davis volunteers as new information on the fancy prices commanded by race horses that have made their mark; but if this was intended as an argument in favour of the intrinsic value of the race-horse to the community, in the general sense in which a horse is valued, my contention, which he courteously calls "utter rubbish," is profound reason beside it. A racing yacht might likewise command a great sum of money, but how could that be regarded as having a practical bearing on the production or improvement of ships used in the regular service? Fighting cocks, and prize fighters, also command large sums of money, but the improvement, either of fowls or human physique, cannot be in the remotest sense due to the influence of cocks or boxers. Persons desiring arguments in support of an evil must be in great straits to find them, when such illogical theories and fancies have to be imposed on the patience of the public.

With regard to your correspondent's opinion that in England the public is in favour of race-track gambling, I may say that I am probably as familiar with the views of the best type of British citizen as most men, and I have never met with, or heard of, any man of moral importance, who publicly advocated gambling in any form; and I am still convinced of the truth of my contention that the best type of Englishman does not consider gambling a decent or proper way of acquiring money. The fact that English newspapers publish the race-track news is no more a proof that the vice of gambling is approved by the best citizens, than that the reports of thieving and embezzling operations are a proof that dishonesty is popular in England. The newspapers print the news of all that goes on, without reference to the character of the principles involved.

If, as your correspondent seems to admit, race-track gambling is to be included in the same moral category as the *Yushikura*, I am content to consider no further argument necessary to discredit it in the judgment of all respectable people. Where will you find a pure-minded man or woman who considers accommodations for the facility of the lowest

vice, a necessity? In the same light must all right-minded persons regard the vice of gambling. In a moral sense there are no necessary evils. To admit the necessity of an evil is to preclude the duty of destroying it. To permit toleration of a vice by attempting to license it or to wink at it, is to encourage it. Neither common sense, nor the dictates of humanity, would tolerate in any civilized community, a doctor who attempted to live by feeding a disease to keep his hospital full of patients. What better are the brothel keeper and professional gambler? Just as it is obviously the duty of a government, and of all good citizens, to wipe out disease and give it no quarter, so it is in the case of vice, and all that goes to corrupt the morals of the community. As well banish thieves and robbers, procurers and murderers to isolated districts for the protection of society, as to adopt this method of minimising the gambling evil and other vices. How a man can preserve a moral conscience, or even a spark of manhood, and yet sanction the exposure of his sons and daughters to these vices, is rather a problem to explain. Is there a reputable foreigner in Japan to-day, who will unblushingly declare that, in his opinion, society ought to make provision for satisfying the vicious passions of the gambler, the libertine, and other parasites of a degenerate humanity? Evidently some people think there is; but I may be permitted to say that, by the grace of heaven, I am not one of them.

When I think of the numbers that have been ruined, even in this country, by gambling, for which vice certain foreigners are now demanding more ample and unrestricted provision, I am obliged to repeat that I am ashamed of some of my fellow-countrymen. I have at this moment in mind a broken-hearted mother in a sweet English home, whose son in this country not only gets away with a good monthly salary, but an even larger amount which he gets by begging deceitfully from his mother as well. Think of giving the smile of encouragement to a practice so fiendishly vicious as to turn a well-brought-up son into a creature that would treat his mother like that! I know of another young man entrusted by his father with a large amount in payment of a certain investment in shares. Later it was discovered that the money (nearly yen 100,000) had gone to the race-track gamblers. The effect upon the youth of Japan has been equally vicious. The race-tracks of this country, and indirectly those who support them, have been responsible for many a defalcation and suicide of the past year. Yet the maw of the inhuman monster is not satisfied, but is still a thirst for the blood of men. Who has a friend or a relative to throw in to stay momentarily this insatiable gnawing of vice at the vitals of our civilisation? Those who keep the mills going ought to be obliged to find the gist. I am well aware it is often little use to warn or to plead with those mad with the heartlessness and folly of vice; for their main mental activity appears to consist in gratifying an inordinate conceit that would teach its moral and spiritual betters as well in matters of law and politics, as in creed and conduct; but surely there are anon, at us enough enlightened and developed characters to take these unfortunates at their true value, and give them no opportunity of influence in the community. Now that the Japanese authorities have made up their minds to suffer these parasites no longer on the race-track, there might be some chance of extending the excellent vigilance to other haunts of the vicious, if all the respectable foreigners and Japanese would only come out and show their colours in loyal and manly support of the Government's action in suppressing the gamblers.

"B."

#### FOREIGNERS AND THE RACE-TRACK: WAS "B" MISTAKEN?

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the course of some remarks of mine on the subject of the *pari-mutuel* in a communication to the *Japan Mail* recently, I made critical reference to the presence of foreign ladies and gentlemen as participants with the Japanese in the betting at the Naro race-track on a certain occasion; and also to the alleged demand of the foreigners to be supplied with intoxicating liquors in spite of regulations to the contrary. I beg to say that the information on which these statements were made, appeared in a report of the said races, published in a Kobe paper a few days previously; and as this report met with no public contradiction I naturally assumed that it was correct, especially as I defended the action represented. I notice from letters appearing since in Kobe papers just to hand that the foreigners concerned, deny the truth of the reports made and of the incidents alleged to have taken place at Naro. I therefore sincerely apologize to those affected by my remarks, exceedingly regretting that I should have been led to use in illustration a report which now appears not to have been founded on fact. Needless to say I was not aware of the persons



affected by my remarks, nor do I even know where the Naruo race track is, so there could have been nothing personal intended by my letter to the *Japan Mail*.

Yours, etc.,

"B."

#### WATER TUBE BOILERS AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The intelligent engineer of to-day has for some time past been convinced of the high efficiency of the water tube boiler for marine purposes but the unique performance of the battleships belonging to the American Fleet recently in Yokohama, 12 of which are fitted with water tube boilers, will finally clear away any doubt in the minds of those who may not be so well informed. No less than 8 of these fine vessels, namely: the flagship *Connecticut*, *Minnesota*, *New Jersey*, *Louisiana*, *Nebraska*, *Kansas*, *Vermont* and *Rhode Island* are fitted with Babcock and Wilcox Boilers and, as reported in the London *Times* of June 6th, 1908, speaking of the general performance of the vessels and the coal economy of the boilers, "honours were with the *Connecticut* class, which would proceed day after day at 10 knots with little variance in consumption. The five of this class could go from San Francisco to Manila without coaling." In addition to the 6,000,000 H.P. of Babcock and Wilcox land and marine type boilers installed on land, throughout the world, there are in use or on order at the present time nearly 1,300,000 horse-power of Babcock and Wilcox Marine Boilers for 266 vessels in all the branches of the Navy and Mercantile Marine; including 66 battleships and cruisers and 95 merchantmen.

The Babcock & Wilcox Marine Type Boiler although extensively used in the larger vessels of the Naval and Mercantile Marine is not suitable for torpedo boats, picket boats and such like small express type vessels. The boiler that is considered by the British Admiralty and others to be the best type for these express purposes is the White-Forster boiler, which has now got an excellent name not only because of what it is doing on torpedo boats but because the fast scout H.M.S. *Mohawk* gave such excellent results with it. The local office of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. is to be found at No. 23, Yokohama.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### ENGLISH PRINCIPAL OF TONGSHAN COLLEGE DISMISSED.

London, October 22.

Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House to Mr. W. Mitchell-Thompson, member for North-West Lanark, stated that Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, is interviewing the Chinese authorities on behalf of the English Principal of the Tongshan Engineering College, who has been summarily dismissed. The ground of Sir John Jordan's intervention is that a notice of six months is usual in such cases. The matter is still under consideration.

#### DEMONSTRATION IN MONTENEGRO.

Later.

A warlike demonstration has taken place at Cetinje, two of the daughters of Prince Nicholas heading a procession bearing banners and singing war songs. The Austro-Hungarian Legation was guarded.

#### MARRIAGE OF KAISER'S SON.

The fourth son of the Kaiser has been married at Berlin to Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg.

#### THE BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the object of the communication made to the Powers is to secure their agreement to a programme which, without widening the area of disturbance, would settle the difficulties. Turkey being the most adversely affected it is trusted that the first object of the Powers will be to secure compensation for Turkey, to safeguard her interests and to strengthen the new regimen, which will have such beneficial results on Turkish administration.

Turco-Bulgarian negotiations are at a deadlock. Turkey is insisting that Bulgaria must capitalize the Eastern Rumelian tribute, which Bulgaria declines.

Sir Edward Grey, in the Commons, declared that the approval of Turkey is necessary to any programme laid before the Conference.

#### THE BULGARIAN ENVOYS.

London, October 23.

The Bulgarian envoys are returning to Sofia. No agreement has been arrived at in the matter of tribute, but it was arranged that a Turco-Bulgarian commission should settle the railway difficulty. Turkey estimates that the amount due from Bulgaria owing to the lapse of tribute is ten million pounds sterling.

#### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Negotiations between Austria and Turkey are at a standstill. The latter desires the sanction of Europe to the annexation of Bosnia, while Austria wants a direct settlement.

#### SERVIAN DEMANDS.

London, October 24.

M. Novakovics, ex-Minister of the Servian Government, is going to Constantinople on a special mission from Servia. The latter demands an extension of her frontier all along the river Drina, thus connecting Servia with Montenegro.

#### PROPOSED SCOTTISH SHIP CANAL.

The corporation of Glasgow have decided to ask the Government to sanction the construction of a ship canal joining the Forth and the Clyde, thus linking together the North Sea and the Atlantic. Plans are already prepared.

#### AUSTRIAN PRESS ANGRY.

Later.

The Vienna press denounces Great Britain as responsible for the rupture of the negotiations between Turkey and Austria, and declares that Austria, supported by Germany, will attend the Conference only on the annexation of the provinces being recognized as an accomplished fact.

Fifty chests of artillery cartridges, partly destined for Servia, have been confiscated at Linz, in Austria.

#### CURZON'S OXFORD REFORM SCHEME.

Lord Curzon's Oxford reform scheme includes the opening of the degrees to women on the same basis as men.

#### RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSS THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

October 25.

Reuter's agent at Constantinople has received information that Russian troops have crossed the Araxes and entered Azerbaijan. It is presumed that they intend to occupy Tabriz, where panic reigns.

#### GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

The election for the Rectorship of Glasgow University has resulted as follows:—Curzon, 947 votes; Lloyd-George 935, Kier Hardie 122.

#### RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

London, October 26.

St. Petersburg.—It is denied that Russian forces are crossing the Persian border.

#### VIENNA STILL BITTER.

Vienna.—The press continues the bitterest anti-British campaign. The semi-official *Wiener Zeitung* goes the length of asserting that Britain has offered the Porte a loan of fifty millions and the support of her warships in the event of a re-actionary rising, on condition that she breaks off the Austrian negotiations and agrees to the Conference.

Austria attempted to renew direct negotiations with the Porte, but the Grand Vizier emphatically declined, declaring that Austria's demands were contrary to the Turkish constitution.

#### RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

M. Iswolsky has interviewed Herr von Schoen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Prince Buelow, Chancellor, and has lunched with the Kaiser. It is officially announced that the Russo-German negotiations are proceeding in the most cordial manner.

#### SERVIA AND THE TSAR.

Later.

The Crown Prince of Servia goes to St. Petersburg to-day with King Peter's autograph letter to the Tsar.

#### THE CONFERENCE.

The Porte has now asked Germany to induce Austria to accept the Conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RELATIONS.

An influential meeting of commercial and political men has been held at St. Petersburg, at which it was decided to establish an Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with the newly formed section of the London chamber.

#### VENEZUELAN SEIZE BRITISH SCHOONER.

London, October 26.

Venezuelans have seized a British schooner en route to Trinidad, trade with which, by a decree of President Castro, had been practically prohibited. The passengers and crew were imprisoned.

#### MORE HEARST REVELATIONS.

Hearst has published more letters showing the political and financial relations of the Republican ex-Governor and ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania with the Standard Oil Co., three of whose nominees, including Elkins, were appointed to supreme judgeships.

#### TAXATION OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

London, October 27.

Mr. M'Kinnon Wood (Glasgow) replying to Mr. (?) Nield (Ealing) in the House of Commons said that Japan is understood to be preparing an answer to the protest entered by Great Britain, France and Germany relative to the state and municipal income-tax, but no attempt will be made by Japan to evade the Hague award regarding the taxation of the foreign concessions: there has been merely a difference of opinion relative to the interpretation of the award.

#### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO PERSIA.

The Russian Foreign Office has informed the Ottoman Ambassador that Russia is moving troops into Azerbaijan, in accordance with an understanding with Great Britain, to restore order, after which they will retire. The advance to Tabriz will depend on the consular advices received from that place.

#### RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

London, October 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that there is no news of any actual violation of the Persian frontier, although two regiments of Cossacks have concentrated at Julfa and the Russians have threatened to advance if their interests at Tabriz are endangered.

#### THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The contest in the Canadian elections has been rendered more acute by charges of wholesale corruption in connexion with trans-continental railways.

Later.

The Elections are an ample vindication of the Laurier administration. Laurier has been elected for another term of five years. The returns for Ottawa and East Quebec are incomplete. They indicate a majority of 50 against 66 in the previous election.

British Columbia, resenting the Oriental policy of the Laurier Cabinet, has elected four Oppositionists.

#### THE BALKANS.

Later.

The Balkan question continues complicated and precarious. Much depends upon Germany's advice to Austria. An official statement issued in Berlin says that Germany does not object to the principle of the Conference, but cannot assent to the discussion of proposals to which Austria objects. Subject to further negotiations, Germany and Austria will endeavour to reach a peaceful and just solution of the difficulty.

The British Foreign Office has issued a denial of the suggestion that the interruption of the Austro-Turkish negotiations was due to the advice or the influence of the British Government, whose opinion is that a direct arrangement would smooth the way to a general settlement, but that Turkey is the best judge of her own interests.

#### THE RUSSIAN MOVE ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question put by Mr. Dillon, said that Russia had moved 400 men to the frontier, but has ordered them not to cross unless Russian lives at Tabriz are in danger. He added that England agreed to Russia's right to claim what we claimed ourselves, namely, the right to protect the lives and property of her countrymen. He asked the House to admit that Russia had acted in conformity with the spirit of the Convention.

#### WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

London, October 28.

The London County Council has passed proposals for public works costing nearly a million sterling for the benefit of the unemployed.

#### DEATH SENTENCE FOR SEDITION.

The Criminal Court of Constantinople has sentenced to death two Turks for inciting to revolt against the Constitution. The public cheered the sentence, shouting "Long live Liberty!"

#### THE KAISER'S APOLOGY:

#### A REMARKABLE PRONOUNCEMENT.

London, October 28.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a remarkable interview with the Kaiser which it says has been communicated on unimpeachable authority.

The Kaiser said that he resented as a personal insult the constant misrepresentations of his unceasing offers of friendship by a section of British public opinion bent on treating him as the arch-enemy. Going back to the time of the South African War His Majesty said that his refusal to receive the Boer delegates caused the collapse of the effort of the Boers to secure European intervention. Moreover during the war he declined an invitation from France and Russia to join in humiliating England by intervening when the war was at its height during "Black Week," 1899. He replied sympathetically to a grief-stricken letter from Queen Victoria and, having ordered one of his officers to furnish an exact account of the numbers and positions of the opposing forces in South Africa, he marked out a plan of campaign which he submitted to the German

General Staff and then despatched to England. It was a curious coincidence that the plan adopted by Lord Roberts was very much on the same lines.

He concluded by defending the necessity for a strong German Navy. Germany's interests were expanding and her commerce world-wide. Who could foresee the possibilities which the future has in store for the Far East, in days not so distant as some believe? Only Powers with great navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved. It may be that even England will be glad that Germany has a fleet, when they shall speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future.

#### THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

London, October 28.

A dinner has been given by the China Association under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Scott. Among the guests were Sir Robert Hart, Mr. Gundry, General Gaselee, Sir Henry Blake, and Keswick. The Chairman paid a tribute to the Tientsin, Hongkong and Shanghai branches of the society, who did their utmost to further the views of those on the spot. Admiral Noel pointed out the great change which had taken place in China. He said that until railways were fully introduced there were great possibilities of danger owing to uprisings. He emphasized the importance of the Kowloon railway for developing the trade of Hongkong.

#### THE BALKANS.

An identical note has been sent by England, France and Russia to Serbia advising Bulgaria to send an envoy to Constantinople to arrange equitable compensation. Bulgaria has replied accepting the advice contained in the note, which included the disbandment of 75,000 reservists.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### SERBIA'S DEMANDS.

London, October 23.

A special telegram from Belgrade says that Serbia will insist on Turkey getting compensation for the annexation of the two provinces and for the bestowal of autonomy on them. If these demands are not conceded, every one states that war is inevitable.

#### REFORM ACTIVITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, October 23.

Constantinople.—The Reform Committee have published a manifesto declaring that they and the army represent the majority of the nation, and are prepared to crush the reactionaries if the latter attempt to oppose the new Liberal régime. The movement of troops from Salonika into the capital shows that the Committee are determined to supersede the Palace troops.

#### PRUSSIAN FINANCE.

Berlin.—The new Prussian finance proposals, necessitated by the requirement of ten million pounds of fresh revenue, coupled with the forthcoming demands of the Imperial Government for an additional twenty-five millions yearly, unpleasantly surprise the bourse and public. The proposed tax on trading profits of companies and corporations is greatly disliked. A Socialist organ has published startling details of the Government's proposals, which include a tax on gas and electricity. Owing to the pressure of the ticket tax and the economic depression the state railways show a deficit probably totalling 6,000,000 (?) marks.)

#### AUSTRIAN IRRITATION AGAINST ENGLAND.

October 24.

Vienna.—There is strong irritation against England, against whom the charge is brought of striving to prevent agreements between Turkey and Bulgaria and between Austria and Turkey. Baron Aehrenthal repeats that Austria does not object to the principle of a European Conference provided the Austrian standpoint is recognized in the programme, which should be precisely fixed beforehand.

#### LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 25.

The Chamber of Deputies has debated upon the revolutionary methods and ideas of the labour, leaders, with their attendant campaign of anti-militarism and anti-patriotism, which could best be stopped by dissolving the labour confederation or by internal reforms and counsels of moderation. The whole question is perilous for the Government. The Socialist Minister, M. Jaurès, says that Labour has effected a miracle in reconciling the majority of the dissident Republicans. He urged the danger of arresting the development of trade-unionism. The Chamber voted confidence in the Cabinet by a great majority.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Bulgaria refuses to indemnify Turkey for the tribute hitherto paid. Turkey declines Austria's suggestion that she should acquiesce in the annexation of the provinces independently of the Conference.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

London, October 25.

New York.—A careful canvass by the *Chicago Tribune* gives Mr. Taft 295 votes and Mr. Bryan 188, and it is stated that the democratic managers do not find any great popular feeling in favor of Bryan. President Roosevelt has prevailed on every member of the Cabinet to go on the stump.

#### ENGLAND THE CULPRIT.

Berlin.—The suspension of the direct negotiations between Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria is most unwelcome. The result is largely attributed to British influence.

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Later.

The *Novoe Vremya* has an article which reiterates Russia's good-will towards Japan, but enumerates a long list of grievances which engender a doubt of Japanese friendship.

#### BRYAN CONFIDENT.

London, October 27.

New York.—Bryan is confident of victory. He made thirteen speeches on Monday and seventeen on Tuesday.

#### JAPANESE BONDS.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese Bonds are active and slightly higher.

#### DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

There has been a debate in the House of Commons on the Government proposals for the relief of distress. The debate revealed that the Government had not provided the House, or apparently themselves, with a trustworthy estimate of the magnitude of the evil. The Labour leaders affirm that nearly £7,000,000 are urgently needed for relief. This is excessive. Nevertheless the country regards the Government's attitude as somewhat casual.

#### GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

Later.

The Berlin Government has accepted the Near Eastern programme drawn up in London and Paris, with the exception of the

points to which Austria objects. Austria will agree to enter the Conference provided that her annexation of the two provinces is accepted as an accomplished fact.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 28. Great Britain, France and Russia have presented an identic Note hoping that Bulgaria will refrain from mobilization and will agree to give Turkey equitable compensation. The Note advises Bulgaria to send an envoy to Constantinople. Italy and Germany approve of the Note.

#### EXHAUSTED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

London, October 28. New York.—The presidential campaign seems to be becoming a mere physical endurance test. It is a painful spectacle to see Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, exhausted, endeavouring to make themselves heard. Bryan endures the test the better.

#### THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Ottawa.—The Liberals will have a majority of fifty in the new Parliament. The result has staggered the Conservatives, who, with the influence of four provincial governments in their favour, expected to sweep the country. All the Ministers were elected.

#### THE SHAH FAILS.

Teheran.—The Shah has failed to issue the promised electoral law.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

#### CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The general Elections have taken place in Canada, resulting in the present Government under Sir Wilfrid Laurier being sustained by a large majority. The full details have not yet been received, but it is evident the anti-Japanese labour party, who have opposed with so much vehemence the Lemieux agreement, have not cut much of a figure in the campaign.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS:

AUSTRIAN CLAIM FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATION: THREATENED WITHDRAWAL.

London, October 22.

As the Austro-Hungarian Conference his Excellency M. Aehrenthal said that direct negotiations between Austria and Turkey were actually proceeding; that at the Conference of the Powers a clear statement would be submitted, and that in view of Austria's position, she had no objection to the opening of a Conference. From this explanation it was generally inferred that the negotiations between Austria and Turkey would have a favourable issue. But suddenly it was rumoured that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had protested against direct negotiations between Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Further, according to news from Sofia, the Turkish Representative and the Bulgarian Envoy have nearly reached an agreement as to the question between Turkey and Bulgaria.

October 23, p.m.

According to a statement published by the Austrian Government, intelligence from Constantinople showed that the negotiations with Turkey were progressing favourably and a successful issue was expected. Subsequent events showed that a difficulty had arisen on Turkey's side, but that Austria was adhering to her idea of direct negotiation, which course would conduce to the interests of Turkey and Bulgaria, as

well as strengthening the resolve of the Powers to hold a conference.

October 24.

It is stated in Vienna that, relying on England's assistance, Turkey has announced to the Austrian Ambassador the suspension of the direct negotiations in order that the points under discussion may be submitted to the conference. Referring to this the Vienna papers attack England severely. They allege that she is not acting in the interests of peace, but is merely seeking to correct her previous errors of foreign policy and to recover her forfeited supremacy of influence. They add that if the various questions between Austria and Turkey are not to be settled by direct negotiation but are to be submitted to the Conference, Austria will not enter the latter. In that event Germany also will refuse to take part.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

From the Japanese Consul General at Ottawa. October 28.

In the general elections yesterday for members of the Canadian House of Representatives, the 221 successful candidates were divided as follow:—

Liberals.....	130
Conservative.....	83
Unattached.....	2
Uncertain.....	6

This is a great victory for the Government. With the exception of British Columbia, where the result is still uncertain, the country has returned all the members of the present Cabinet.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### RUSSIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

London, October 27.

St. Petersburg telegraphs that M. Iswolsky has come to an agreement with the German Government with reference to a conference of the Powers and with reference to the questions to be submitted to it. Russia has thus given unequivocal evidence of her desire to promote the cause of peace.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

New York, October 21.

The agricultural returns of the United States this year are officially reported to be satisfactory. Nevertheless the actual yield is about 10 per cent. less than that of average years. An area of new land has been prepared for cultivation while the produce from the reclaimed land was comparatively small.

#### THE RECEPTION TO THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Further details with regards to the reception in Japan of the American Fleet have been published by the *Herald* and other newspapers in New York. They express profound satisfaction. The cloud which has overhung the relations of Japan and the United States for some time past is now cleared away. A great impression has been created among Americans by the report that the pupils of the various primary schools sang the American national anthem while welcoming the American visitors.

#### THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

New York, October 22.

The *New York Herald* correspondent in Japan reports that the welcome accorded to

the American officers and men by the Japanese is totally unprecedented. The enthusiasm of the Japanese in receiving the guests was so unexpected that the Americans could scarcely believe at first that it proceeded from the Japanese. But all misgivings have been completely dispelled.

#### SUFFRAGETTES PUNISHED.

The thirteen suffragettes who were arrested on the charge of attempting to rush into the House of Commons on the 13th inst. have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three weeks to three months. They declare that they prefer jail to peace.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, October 23.

To-day President Roosevelt and his staff had a conference in connexion with election matters. They decided to visit several States with a view to supporting Mr. Taft. On Oct. 26th they will proceed to those districts in which strong opposition is being experienced and where the Republican party is in disfavour, directing their efforts specially to Ohio.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, October 26.

The election is close at hand, viz. on Nov. 3rd. On Oct. 26th, Messrs. Taft and Bryan made speeches, the competition becoming very keen. Their respective success seems to depend upon the number of ballots obtained in New York State.

San Francisco, October 26.

In connexion with a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Mr. Knox, a Senator, in which the former recommended Mr. Taft as a sincere supporter of the working men, Mr. Gomper the leader of the Labour Union, despatched a wildly worded note to the President saying that an opposer could not so suddenly become a friend, and blaming the attitude hitherto taken up by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. On the evening of Oct. 25th President Roosevelt wrote to a leader of the labour party in New York insisting that Mr. Taft had always been a friend of labour. There is no doubt that a majority of the labour men are supporting Mr. Bryan, a fact which gives rise to some anxiety among the Republicans.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg, October 26.

The envoy of Montenegro visited Mr. Titiaff, acting Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Oct. 25th and asked him to take strong measures at the proposed international conference, or otherwise to leave the present complication untouched. The Russian Minister replied that there was no difficulty in reaching a point where the interests of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, would agree. He added that there need be no pessimistic views as to the conference.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, October 27.

Collating the various reports from newspapers and other sources, it is estimated that Mr. Taft will receive 241 votes and Mr. Bryan, 156. New York, however, is not included in this estimate.

#### THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AND THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the Presidential Election taking place on Nov. 3rd the celebration of the Emperor's Birthday is postponed. All the leading Japanese will hold a dinner party at the Carnegie Hall on Nov. 4th and Mr.





Oct. 31, 1908

Oct. 31, 1908.]

The market remains weak.

INDIGO.

Java, first	100.00
second	95.00
Madras, first	90.00
second	85.00
Artificial "horse tail" brand	80.00
Artificial "Kashia"	75.00

Stocks are still scarce, but there is no reason to be noted.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	100.00
Flag	100	10.00
Royal	100	10.00
Trophy	100	10.00
Red Seal	100	10.00
Lion	100	10.00
Portland	100	10.00
Premier	100	10.00

Japanese.

Kiung Sun	6
Takago	6
Fuji	6
Pine	6

The market is stationary but with a slight rise.

WHEAT.

White Walla Walla, 100 lbs	40.00
Red	35.00
Blue Stem	30.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has greatly bettered, and business was done for Europe and America.

On Oct. 29nd stocks were: Shantung 5,800 bales; Kailash 1,200 bales; Sanyu 99 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Extra No. 1, Curlew	100.00
Flour—Extra No. 2, Curlew	95.00
Flour—Yama Class, Curlew	90.00
Flour—No. 1, Curlew	85.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	80.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	75.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	70.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	65.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	60.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	55.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	50.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	45.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	40.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	35.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	30.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	25.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	20.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	15.00
Flour—No. 1 1/2, Curlew	10.00
Flour—No. 1 1/4, Curlew	5.00

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"PRIME SILKS" MARK. (FUKUKI.)

Inches	6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
22 1/2	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.40	8.70
27	8.60	8.45	8.10	8.10	8.20
36	8.60	8.45	8.25	8.05	8.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
22 1/2	8.00	8.30	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

KAWAMATA.

Inches	3 me.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2	8.30	9.30	9.70	10.60
22 1/2	8.90	9.80	10.70	11.50
27	10.10	11.10	12.50	13.50
36	13.40	14.30	16.10	18.10

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

A slight improvement has taken place.

Plain Habutae (Hem stitched.)

20" x 1 1/2"	6 m/m.	doz.	3.25-3.37
22" x 1 1/2"	7	doz.	4.25-4.52
24" x 1 1/2"	7 1/2	doz.	5.10-5.40

Figured Habutae (Hem stitched.)

20" x 1 1/2"	9	doz.	4.30-4.50
22" x 1 1/2"	10	doz.	5.30-5.60
24" x 1 1/2"	12	doz.	7.20-7.40

Figured Habutae (scallop):—

10" x 1 corner embroidered	0.95-1.00
12" x 4	1.15-1.20

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of Oct. 28th the quotation was £ 62.26.

Owing to the recent rise in London, the market in Japan has become steady.

Refined per 100 kin

Yen	45-49
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Electric refined per 100 kin

Yen	52-50
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RICE.

The Tokyo market is firm; Osaka stationary; and Kobe weak.

Domestic rice in Fukuoka

105.105
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Foreign rice in Fukuoka

302.436
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Delivery: Closing Price.

October	15.18
November	14.73
December	14.60

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)

Superior	Yen 17.10
Medium	16.00
Common	15.20
Average	16.10

(Osaka.)

October	14.60
November	14.55
December	14.36

(Kobe.)

October	14.75
November	14.51
December	14.33

COTTON YARN.

Owing to speculative purchases, the market has been disturbed for a time, and later a considerable fall took place.

Delivery.

October	Yen. 108.55
November	109.30
December	109.50

EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/4 lower, China sterling quotations unchanged and local rates all the same as yesterday.

London—Bank T.T.

Private 4 months' sight	270 1/2
Private 6 months' sight	270 1/2

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight

Private 4 months' sight	160 1/2 @ 60
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Hongkong—Bank sight

Private 10 days' sight	84 1/2
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Shanghai—Bank sight

Private 10 days' sight	87 1/2
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India—Bank sight

Private 30 days' sight	153
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America—Bank sight

Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
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Germany—Bank sight

Private 4 months' sight	51
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Nor Silver (London)

Nominal.	33 1/2
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YOKOHAMA & CO., BROKERS & DEALERS IN BONDS & SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.

Tokyo, Oct. 29th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks
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Bonds and Debentures.

EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	101.30	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	96.90	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March—September	95.90	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	89.40	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=B)	100	100	5	June—December	97.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=E)	100	100	5	June—December	96.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark A=F)	100	100	5	June—December	87.50	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June—December	87.30	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June—December	87.30	
IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March—September	85.00	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	82.55	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Osu-goburi; Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	94.40	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	93.80	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	92.30	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	

Banks.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	58.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	61.60	
Kogyo Ginko (Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	46.30	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	219.00	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	149.50	

Railway & Electric Tramway Co.'s.

Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June—December	96.50	
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June—December	67.40	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	10.1	January—October	82.00	E.D.
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	9.9	March—September	49.00	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.7	March—September	76.00	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June—December	96.00	
(New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June—December	25.50	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May—November	61.50	
New	50	25	7	May—November	30.40	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	75.00	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May—November	41.50	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April—October	102.00	E.D.
(New Issue)	50	12.50	12	April—October	41.80	

Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.

TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	72.80	
New	50	30	10	May—November	44.30	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	76.00	
New	50	30	14	May—November	48.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June—December	134.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	80.00	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12 1/2	5	March—September	8.50	E.D.
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	32.50	
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June—December	29.20	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	78.00	

Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.

Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	86.40	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	5	February—August	27.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June—December	17.40	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May—November	53.00	
Uruga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June—December	9.80	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12 1/2	May—November	53.40	

Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.

KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June—December	89.60	
News	50	12 1/2	16	June—December	26.50	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June—December	25.80	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June—December	84.50	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June—December	57.80	
New	50	25	12	June—December	28.50	
Nishin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May—November	8.20	

Exchange.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May—November	141.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May—November	95.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May—November	133.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June—December	73.00	

Brewery Co.'s.

DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June—December	78.50	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June—December	57.00	

Godown Companies.

YOKOHAMA CHUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June—December	52.00	
Yokohama Bueki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	15	June—December	30.00	

Fire Insurance Co.'s.

Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	no.	June	12.70	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	17.80	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	

Oil Co.'s.

Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March—September	137.00	E.D.
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June—December	121.00	

Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.

Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April—October	76.70	
New	50	12 1/2	15	April—October	24.70	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	72.00	
New	50	25	10	June	32.80	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	20	June	27.60	

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Kowang St.* French steamer, 4,204, Imbert, 23rd Oct.,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.  
*Tjiluwong*, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Juriaanse, 24th Oct.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Edward L. van Nierop.  
*Craigvar*, British steamer, 2,874, Edmonds, 24th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Shimano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kaway, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Glaucus*, British steamer, 3,591, Riley, 25th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, S. S. Sandberg, 23rd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Kinsaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 23rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benavon*, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 26th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Hakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,820, T. Murai, 27th Oct.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 27th Oct.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Senegambia*, German steamer, 2,657, Eckhorn, 27th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Machao*, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 28th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Decidee*, French gun-boat, Capt. De Linares, 28th Oct.,—Chefoo via Yokkaichi.  
*Canton*, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Nordfeldt, 28th Oct.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 28th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Perscus*, British steamer, Warrall, 29th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Thoma*, British steamer, 4,878, A. F. Vine, 29th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Inverclyde*, British steamer, 3,214, W. H. Lea, 24th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Peking*, Danish steamer, 2,800, Petersen, 24th Oct.,—Denmark and Sweden via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,721, G. Rott, 24th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Craigvar*, British steamer, 2,874, Edmonds, 24th Oct.,—Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiordahl, 25th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Dixon, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Connecticut*, U.S. Flagship, 16,000, Captain H. Osterhaus, (Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief), 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Georgia*, U.S. Battleship, 14,948, Capt. E. F. Qualtrough, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Illinois*, U.S. Battleship, 11,552, Capt. J. M. Bowyer, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Kentucky*, U.S. Battleship, 11,525, Capt. Cowles, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Kearsage*, U.S. Battleship, 11,525, Capt. H. Hutchins, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Kansas*, U.S. Battleship, 16,000, Capt. C. E. Vree, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*land*, 25th Oct.,—Manila, 16,000, Capt. K. Niles, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy and Hongkong.  
*Louisiana*, U.S. Battleship, 16,000, Capt. J. Hubbard, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Minnesota*, U.S. Battleship, 12,500, Capt. R. M. Bard, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Missouri*, U.S. Battleship, 14,948, R. Nicholson, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Nebraska*, U.S. Battleship, 14,948, Capt. W. H. New Jersey, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Southland*, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Ohio*, U.S. Battleship, 12,500, Capt. T. B. Howard, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.

# LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



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*Rhode Island*, Battleship, 14,948, Capt. J. B. Muddock, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Vermont*, U.S. Battleship, 16,000, Capt. W. P. Potter, 25th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Virginia*, U.S. Battleship, 14,948, Capt. A. Sharp, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Wisconsin*, U.S. Battleship, 11,552, Capt. F. E. Beauty, 25th Oct.,—Manila via Amoy.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 23rd Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G.N. S.S. Co.  
*Ikoma*, Japanese cruiser, 14,000, 25th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Kasuga*, Japanese cruiser, 7,700, 25th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Katori*, Japanese battleship, 15,950, 25th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Tsukuba*, Japanese cruiser, 14,000, 25th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Yodo*, Japanese despatch-boat, 1,380, 25th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Adzuma*, Japanese cruiser, 9,456, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Asahi*, Japanese battleship, 15,200, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Fuji*, Japanese battleship, 12,300, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Kashima*, Japanese battleship, 16,400, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Mikasa*, Japanese battleship, 15,200, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Mogami*, Japanese despatch-boat, 1,380, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Nitaka*, Japanese cruiser, 3,470, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Nishin*, Japanese cruiser, 7,700, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Ohtsuo*, Japanese cruiser, 3,420, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Sagami*, Japanese battleship, 12,674, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Seyu*, Japanese cruiser, 6,500, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Tatsuta*, Japanese despatch-boat, 850, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Tsushima*, Japanese cruiser, 3,470, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Yakumo*, Japanese cruiser, 8,850, 26th Oct.,—Ise Bay.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 26th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Yanki n.* U.S. Despatch boat, 975, Lieut.-Comm. B. C. McVay, Jr., 27th Oct.,—Manila.  
*Shimano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kaway, 27th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kamakura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,796, W. Wade, 28th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 28th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Benavon*, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 29th Oct.,—Manila via Miike, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 29th Oct.,—Austria via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 29th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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YOKOHAMA, NOV. 7TH, 1908.

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VOL. L.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 7TH, 1908.

## MARRIAGE.

Before J. C. Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul and afterwards at the Catholic Mission, GEORGE OCTAVIUS HEATH, Esq., of Yokohama, to REBECCA, daughter of L. Stornbrink, Esq., of Yokohama.

## DEATHS.

At St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, Nov. 2nd, of heart failure, Dr. HAROLD SLADE, of Kobe, aged 48.

At 67 a Bluff, Yokohama, on November 5th, Prof. EDWIN EMERSON, aged 85 years and four months.

At Retz Buildings, No. 179 Bluff, on November 4th, EDITH M. LOWELL, of Seattle, Washington U.S.A.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE theme of the annual new year poem party at the Imperial Palace has been fixed to be *Setchu-no-matsu*, or cedars in snow. Poems from

the public will be received not later than January 10th.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, will leave Oiso on Nov. 14th for Seoul.

ON Saturday morning snow fell in Sapporo. This is four days later than the first fall of last year.

MARQUIS GUICCIOLI, the new Italian Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, arrived in Tokyo on Nov. 4th via Vladivostok.

A CASE of cholera is reported in Tokyo, the patient being a man living in Saruwaka-cho, Asakusa. He died on Oct. 31st.

THE Emperor of Japan has decorated Mr. J. D. Clark, the editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, with the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun.

PROFESSOR Arthur Lloyd, of the Imperial University, Tokyo, who has been in England for some months on leave, returned to Tokyo on Nov. 4th.

ON the evening of Oct. 31st an explosion occurred in the third class waiting room at the Asahigawa Railway Station. Three passengers were injured.

THE contract for the new Union Church building has been placed with a Japanese builder for yen 44,000. The building is to be completed by Dec. 31st 1909.

EARLY on Wednesday morning fire occurred at the Ashio copper mine, destroying four buildings. The damage is estimated at yen 35,000. Two men were injured.

THE *Denpo* reports that Mr. S. Yoshiwara, formerly Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, will be appointed Vice-President of the Oriental Development Co. in Korea.

THE Itabashi Race Club will hold its autumn meeting on Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th. Some Tokyo papers report that the Club will not admit the public at the meeting.

PRINCE KANIN, who has been present at the opening ceremony of the Formosan Railway, left Kelung on Oct. 30th by the cruiser *Anefawa* for Saseho on his way to Tokyo.

THE *Jiji* says that the Mutabe coal mine which was under the control of some foreigners of Yokohama was transferred to the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha for yen 360,000, on Nov. 1st.

MR. H. TASAKA, a Progressist, representative for Ehime prefecture, who has been undergoing examination on a charge of fraud in the Hiroshima District Court, was committed for trial on Oct. 29th.

A LIGHTER (103 tons) laden with coal struck a rock and subsequently sank on the morning of Nov. 2nd in the neighbourhood of Hawafuri. The vessel was on her way from Wakamatsu to Osaka.

THE following telegram has been received at the United States Consulate-General in Yokohama from Mr. James F. Smith, Governor-General of the Philippines Islands: "Cholera yesterday two cases. Smith."

THE Coast Inspector's Office of the Chinese Customs gives notice that the Yangtze Cape Bell Buoy has been removed from its former position and has been placed off the steep-to bank to the southward of Yangtze Cape, to mark the entrance to Hang-

chow Bay. From the Buoy Gutzlaff Lighthouse bears S. 76° E. (magnetic), distant 14.4 miles. The Buoy has been changed in colour from red and black vertical stripes to red.

THE committee who were recently appointed to make preparations for revising the Treaties will meet on Nov. 6th at the Foreign Office. Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will preside and give an address.

A SEMI-ANNUAL general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be held about Nov. 25th. An interim dividend for the last half of this year—from May to October—will be declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

DURING eleven days ended Oct. 31st the foreign trade of Yokohama was: Exports, yen 8,355,258; and imports, yen 3,226,100. Exceeded in the exports was yen 5,129,158. During the same period, gold amounting to yen 50,000 was exported.

THE pheasant shooting season having commenced on Nov. 1st, a number of sportsmen, foreign and Japanese, proceeded to the country districts, especially, it is said, to the regions at the foot of Fuji where game is reported to be abundant this year.

A CHANGE has taken place in the control of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. Mr. Kato Takaki, the President, has resigned in connexion with his appointment as Ambassador to London; and Mr. Chikami Kiyo-omi, a member of the House of Peers, succeeds him.

MR. S. TSURUHARA, Director of the Bureau of General Affairs in the Residency-General, in Seoul, who recently resigned his post, will be raised by the Emperor to the House of Peers. The appointment will take place before the opening of the forthcoming session.

A TELEGRAM to the *Asahi* says that the crew of the fishing vessel *To-o Maru* who were recently seized by Russians and brought to Vladivostok, were released on bail on Oct. 31st. According to the crew, some of the fishermen on the *Boso Maru* have been shot by the Russians.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that a mine rich in molybdenum has been discovered in the mountainous district of Tonami, Toyama prefecture. Some days ago, a quantity of the ore was sent to the Tokyo College of Engineering for analysis, with very satisfactory results. The Tokyo paper adds that some foreigners in Kobe are endeavouring to obtain a concession for the mine.

FIRE occurred on the steamer *Chosei Maru* (703 gross tons) which arrived at Otaru on October 27th from Miyako, Iwate prefecture. The flames which originated in the engine room spread at once through the vessel owing to a strong wind. Both ship and cargo were severely damaged. The steamer is insured with the Kobe Marine Transportation Insurance Co. for yen 50,000. She belongs to T. Shinatani of Yamaguchi prefecture.

REV. HENRY F. WILLIAMS, editor of *The Missionary* and other publications of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S. (Southern), sailed on the S.S. *Korea* from San Francisco, October 6th, for a visit to the mission fields in Korea, China and Japan. Mr. Williams will be absent six or seven months. His visit will include a number of the missions of other denominations and a thorough study of the foreign missionary enterprise in the countries named.

## THE KAISER'S UTTERANCES.

Friday, October 30.

The *Daily Telegraph's* interview with the Emperor of Germany, which was sent across the wires by Reuter on the 28th inst., has been duplicated by the London correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*. One passage, however, is amplified, namely that relating to the Far East. This amplification makes the Kaiser say that, in view of the example set by Japan and in view of the high position won by her among the nations, it is not impossible that China may do likewise, in which case the Far Eastern problem could be solved only by countries possessing powerful naval forces. This additional account of His Majesty's utterances does not possess cardinal importance, for it was easy to read such a meaning into Reuter's version of the remarkable interview. The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegram winds up with the somewhat cryptic utterance that His Majesty's statements have produced a profound impression, but whether it is a favourable or an unfavourable impression, we are not told.

The *Asahi Shimbun* also has a lengthy telegram from London on the same absorbingly interesting topic. Special attention naturally centres upon the Kaiser's statements as to his attitude during the South-African War, and as to the ultimate destination of the great fleet that he is building. It will be observed that Reuter this morning quotes Paris—a somewhat vague source of information—as saying that the project of intervention in the South-African War was submitted really by the Kaiser himself to Russia and France, but that its acceptance was defeated owing to an appended proviso that adherence to the Frankfort Treaty must be a preliminary condition. As between these two versions, the public will have no hesitation in crediting the explicit utterance of the German Emperor in preference to unsubstantial rumours circulating from Paris. The *Asahi's* telegrams quote *The Times* as commenting in very sceptical terms on the Kaiser's explanation of his navy's ultimate purpose. The London journal asks how the Far Eastern destination of this great fleet is to be reconciled with the facts that its basis is placed in the Baltic Sea, and that the ships are remarkable for their small coaling capacity.

It is very disappointing to find that the authenticity of the alleged interview is practically acknowledged in Berlin. We had hoped that some modifications at least would have been announced. The average Englishman will be quite content to believe that the Kaiser sincerely desires to establish the best possible relations with Great Britain, but, on the other hand, it will certainly be felt that the relations of Europe with the Far East will not be promoted by this excessive frankness on the part of the German Emperor.

Saturday, October 31.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Japan Post* says that the interview published by the *Daily Telegraph* took place some six weeks ago; that it has no reference whatever to the conditions at present existing in Europe, and that the sole object of the Emperor was to remove false impressions prevailing in England. We (*Japan Mail*) do not imagine that any Englishman will doubt the Kaiser's sincerity in this matter, or question the earnestness of his desire to be friendly with England. But, on the other hand, it is not to be supposed that, when his Majesty

draws aside the curtain and reveals the European picture of 10 years ago, the Occident can fail to be started.

The Japanese press, though Japan is so directly and intimately concerned, observes remarkable reticence with regard to the Kaiser's utterances. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is one of the only two journals which comment editorially upon His Majesty's resurrection of the "Yellow Peril." The gist of what that journal says is that the Kaiser must be left in solitary possession of his disquieting anticipations as to troubles in the Far East. No Japanese can discern any symptoms of such trouble, or conceive any cause for it. Three, at any rate, of the great Powers of Europe have joined hands with Japan to preserve peace and to ensure civilised progress in Eastern Asia, and the United States, although she has not negotiated any distinct *entente* or convention in such a sense, may confidently be included in the powerful group pledged to that policy. Where then can any sign be detected of the peril against which His Majesty of Germany is hastening to construct an immense navy? Ordinary intelligence does not suffice to follow the flights of His Majesty's prescience, and, if Japan credits him, her only course would be to follow his example in naval expansion. But Japan does not share the Kaiser's apprehensions.

We presume that the other leading Japanese newspapers will sooner or later comment upon utterances which have such vital interest for this country, but they are wisely holding their peace at present.

The *Jiji Shimpō* refuses to believe that the Emperor of Germany has been rightly reported with regard to his declaration of purpose in building a huge fleet. Nobody can possibly discern in the present or future condition of the Far East any peril of such immense dimensions as to call for a display of Europe's united naval force. It is true that His Majesty was at one time influenced by the "Yellow Peril" nightmare, but since then he is understood to have arrived at a clearer perception of the situation, and it is scarcely conceivable that he should now have revived the antiquated scare. An explanation of His Majesty's ship-building programme, or as a device for inserting a wedge into the union between England and Japan, this conception would be unworthy of His Majesty's well known intelligence. On the whole, therefore, the *Jiji* prefers to think that the Kaiser has been misreported.

Monday, November 2.

Telegrams from London and America show that the agitation continues with reference to the Kaiser's somewhat unguarded utterances. His Majesty's words seem to have gravely offended the French, who strongly repudiate the responsibility of having suggested European interference in the South African War, and insist that it was Germany who took the initiative in that matter. All the critics seem to be agreed as to the unwisdom of reviving the "Yellow Peril" scare, which ought to have been completely exorcised by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and by the unwritten but still evident *entente* between the United States and Japan. What is particularly regrettable is that His Majesty's words appear to have failed of their main purpose. If the interview makes one thing clear more than another, it is that the Kaiser's great motive in allowing his views to be published was to establish friendly relations between Germany and England. That motive ought surely to

be palpable to anybody reading the interview with attention, and if the Kaiser has deliberately departed from the lines of cold prudence for the sake of winning a warm corner in Great Britain's heart, Englishmen should be the last people in the world to criticise his methods or question his sincerity. That is not the usual nature of Englishmen, and we have been hoping day by day that the telegraph would bring news of a generous re-action in English public opinion. It will come sooner or later, we entertain no doubt.

Tuesday, November 3.

It will probably be long before we hear the last of the now celebrated interview. So far as the Kaiser is concerned, it is now beginning to be clear that the document embodying his views was handed by His Majesty originally with the intention of having it subjected to the usual scrutiny, in order that so much of it as might seem expedient should be given publicity. The compilation of the document had its origin in a desire expressed by some unnamed Englishman direct to His Majesty in the sense that the relations between Germany and England might be greatly smoothed if the facts which the Emperor had made known from time to time to this Englishman were communicated to the British nation. The Kaiser in fact merely jotted down a number of points which seemed to him highly relevant and passed the paper on to his Chancellor, who in turn was expected to follow the usual routine. Prince Buelow, however, did not read the paper. He appears to have relied on the Foreign Office to exercise all the prudence dictated by so important an occasion, and he probably thought—though this is a mere conjecture of our own—that before the document assumed its final form prior to publication it would be once more brought under his own notice, and again placed before the Emperor for sanction. But the Foreign Office officials would seem to have formed a wrong conclusion. They thought that in view of the route which the document had taken to reach them, its form had been definitely decided by the highest authority, and they simply transmitted it for publication. The whole thing is most unfortunate, especially for the Emperor, who is thus made to figure in a very imprudent rôle. It may be that His Majesty has impressed upon his officials such a sense of his strong personality that they shrink from using their own wholesome discretion in any subject which appears to have received even remotely the cachet of Imperial approval. But if that be so, it is not a commendable state of things, and we can not be surprised that the German press is vehemently demanding complete reorganisation of the methods of the Foreign Office. The explanation which Prince Buelow will have to give to the Reichstag will be heard with very great interest, but we doubt whether the Kaiser will be able to do sufficient violence to his generous impulses to sacrifice any of his Ministers for a fault which after all may be described as excessive obedience. Meanwhile, however charitable a view one may disposed to take of the whole incident, it is certainly construable as a strong indictment of the danger of one-man rule, even though that man be a William the Second.

We are a little surprised at the line taken by *The Times*. If Reuter's telegrams be correct, the conclusion reached by the great journal is that the Emperor's utterances prove that the majority of the German people are not friendly to Great Britain, and that England must therefore put forth

greater strength than ever to supply herself with an invincible navy. To us it seems that if the Kaiser's utterances show anything they show a sincere desire to clasp hands with England. With what other conceivable purpose can they have been made? At the same time we can not pretend to think that His Majesty's explanation of his ship-building motives is at all adequate. The danger against which his new navy is avowedly directed has not yet begun to have visible existence, unless, indeed, he regards Japan as the head and front of that danger, a conclusion which all must be very unwilling to admit, seeing that Japan is England's ally, and that the whole of her modern history entitles her to be regarded as a friend of the Occident, not as her enemy. Englishmen, therefore, may possibly be disposed to say "if that be all the explanation which His Majesty has to offer about the purpose of his navy, he has failed completely to reassure us." That is true, and we may here refer incidentally to the utterance of a local contemporary which virtually contends that no explanation whatever is necessary, and that the same reasons which impel Britain to build a large fleet of *Dreadnoughts* must fairly be supposed to be equally cogent in Germany's case. But that is precisely what they are not. Germany's mercantile marine does not hold incomparably the leading place in every sea from pole to pole, nor are Germany's dominions scattered over every part of the inhabitable globe. She has no apparent practical cause for the colossal effort she is now making, and until such a cause can be shown, the only alternative conclusion is decidedly calculated to make Englishmen uneasy.

Wednesday, November 4.

The telegrams this morning from Berlin add very little to public knowledge of the incident which has caused so much disturbance in Europe. Confirmation is now given to the fact that the interview was a compilation of statements made by the Kaiser to various Englishmen at various times. These Englishmen, believing that a good effect might be produced between their country and Germany by publishing His Majesty's remarks, embodied them in a document, which they submitted to the Emperor, soliciting his approval for its publication. The Kaiser assented in general terms, and passed the document on to the Chancellor, doubtless relying on the discretion of the latter and of the Foreign Office officials to fully expurgate all mischievous details. But it happened that at the time Prince Buelow was absorbed in the financial question, and moreover the document, being written in English, required some time to decipher. The Prince accordingly passed it on to the Foreign Office, having doubtless the same faith in the latter Department's scrutiny that had been reposed in his own by the Kaiser. But unhappily the Foreign Office misapprehended the function to be performed by it. It believed that historical accuracy alone was to be ascertained, and thus by a series of what may be called accidents, supplemented by some perfunctoriness, the collection of conversations found its way into print as an authorised interview. The German nation can not be expected to be satisfied with an explanation which shows that the working of the administrative machine does not guarantee the country against any serious mishaps. No one appears to doubt that the explanation is perfectly sincere, but the telegrams indicate that the un-

favourable impression has been deepened rather than erased by this detail of facts. It is evident that someone will have to be sacrificed, and one can not but sympathise with the difficult position in which the Emperor finds himself placed. From Japan's point of view, the fact that the "Yellow Peril" still bulks largely in the Kaiser's imagination is most unfortunately confirmed.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Saturday, October 31.

Inasmuch as a few more hours will place us in possession of the final result of the great contest now raging in the United States, telegrams giving particulars of the fight have only pallid interest. An estimate has been published as to the constitution of the new House of Representatives. It puts the Republican supporters at 227 and the Democrats at 164. This is said to have greatly inspired the Republicans. Moreover, in New York State, where some anxiety was felt, it is now confidently alleged that Mr. Taft will secure 170,000 votes against 125,000 polled for Mr. Hughes. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan seems to be as vigorous as ever. He is continuing his campaign in Ohio, and his latest move is to declare that Mr. Rockefeller has definitely identified himself with the Republican Party, thus proving that, if Mr. Taft be elected, the interests of the country will be sacrificed on the altar of the Trusts. One regrets to learn that accusations of bribery and corruption are freely uttered, but, after all, charges of this kind always play a part in every presidential campaign. Mr. Taft has been unable to endure the strain of continuous appearances on the platform, and he has ceased his speechifying in New York State, not, however, before great results were achieved.

Tuesday, November 3.

As the crucial moment approaches, confidence in the success of Mr. Taft seems to increase. The betting is now 4 to 1 in his favour. New York and Ohio are believed to be secure, and the only States in doubt are Maryland, Virginia and Indiana, though even there a Republican majority is expected. Doubtless before these words are published something definite about the result of the election will be known in Japan.

A curious feature of the contest is that Mr. Rockefeller's recommendation in Mr. Taft's favour is construed as a deliberate attempt on the part of the oil King to impair the prospects of the Republican candidate. In a word, Mr. Rockefeller's commendations are supposed to bear even in his own eyes the character of condemnations. That is surely suspicion run riot.

Wednesday, November 4.

San Francisco telegraphs that although the Democrats and Republicans are similarly confident as to the results of the election, the forecast of impartial observers is that Mr. Taft is certain of 244 votes, against 177 for Mr. Bryan. Of the remaining 60 odd votes it is believed that at least one-half will be cast for the Republican candidate, whose election is therefore a foregone conclusion.

Thursday, November 5.

The *Asahi's* telegrams from New York say that Mr. Taft obtained 320 votes in the Electoral College and Mr. Bryan 163. In New York and Ohio the Republican candidate's success was very marked. San Francisco's figures, however, differ slightly from the above: they assign to Mr. Taft 325 and to Mr. Bryan 150. In Chicago the

Republican candidate's majority is said to have been 30,000. In the States of Indiana and Iowa there is believed to have been equal voting for each candidate. The records in the State of Minnesota are said to be 80,000, Pennsylvania 250,000 and Illinois 170,000 for Mr. Taft. Ohio is believed to have gone Republican but Nebraska Democrat. Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York City, is believed to have obtained a majority of 57,000. It is thought that in the sequel of the elections for Congress there will be no special change in the composition of the House.

Of course there has not yet been time for the Japanese newspapers to express themselves editorially at any length, but there are already sufficient indications that they will be unanimous in rejoicing over the election of Mr. Taft, who won golden opinions by his speeches and his demeanour when he visited Japan the year before last. It is evidently a widespread conviction that the election of the Republican candidate will contribute materially to promote the friendship between Japan and the United States. In business circles the opinion of the leaders, as quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun*, is that the result of the election will give a further impetus to trade prosperity. Japanese producers had been somewhat uneasy lest the Democratic candidate should be successful, a result which would have probably been followed by tariff changes calculated to embarrass trade more or less. But now that this apprehension is dispelled, a further development of the revival which set in some months ago may confidently be expected. The Business Men of the Pacific Slope now in Japan are quoted as saying that, had Mr. Bryan been elected after his long separation from administrative affairs, it would have been impossible to predict what radical legislation might have ensued, but now that the choice of the country has fallen on Mr. Taft, things may be expected to move smoothly in an uninterrupted groove.

Count Okuma is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as speaking in very eulogistic terms of Mr. Bryan, whose highly moral life the Count contrasts with that of the majority of Japanese statesmen, greatly to the latter's disadvantage. According to the Count's reckoning, Mr. Bryan may still look forward to 20 or 25 years of strong political life, and it is quite on the cards that he may win his way to the Presidential chair in the future, but with that forecast even Mr. Bryan's greatest admirers will hardly agree.

"B."

A correspondent, writing over his own signature, sends us for publication a letter intended to unveil the anonymity of "B," whose recent communication in these columns caused some natural excitement in Kobe. This new correspondent, who speaks in a powerful strain, indicates by name a gentleman whom he believes to be the writer of the "B" letters and asks us to publish the identification. We are not at liberty to do so. It is our plain duty to respect the anonymity of every correspondent until he himself relieves us from the obligation of doing so, and we should not be discharging that duty did we make our columns the medium for conjectural identifications, whether correct or incorrect. This is a matter of elementary journalistic canons. So far as the *Japan Mail* is concerned, we can not assist to unveil a correspondent who has entrusted to our good faith the obligation of concealing his identity.



## CHINA.

Friday, October 30.

With regard to the Hankow-Szechuan Railway, it is alleged that in spite of the vehement opposition of the Chinese merchants at Hankow, the Peking Government has decided to raise a loan of two million sterling in London for the construction of the line. The transaction will be undertaken in the name of the Railway Bureau, not in that of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Hankow says that about one half of the reclamation works of the Japanese settlement at that place will be concluded in November, and that the corresponding area of land will be allotted at the close of the year, on payment of one fourth of the upset price. The remaining work will be completed in December, and the allotments relating to that portion will be made early next year.

An Imperial decree has been issued with reference to the Yeh-Han Railway (Canton-Hankow). The Throne appoints Chang Chih-tung to be overseer-in-chief of this important work, and directs him to report at once every symptom of opposition or obstruction on the part of local officials or inhabitants. The chief impression conveyed by the language of the Decree is that the difficulties besetting the path of railway construction in China are very great.

Amoy experienced on a large scale the calamity which befel Yokohama on the eve of the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet. In Yokohama's case the calamity was confined to a heavy deluge of rain which more or less injured the decorations, but Amoy was visited by something like a hurricane, which wrought so much havoc that the work of timely restoration proved very difficult. It is not to be understood that there were two separate storms. What happened simply was that the hurricane which the Atlantic Fleet encountered on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., broke with full force over Amoy, but did not touch Yokohama with more than a fringe of rain. Great damage seems to have been wrought at Amoy, and many of the decorations, which had been prepared at the cost of weeks of labour, were destroyed, and had either to be abandoned altogether or to be resuscitated within a fortnight.

We are now in receipt of Shanghai papers down to the 23rd instant, and we do not find in them the remotest reference to the panic which furnished material for the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams published in Tokyo on the morning of the 21st, and therefore wired from Shanghai on the 20th. It is scarcely conceivable that had such a state of affairs existed in a settlement which lives by commerce, the leading journal of the place would have maintained absolute silence. It seems to be a fair inference, therefore, that the stories wired to Tokyo were gross exaggerations. They can not be dismissed as mere canards, but they are constructed out of material much too flimsy to attract serious attention. The view subsequently formulated by a leading Japanese merchant, whom we quoted, was evidently much nearer the truth.

Saturday, October 31.

The autumn manoeuvres in Hupeh Province are to involve 11,000 troops of all arms and over 1,000 horses. Preparations were to have been completed by the 31st ultimo.

The proposal made by the Viceroy of Chili that a foreign loan of 10 million yen

should be effected for the purpose of furnishing China with a navy is said to have come up for consideration in Peking. The telegram (*Jiji Shimpō*) adds that the question seems to have taken the military authorities by surprise, from which we infer that the plan had been matured in naval circles without reference to the Army.

It is stated, also on the authority of the *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent, that the Russian Government has announced its intention of withdrawing all its Legation guards from Peking, and also the small detachment of troops stationed in Tientsin. The Legation Guard numbers only some 80 men, and the Tientsin detachment, 10.

The competition among the overland carriers between the East and the West is evidently growing very keen. Two of the competitors labour under the disadvantage of having to include a sea-voyage in their itineraries. The Russian route is the most handicapped in this respect, for, although passengers coming by it to Japan need make only the short voyage between Vladivostok and Tsuruga, yet, if they are bound for China, they have either to resume their sea voyage from Japan, or to extend it direct to Shanghai from the northern terminus of the line. The South Manchuria Railway is better situated so far as people bound for China are concerned, because their water-voyage is limited to the narrow sea between Tairen and Foochow. On the other hand, these passengers have to re-entrain at Harbin, and if Japan be their destination, they must make the somewhat lengthy over-sea trip from Tairen to Shimonoseki. The Chinese line is the best situated of all three, for a passenger can leave Peking by train and reach Europe travelling overland through the whole distance. The Japanese recently established a service of fine steamers between Tairen and Foochow, and in point of time are able to offer a more tempting schedule than that of their Russian competitors. It now appears, however, that the Chinese are waking up to the potentialities of their position. They are about to arrange so that people entraining at Hankow will be able to reach Harbin in four days *via* Peking, Shanghai and Mukden. This route will beat anything that Japan or Russia can offer in point of time, but of course there will be two changes, one at Mukden and one at Chanchung. The Japanese will not be total sufferers by this competition, for passengers coming by the Chinese route will have to make use of the Mukden-Chanchung section of the South Manchuria Railway. The over-land connexions between the Far East and the Far West are certainly developing rapidly.

On the 28th ultimo an examination was held in Peking of military cadets educated in foreign countries. Fifty-six students who had received instruction in Japan, and 12 who had received instruction in Germany, passed the examination successfully. Among the Japanese, twenty were passed with honours, and among the German students, one. Passing with honours in this case means that the successful candidate is immediately gazetted with the rank of lieutenant, whereas passing without such distinction brings with it the rank of ensign only.

One of the Mongolian Potentates, by name Cha Sakato, has met with condign punishment from Peking owing to his having borrowed a million *roubles* from Russia. He has been reduced in rank, and deprived of a portion of his territory. This Prince is the one who visited Japan some time ago. The Chinese Government has further announced

that if any Mongolian Prince hereafter borrows money from a foreign country without the permission of Peking, he shall be deprived of his territory altogether.

It is telegraphed—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—that the present Viceroy of Mukden has memorialized the Throne urging the withdrawal of the permit granted some years ago by Viceroy Tsen to Messrs. Bush of Newchwang and some Japanese subjects for the exploitation of gold and copper-mines in the valley of the Yalu. Mr. Hsu assigns, as a reason for this measure, that Viceroy Tsen had not sufficient authority to grant such a license. It will naturally be asked after this how much reliance can be placed on permits obtained from Chinese high officials. Tsen was Governor-General in Mukden at the time that he gave the concession, and the question whether he exceeded or did not exceed his legitimate powers in doing so was not one for an English firm in Newchwang or for its Japanese partners to consider.

It appears that there has been some ambiguity hitherto about the exact position of the Russo-Chinese frontier between the province of Kilin and the Amur region. The general belief has been that this boundary was clearly marked by the courses of the Amur and the Sungari, the right bank of the former and the left bank of the latter being Chinese territory, whereas the opposite banks were Russian. A delimitation commission has been now appointed, however.

Shanghai sends a curious piece of intelligence. It is to the effect that the United States Government has decided to establish a big college at Wei-hsien in the province of Shantung. Accommodation is to be provided for 3,000 students, and there will be 36 professors, all Americans. The cost of this great enterprise is put at 4 million dollars gold, but on what conceivable pretext Washington is making such a colossal incursion into the realm of foreign education, there is no suggestion. We suspect some big mistake somewhere.

Monday, November 2.

The recently received news is confirmed that an arrangement has been effected between China and Japan with regard to the lines of telegraph established by the Japanese troops in Manchuria outside the limits of the railway zones. The lines within the zones, as we understand the matter, have never been in dispute, being regarded as appendages of the railway. But the lines outside the zones belong to a different category, and it was obviously more consistent with wise economics that these lines should be utilised for the convenience of local communications than that they should be removed merely because they were Japanese. It is now stated that China has agreed to purchase the lines at a reasonable price, and that orders have been issued to the Custom Houses at Dairen and Shanghai to furnish half a million *yen* each for the purpose.

Wednesday, November 4.

The payment of the Boxer indemnity continues to be a source of embarrassment to China. Owing to the greatly reduced gold price of silver, the contributions from the various provinces on account of the indemnity are said to show a shortage of something like 3 million dollars, and the Shanghai Taotai has memorialized the Throne in the sense that the contribution should be increased. It is not inconceivable that the Boxer affair has contributed materially to the development of the rights-recovery spirit. Probably not one

In every 1,000 units of the Chinese population knew anything about the Boxers, still less sympathised with their programme, until the knowledge was imparted in the objectionable form of a demand for a large annual payment by way of indemnity. It may be assumed that what the Chinese thought was, "this is a payment on account of foreign extortion, not on account of Chinese misconduct." Yet what was to be done, after all?

Accounts are now published of the projected establishment of a large educational institution in Shantung by Germany and China in coöperation. Berlin is to give a sum of 350,000 marks for establishment expenses, and will contribute thereafter 75,000 marks yearly for purposes of maintenance, while China will give 40,000 marks each year for the same object. The subjects taught at the college will be law and administration, mining, manufacturing and medicine. We apprehend that this is the institution which was erroneously spoken of, some time ago, as an American enterprise.

Shanghai telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that Tibet is the scene of some disturbance. The only details given are that the priests have taken up arms against the Chinese troops, and have inflicted a defeat upon them. A force has been ordered to the scene from Szchuan, and Peking has addressed to the Lama an instruction calling upon him to order the immediate disbandment of the priests. But the Lama has replied protesting his inability to take any such step, and there the matters rests.

Thursday, November 5.

It is expected that the Dalai Lama will leave Peking on the 20th inst. On the fête day of the Empress Dowager he is said to have received a most gracious message from the Throne, together with a gift of 10,000 taels a year for life. The message urged that on his return to Tibet he should do everything in his power to cement friendly relations between the two countries. This, we presume, is the closing chapter of what has certainly been a very interesting episode in Chinese history.

A Chinese correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, writing under date of October 24th, says:—

The Dalai Lama and his unique and picturesque retinue are still distributed in many Buddha temples. It is said that the party will leave for Lhasa via Shansi, Kansu and Mongolia at the beginning of November next. Under special orders of the Empress-Dowager the sum of Tls. 10,000 is put aside every day to meet the Chief Pontiff's daily expenses in the capital by the Comptroller General of the Imperial Household and not from the Imperial Exchequer; apparently the visit of the Dalai Lama is at the expense of the Manchu Throne.

It is unknown why the Empress Dowager takes such a step in regard to the troublesome visitor whose four years' wanderings in China have cost the Throne Tls. 5,000,000.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has consented to a proposal made by the Chinese Government to send the following numbers of students every year to be educated at the institutions indicated: namely, the First High School 50; the High Normal School 25; the High Commercial School of Yamaguchi 25; the High Industrial School of Tokyo 40; and the Medical School of Chiba 10, the total being 150. This will involve enlargement of the various schools at outlays of from 1,000 to 4,000 yen, a part, at any rate of which is to be disbursed by China.

The residence of Baron Ozaki in Yotsuya, Tokyo, was visited by a burglar on the morning of Nov. 1st. A lot of clothing valued at about yen 500 was stolen.

## KOREA.

Saturday, October 31.

There has been another outbreak of disturbance on Kanghwa Island, which lies in the Chemulpo offing. Some months ago a party of insurgents on this Island opened fire on a Japanese vessel, and a force was sent by which drastic measures were taken to restore order. It was then assumed that the trouble had been eradicated. But there has now been another outbreak. About a hundred insurgents have made their appearance, and have behaved like common bandits, burning houses and stealing property. Preparations are in progress to deal effectually with these disturbers of the peace.

Sunday, November 1.

Lieutenant-General Okasaki, Commander of the 13th Division, has just returned from Korea. His troops are about to be relieved after an unusually long period of foreign service. This is the Division which took part in the invasion of Saghalien in the summer of 1905, and, as the men must then have been serving with the Colours for at least a year, it follows that they have been continuously on over-sea duty for more than 4 years. The Lieut.-General says that their work in Korea has been of a very arduous character. The Division was broken up into no less than 270 detachments for service against the insurgents in as many places, and while this service was attended with much hardship and no little danger, it had brought small credit, and the soldiers on their return are not likely to receive any welcome comparable with that extended to their comrades who fought in Manchuria for a much shorter time. The General adds that the men enjoyed excellent health from first to last, and that they became genuine old campaigners, well versed in all sanitary arrangements and notably skilful in measures of first aid to the wounded. As for the insurgents, this officer regards the majority of them as little better than bandits, nor does he think that they have been by any means eradicated. Dealing with them in the field is a matter of the greatest difficulty, for they have so terrorised the peaceful inhabitants that the latter will not give information as to their whereabouts, and thus it is often impossible to distinguish between rebels and ordinary folks. The 6th Division from Kumamoto, which replaces the 13th, will find it no easy task to step into the latter's shoes, as it will lack experience of the different conditions prevailing. A great deal of the work will be in future be done by the Assistant Gendarmes of whom there are 4000 in all, the proportion being 3 Japanese to 7 Koreans. Although the pay of the Korean gendarmes is only from 5 to 8 yen monthly, any number of them are ready to serve.

Monday, November 2.

On the 31st ultimo a detachment of Japanese gendarmes under the command of second Lieutenant Koyama, landed on the Island of Kanghwa for the purpose of dealing with the insurgents who recently made their appearance there. The final result of the expedition is not yet known, but it is evident that the gendarmes found the task very difficult. Favoured by the topographical features, the insurgents—or bandits as they should apparently be called—offered a desperate resistance, and some loss is said to have been inflicted on the gendarmes. When the latest news was despatched, the gendarmes were engaged in

an attack on 60 insurgents who were encamped on a hill called Pehlienhwa.

Captain Takeda of the Japanese Navy, Superintendent of the Coal Briquette Factory at Tokuyama, was recently sent to examine the coal mines at Pyongyang. He is said to have reported most favourably on the prospects of the enterprise, which in his opinion will constitute an important source of fuel both for the Navy and the railways.

Wednesday, November 4.

The former proprietor of the *Dai Han Mai-II Shimpō*, Mr. E. T. Bethell, who was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment some time ago by a British tribunal for publishing matter calculated to incite to violence, has instituted legal proceedings against the *N.-C. Daily News* on account of an alleged libel which appeared in the latter's columns on the 31st of last August. Counsel for the Plaintiff applied for and obtained 10 days' suspension in order to prepare pleadings, as his client was absent in Korea. There was a long discussion as to whether Mr. Bethell should be required to give security for costs, he not being a resident of the place where the suit was instituted. The Judge, who evidently had from the first no doubt about the matter, heard with exemplary patience everything urged by Mr. Bethell's counsel, and then ordered security to the amount of 500 yen to be lodged.

Thursday, November 5.

The Kanghwa insurgents are reported to have made their escape. When we last heard of them they were encamped on a hill surrounded by Japanese gendarmes, but it is said that they managed to make good their flight under cover of darkness.

Major-General Muda, attended by his staff, is reported to have visited the families of the men who recently met with an unfortunate fate, being mistaken by the Japanese for rebels. There were 21 households comprising 82 members. To each head of a household a solatium of 600 yen was paid, and to each member of the household 100 yen.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

We can not too strongly protest against an article in the *Japan Advertiser* which must be described as grossly insulting to the King of England and to the late Queen also. The material used for the article is taken, in part at any rate, from the columns of the *New York Sun*, but instead of condemning the latter's writing as gratuitously offensive, the editor of the *Japan Advertiser* reconstructs it and gives to it all the credit conferred by large type and prominent position. Thus there is not even the excuse of frank reproduction. This community consists mainly of Englishmen, and something is due, even from an American journal, to their feelings of loyalty for a revered Sovereign and to their affectionate remembrance of a Queen whom the whole world honoured throughout her long life of simple-hearted devotion to the cause of duty. There is not and there never has been in any of the Settlements in Japan a British journal which would have suffered itself to do violence to the feelings of the American section of the residents by writing of the President of the United States as the *Japan Advertiser* has written of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

The new Italian Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court left Vladivostok on Nov. 1st for Tsuruga on his way to Tokyo.

## THE CHIENTAO FRACAS.

A detailed account is now published by the *Asahi Shimbun* with reference to the recent disturbance at Chutzchieh in Chientao. The details differ in some respects from the account previously received over the wires. What we now learn is that the first trouble arose in connexion with a conflagration at the house of a Chinese resident. A Japanese mounted gendarme, by name Endo, hastened to the scene, and was directing operations for the extinction of the fire, when he was set upon by some Chinese coolies and fell from his horse. In the act of falling—so the story runs—he struck with his whip the head of a Chinese soldier, and the latter, assisted by two or three of his comrades, at once attacked Endo and endeavoured to carry him off under arrest. The gendarme resisted as best he could, and while this struggle was in progress an officer of gendarmes, Captain Okumura, arrived upon the scene, and endeavoured to make it clear to the Chinese that they were exceeding their powers in attempting to arrest a Japanese subject. By this time a considerable number of Chinese soldiers and constables had assembled, and Capt. Okumura judged it expedient to remove Endo from the scene as quickly as possible. This act exasperated the Chinese so much that they attacked the Japanese vehemently, and severely wounded a private of gendarmes, named Sonoi. It then became necessary for the Japanese to use their pistols, and at the sight of firearms the Chinese dispersed. This happened on the afternoon of the 11th, and the following afternoon saw another fracas at a different place in the neighbourhood of Hoiryong. It was here that the Chinese soldiers and constables endeavoured forcibly to interrupt the building of an addition to a Chinese house, which had been rented from its owner to serve as a temporary barracks for Japanese gendarmes. The idea of the Chinese was that the Japanese had no right to erect any kind of edifice on the left bank of the Tumen River. As to the exact particulars of the struggle which ensued, the accounts are somewhat confusing, but they agree in attributing the first use of force to the Chinese and in representing the Japanese as having acted solely in self-defence. One of the Chinese assailants was killed and two were wounded. Subsequently to the struggle the Chinese officers seem to have behaved with praiseworthy moderation. They repaired to the Japanese local headquarters and entered into an agreement containing drastic provisions against the recurrence of such trouble. It is added that when the matter was submitted to the chief Chinese official in Chientao, he decided that the Japanese had acted in legitimate self-defence, and that there must be no renewed attempt to obstruct the building operations of the gendarmes.

In the columns of the *N.-C. Daily News* we find the following account of the recent Chientao fracas between Japanese gendarmes and Chinese soldiers and police, the story being described as the Chinese version:—

It appears that on or about October 14 a number of Japanese soldiers were sent across the river on the border of Chientao into Chinese territory to erect certain police or military outposts against which the Chinese authorities protested. The Japanese military, however, paid no heed to their remonstrances and continued on their work. The Chinese authorities then sent petty officers and interpreters to the scene to tell the Japanese that such erections on Chinese territory could not be permitted;

whereupon they were at once mauled and had their epaulettes, etc. taken away from them. They reported the matter to their authorities, who at once sent other men to the scene to tell the Japanese that such high-handed action on their part could not be tolerated, when the Japanese petty officer said that their building the outpost was by order of the Japanese officers, and, if the Chinese interfered, they would be shot.

The following day Chinese police were sent down with a view of impressing upon the Japanese that building military outposts on Chinese soil could not be permitted. These men went down by cart and were unarmed. As soon, however, as they got out of their carts a rain of bullets showered on them, wounding the majority (8) of them. The Japanese then carried the wounded across the river to their hospital, where two of them have already expired, and others are said to be dying.

It appears from the report of the survivors that the evening before, the Japanese had dug trenches, etc. about the place preparatory to meeting attacks from the Chinese. It cannot, therefore, be said that the action of the Japanese was not premeditated.

The case is now in the hands of the Waiwupu, which has proposed to the Japanese Minister that the affair should be investigated by a joint commission, which the Japanese authorities are not inclined to entertain.

In view of what had happened in Chientao, concludes the account, Reuter's message of October 16, to the effect that Chinese troops had fired on a Japanese frontier post, when several hours' fighting followed, and that the Japanese Commander had demanded satisfaction, etc., could only be accepted as a result of gross misrepresentation.

The radical difference between the above account and the Japanese version is that the latter represents the Chinese as having been the first to resort to force. We have as yet no means of judging between the two stories, but the Chinese statement leaves something to be desired in more than one respect. It alleges that after two altercations between the Japanese builders, as the one hand, and emissaries from the Chinese local authorities, on the other, and after the Japanese had given warning that any one interfering with their work would be shot, a third detachment of Chinese constables was despatched to the scene, "unarmed." Surely such procedure showed not merely temerity but even recklessness? Then, again, if, as the Chinese allege, the Japanese twice refused to stop the building work at the instance of the local authorities, and if they pleaded the authority of their officers' orders for persevering, why was not a communication addressed to these officers? Did the Chinese seriously imagine that any injunction delivered by them to a force of Japanese gendarmes would be respected and obeyed by the latter in preference to the instructions of their own commanding officers? As for a joint commission of investigation, such a recourse is altogether unusual in cases of the kind. Each side holds its own court of inquiry and acts upon the facts elicited.

## RUDENESS: UNEXAMPLED IN JAPAN.

The very last thing that one expects in Japan is a breach of courtesy, and an act of downright brutal rudeness on the part of an educated man is something so rare as to be well nigh incredible. The *Yorozu Choho*, however, has been guilty of such an act. Angered, apparently, because invitations have not been extended to any of its staff in connexion with the welcome given by Japan to the business-men of the Pacific Slope, the Tokyo journal announces that the visitors are of such a low class and so unacquainted with the rules of etiquette as to preclude their introduction to journalists, who would lay bare the truth. A newspaper writing such an article about men who are the honoured guests of its country is about as fit to deliver judgments on the rules of etiquette as a deaf mute is to

discuss harmonies. We should not allude to the incident at all had not the article in the *Yorozu* been translated into the columns of the *Japan Chronicle* and carefully reproduced by the *Japan Herald*, so that it has thus been brought to the notice of the foreign residents and of the men whom it attacks. Neither the translating nor the reproducing journal thinks of stating what they must well know to be the truth, namely, that the *Yorozu Choho* is about as true a mirror of Japanese sentiment and Japanese opinion as Captain Hobson is of American opinion and American sentiment, and that the extreme boorishness of such writing is resented more strongly by the Japanese themselves than by those against whom it is directed. The merchants of the Pacific Slope are too level-headed to weigh the disappointed vapouring of a solitary yellow journal against the appreciative greetings of a nation.

Everything has its comical side, and in this instance the *Japan Chronicle* furnishes material for amusement. A few days ago, we wrote an article ridiculing the views ventilated by Captain Hobson in the columns of the *Cosmopolitan Review*, views which, when propounded from the platform, had been laughed to scorn by his own countrymen. The *Japan Chronicle* at once attacked us for calling attention to such a matter on the eve of the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet. But almost before the ink of that attack was dry, this same *Japan Chronicle* translates and drags into the light of foreign publicity the grossly offensive discourtesies perpetrated by the *Yorozu Choho* against its country's guests at the very moment when they are sojourning in Kyoto, and therefore at the very moment when these rude utterances are sure to attract their attention. Such delightfully reckless flagrancy in practising the diametrical opposite of what one preaches, and in performing the trick publicly, is quite refreshing.

## NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

We are surprised to find that the *Kobe Herald*, to which journal "B." seems to have written without complying with the requirement of sending his true name and address, asks whether "B." employs a similar secrecy when he writes to the *Japan Mail*? It must be assumed that this question is propounded in jest, for our *Kobe* contemporary is well aware that unless "B." had satisfied that requirement of good faith, his letter would never have found a place in these columns.

Yes, we agree with the *Kobe Herald* that a remarkable deluge of remarkable letters have recently appeared in the *Japan Mail*. It is our invariable rule to extend the hospitality of our columns to all *bona fide* correspondents whose letters satisfy the ordinary requirements of morality and who write with a legitimate purpose. Whether a correspondent attacks this journal or whatever be his purpose, we think it only just that he should enjoy the right of appealing to the public just as fully as the editor of a newspaper enjoys that right. "W. D.'s" attack upon the press of the world was a case in point. We do not endorse the attack. Indeed we think that it errs in the direction of extravagance. But its severest strictures are not infrequently justified, and if such opinions be held by a responsible writer, it is better that they should be ventilated—better from every point of view. Nothing is wholesomer than to hear occasionally what others think of us.



## THE BOYCOTT.

Tuesday, November 3.

Quite a serious affair is reported by telegram from Hongkong. It took place on the 1st inst. A large mob of Chinese, who are supposed to have arrived in the colony from Canton, attacked a number of Chinese stores, and wrecked some 6 of them. The cause assigned is indignation on the part of the Cantonese roughs because certain Hongkong merchants showed a disposition to abandon the anti-Japanese boycott, and had begun to deal freely in Japanese products. The police turned out in force—200 are spoken of—and attacked the rioters, but the latter seem to have offered resistance, for several of them are reported to have been injured. According to one account 200 arrests were made; according to another, 96. It is stated that further disturbance is apprehended, but we gather that the violence was not directed at all against Japanese life or property. The Hongkong Government may be expected to deal drastically with these disturbers of the peace, and possibly an opportunity may be afforded for giving a death-blow to the boycott. Everything will depend upon the attitude of the Chinese authorities. If they are sincerely desirous, as they profess to be, of putting an end to a most unjust state of affairs, they can now give a proof of their sincerity. Their plea has hitherto been that the boycott was conducted in such a quiet orderly manner as to forbid official interference.

A telegram on this subject from Shanghai puts the number of arrests at 150.

Wednesday, November 4.

There are no further details this morning as to the riotous conduct of a party of Chinese subjects in Hongkong, but little doubt seems to be entertained that the disturbance was organised by the promoters of the anti-Japanese boycott. Canton telegraphs to Nagasaki that the boycott has been revived, and that all persons violating its vetoes will be severely dealt with. The immediate consequence is that the Chinese merchants at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama are reported to be suspending all exports of Japanese products.

It certainly does seem to be time that the Chinese Government should interfere in this matter. It is absolutely incredible that the Canton authorities are quite impotent to bring about a change. They cannot force people to buy or to sell any special class of goods, but they certainly can use their influence to demonstrate to the leaders of the boycott that such conduct is mischievous and unwarranted. If the principal promoters of the boycott can not be discovered, the inference is that the Chinese officials are singularly incompetent. It may be confidently inferred that no Western Power would have tamely endured such treatment for so long a time.

Thursday, November 5.

It is very plain from the telegrams reaching Tokyo that the Chinese roughs in Canton and Hongkong have succeeded in re-fanning into vigorous flame the embers of the anti-Japanese feeling which were supposed to have nearly subsided. They call themselves by a name which may be translated "The Do or Die Union," and they have posted and circulated warnings to the effect that anyone dealing in Japanese products will receive the chastisement of heaven; in other words, will be assassinated. Two of the Canton newspapers are

assisting this agitation by spreading a rumour that Japanese marine products are poisonous. Naturally a panic prevails among the dealers in such merchandise.

Mr. Tang Shaoh, speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the Chinese merchants in Yokohama, deprecated the boycott as injurious to the interests of both countries, and urged that a more liberal view should be taken by the tradesmen of China.

The Japanese newspapers preserve strict editorial silence in the face of these outrages. Possibly they may speak plainly at a future date, but it would appear that they are at present determined to say nothing which might aggravate the situation. We can not too strongly praise this commendable reticence, but we presume, of course, that the Tokyo Government is taking due steps. The arrest of over 100 of the rioters ought to serve as an opportunity for demonstrating the strong measures with which the authorities are prepared to visit these lawless acts of coercion. The Cantonese are proverbially turbulent folks, yet it is hard to believe that if the Peking Government were really in earnest, it could not accomplish something in the way of putting an end to this boycott.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Saturday, October 31.

Berlin telegraphs to the *Japan Post* in the sense that the highest authorities in Germany are deprecating any attempt to interpret the Kaiser's recent interview as in any sense hostile to Japan. These exponents of His Majesty's views seem to take the line that the mutual disputes among the Powers of Europe may so weaken them as to have the effect of incapacitating them for vigorous prosecution of the peaceful competition in Eastern Asia. It is added that the Kaiser harbours the best wishes for the continuance of Japan's progress and expansion.

If the above be correct, and, considering its source, we are warranted in believing it, the conclusion is that His Majesty's apprehensions centre upon China. But China's development into a Power capable of menacing Europe in any shape or form seems to be such an infinitely remote event that this analysis does not at all account for the precipitancy shown by His Majesty in building up a great German fleet. Moreover, there is the obvious argument that if the Kaiser trusts Japan and is gratified by her development, which indeed we do not at all doubt, he should regard her as a principal bulwark against the very danger which he professes to apprehend in the Far East.

The *Münich Dempo* has a telegram from London saying that the German press is much embarrassed by His Majesty's utterances.

Happily the Balkan complication seems to be unravelling itself. Bulgaria is reported to have replied to the Powers in the sense that she will gladly revoke the order for mobilization if Turkey agrees to recognise her independence, and that she will give due consideration to the question of indemnity.

Monday, November 2.

Monday is always a *dies non*, comparatively speaking, in the matter of telegraphic news from Europe, the day of rest being really as well as nominally observed by news-agents in the West. They begin to wire the opening week's intelligence on Monday morning, which means Monday evening in the Orient. Thus we have little

intelligence to-day (Monday) about the Balkan crisis, and that little is not reassuring. It appears that the Bosnians are up in arms; that they are determined to oppose annexation by Austria, and that 500 rounds of ammunition have been served out to each soldier. Austria would make short work of Bosnia were only this little State in question, but all Europe is interested in preventing the drawing of the sword, for that would probably mean an extensive conflagration. A meeting is said to be about to take place between the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and, as both these Sovereigns will leave nothing undone to preserve the peace, there is still good hope of an amicable settlement.

Thursday, November 5.

The telegraph this morning says that the Crown Prince of Serbia returned from St. Petersburg on the 3rd instant, having received assurances of Russia's indirect support provided that Serbia abstains from all acts of violence. It is said that the Russian people sincerely sympathise with the difficult position in which Serbia finds herself. The Duma's President has addressed to the President of the Servian House a message urging that a peaceful settlement of the present complication will conduce greatly to the welfare of the Slav race. This message is regarded as a true reflection of Russian public opinion.

The latest news says that the Russian note presented at Vienna is regarded as of distinctly unfriendly tone, doubtless because Russia persists in her refusal to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina without the endorsement of a European Conference. If that attitude be maintained by Russia—who doubtless has England and France at her back—a very difficult situation will be created.

The *Münich Dempo* has a telegram which indicates that military preparations are being vigorously pushed on by Austria and Serbia. The former Power is massing troops on one side of the Danube and the latter is building forts on the other. The Vienna Government has forbidden the passage of contraband of war across the frontier.

## "THE JAPAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONTHLY."

The editor of this useful magazine has now contrived to bring the publication nearly up to date, for the September number reaches the public at the end of October. Still one more effort to save another month would add very largely to the value. This additional expedition is promised from November, and moreover, the price is now reduced to 12 yen annually, or 1.25 yen per single copy. The number now before us contains, among other valuable matter, a very solid article on the "Financial Policy of the New Cabinet." During the past few weeks the public has been placed so fully *au courant* of this subject that little further information is needed, but there had not yet been any synopsis so clear and illuminating as that of Mr. Mochizuki, and it also bears the cachet of authority. We would also draw particular attention to an interesting translation of a report sent by the Japanese Consul at Hankow. He takes an emphatically optimistic view of the future of Chinese trade in general and of Hankow in particular. Indeed he thinks that the day is not far distant when Hankow will outstrip Shanghai as an commercial mart.

### THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON AT AMOY.

Saturday, October 31.

The United States Squadron reached Amoy safely on the 30th ultimo and was met in the offing by three—some accounts say four—Chinese cruisers which conducted the vessels to their anchorages. The weather is said to have been perfect, but as yet no details are furnished as to the reception given to the Squadron by the Chinese. One telegram speaks of the belief prevalent among the lower orders of Amoy to the effect that the American ships had come to coöperate with the Chinese in recovering the island of Formosa from Japan.

Sunday, November 1.

Amoy does not seem to have made any very striking effort to welcome the Second Squadron of the United States Atlantic Fleet. According to telegrams received by the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Shimbun*, there were neither illuminations, decorations nor fireworks on the Chinese side. An entertainment was given in the evening to the officers and men of the Squadron, but the place chosen for the purpose was so far from the town that nothing like a popular demonstration could be held, and, although six or seven members of the Reception Committee endeavoured to make things pleasant for the officers, the duty of entertaining the men was left entirely to servants. San Francisco telegraphs that the Chinese authorities, apprehending an insurrection of some kind, refrained from any demonstration on a large scale, and that in the popular eye the chief interest attaching to the American ships centered upon the supposition that their visit to Amoy was preparatory to an attack upon the Japanese in Formosa. Very likely all this is more or less exaggerated. We may fairly assume that the Chinese local authorities did everything in their power to make things pleasant for their American visitors, but, after all, Amoy could only be a weak anti-climax to Tokyo.

Monday, November 2.

The telegraph continues to speak in a disparatory tone of the steps taken by the Chinese at Amoy to welcome the Second Squadron of the United States Atlantic Fleet. San Francisco wires that the Peking authorities declare themselves ignorant of the coming of the Squadron; but that is obviously a canard, for the intended visit has long been spoken of, and the measures taken by Peking to welcome the Squadron were planned some time ago. Other telegrams sent direct from Amoy describe the ceremonies as decidedly disappointing. There appears to have been a tolerably general entertainment on the 31st ultimo, when 3000 blue-jackets were given lunch by the local authorities on shore. The great trouble appears to have been that the people themselves took no part in the festivities. According to one cablegram, this feature was to be rectified by imparting an international character to the torch-light procession which would have taken place in any circumstances on the 3rd inst., in celebration of the Empress Dowager's fête day. For the rest, however, the most convivial part of the entertaining is said to have been done by the Americans themselves. We should be disposed to discount these telegrams in view of the fact that they emanate mainly from Japanese sources, which are naturally not interested in imparting an over-

cordial aspect to such celebrations. But this correction can not be very largely applied, inasmuch as the American correspondents with the Squadron confirm the Japanese version. Of course no special significance attaches to the incidents. The Chinese do not enthuse easily, and nothing is to be said except that the local officials did not take sufficiently thorough steps to enlist popular interest. All experience goes to show that intelligence from the outer world percolates very slowly into the dense mass of Chinese humanity, and probably 7 out of every 10 Amoy citizens never gave a second thought to the coming of the Squadron until Admiral Emory's ships appeared in the offing.

Wednesday, November 4.

The celebrations at Amoy on account of the coming of the Second Squadron of the American Atlantic Fleet are described as having been eminently satisfactory on the 2nd inst. The Chinese entertained some 3,000 of the officers and men, and the foreign residents organised a garden party on a large scale. The latter is said to have been permeated by a spirit of extreme cordiality, and to have been thoroughly enjoyed. Unfortunately rain interfered to some extent. Nevertheless the reception at Amoy does not appear to have proved particularly grateful to the Americans. San Francisco telegrams speak of the great contrast between Japan's lavish hospitality and the somewhat cool demeanour of the Peking Government as illustrated by the doings at Amoy.

### THE PALACE.

The doings at the Palace on the 3rd inst. are reported to have been more than ordinarily brilliant, in consideration of the fact that it was His Majesty's 57th Birthday. All the Princes of the blood from the Prince Imperial downwards were present, as were also the Elder Statesmen, the foreign Representatives, the Ministers of State and all the other high dignitaries. After the audience a banquet was given. His Majesty, in proposing the healths of the Potentates and Chief Magistrates of the world, expressed his pleasure at being able to state that Japan's relations with foreign countries were eminently friendly. Marquis Katsura, on behalf of the Japanese section of the guests, thanked His Majesty for his gracious words and wished him long life and prosperity. His Excellency the British Ambassador replied with corresponding brevity in the name of the foreign Corps Diplomatique and the countries they represented. He thanked the Emperor for the gracious reception given that day, and he wished that His Majesty's reign might be prolonged for many years, to the happiness and welfare of his subjects.

The military part of the festivities was of more than usual magnitude. Fully 20,000 troops of all arms mustered on the Aoyama parade ground at 9 a.m. under the command of General Viscount Kawamura, and, the weather being very fine, this great array of men presented a splendid spectacle.

Telegrams reaching Tokyo showed that the day was celebrated with great éclat at a number of places so great as to vividly suggest the growth of Japan's influence in the Far East. Among them are mentioned Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Peking, Seoul, Pyongyang, Gensan, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Dairen, Changchun, etc.

A graceful incident of the celebrations was a visit paid by the Vice-Commander and 40 officers of the Second Squadron of the United

States Atlantic Fleet to the Japanese Consulate at Amoy, to offer their felicitations on the occasion, and to renew their expressions of appreciation for the hearty and graceful welcome given to them and their comrades while in Japan.

### MAJOR-GENERAL AOKI.

This officer, who has hitherto been serving in Peking as commander of the Japanese troops in Pehchili, has just returned to Tokyo, and has made some interesting remarks to a member of the *Hochi Shimbun's* staff. With regard to the withdrawal of the foreign troops from North China, the General draws attention to a point not hitherto generally noticed. He says that, owing to the depreciation of silver during the past two years, great distress has prevailed among the trading classes in Tientsin, and a large number of people have come to rely solely for means of subsistence upon the traffic that they were able to carry on among the foreign troops. When these are withdrawn, one of the props which have hitherto saved the situation from complete collapse will be removed. The General speaks in terms of unmeasured criticism with respect to the methods of Japan's policy in China. He considers that Japanese diplomats have altogether lost sight of what ought to be the great purpose of their policy, namely, to cement really friendly relations with the neighbouring Empire. The intercourse between Japan and China has a record unequalled elsewhere. The two countries have been on terms of greater or less intimacy for something like 15 or 16 centuries, and nothing ought to be further from Japan's thoughts than to adopt a pettifoggery meticulous attitude in dealing with her traditional friend and geographical neighbour. China's aspirations are perfectly legitimate. It is natural that she should seek to assert her sovereignty within her own dominions, and it is even more natural that she should desire to build and operate her own railways, considering the political uses to which this agent of civilization has been applied by the aggressive ambition of foreign countries. Japan ought to sympathise with China in all these aspirations and should assist her reasonable hopes, instead of opposing them by crabbed reference to the letter of this law or the text of that protocol. General Aoki is evidently a firm believer in China's future as a great world-power. He says that in four years' time she will have an army of 36 Divisions; that she is now busily engaged training officers, and that when she has achieved her present purposes she will be a powerful military State. The spirit now animating her is often erroneously attributed to the influence of the Russo-Japanese War. That is a misapprehension. It is a spirit which has been steadily growing for many years back, and it has to be reckoned with as a permanent factor of the Far Eastern situation, not as a transient ebullition.

### RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA.

The Fakumen Railway is evidently destined not to be the only difficult problem with regard to the establishment of lines of communication in Manchuria. It is now stated that the project for a road from Hailung-cheng to Kaiyuan has nearly matured. This scheme was mooted in 1906 by a Liaoyang capitalist, but he failed to enlist sufficient coöperation. Subsequently a German firm in Shanghai is said to have

been approached, and to have agreed to furnish funds on condition that the contract for building the line and equipping it was given to the firm. This method of raising funds seems also to have been abandoned, for some reason not stated, and the project has now been revived by its originator, the Liaoyang capitalist, who is said to have obtained a promise of subscriptions amounting to one million *yen*, namely, one sixth part of the total cost of the line, which is 150 miles long. The Viceroy of Manchuria is reported to have approved the scheme, and there is thus a possibility of its becoming a joint official and private enterprise. In that event the question assumes considerable importance from the Japanese point of view. Hailung, Kilin, Changchun and Kaiyuan constitute the four angles of a parallelogram having for its westerly side the South Manchuria Railway. Kaiyuan lies to the north of Mukden and to the east of Fakumen, and, if a railway were built joining Hailung with Kaiyuan, it would only have to be extended to Fakumen to become the great carrying agent of the richest region of Manchuria. If further a road were built from Hailung to Kilin, it would draw practically all the traffic from Kilin province to the Kaiyuan-Fakumen route, and the proposed Sino-Japanese line from Kilin to Changchun would become more or less a dead letter. The fact is that, if all interests are to be fairly consulted, the system of railways in Manchuria must be planned on a co-operative basis. If the Chinese are to be allowed to mature their present schemes, the South Manchuria Railway would become practically an isolated line, all the roads which ought to serve as its feeders being in the hands of the Chinese, who are naturally anxious to reduce to a minimum the actual value of the Japanese road.

#### RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg telegrams to the *Asahi Shinbun* we gather that the opinion in favour of closing Vladivostok is paramount in Russia to-day. Vladivostok has hitherto shared with Hongkong the honour of being one of the only two free ports in the Far East, and in putting an end to that phase of its career the Russian Government seems to be bent on sacrificing local interests to those of the railway. So soon as protective duties are levied upon goods entering overseas, the Russian colonists in Siberia will have to depend upon the mother country for supplies, and will have to get them overland.

It seems not improbable that the opening of the new Duma, which took place on the 28th inst. will be followed by some severe struggles between the Conservatives and the Constitutional Democrats. The first question which the latter have raised in the House is a charge of alleged illegal action on the part of the police in dispersing a meeting which was held to consider the problem of the Near East. The Opposition, headed by M. Makrakoff, came together in one of the cathedrals on the 27th inst. and unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of placing this question in the forefront of the attack upon the Government. As yet we have no information as to the proceedings of the meeting which was dispersed.

There is a rumour cabled to the same newspaper that M. Iswolsky's resignation is imminent. The reason assigned is a statement said to have been made by him to a representative of the *Novoe Vremya* in Berlin. That paper quoted his Excellency as saying that he intended to submit to the

verdict of the people through the Duma the policy adopted by the Government in the Near-Eastern complication. This utterance evoked strong applause from the Constitutional Liberals, but it greatly offended the Conservative Party, who hold that a policy which has once received the approval of the Sovereign can not be submitted for popular endorsement. The telegram says that in consequence of this indiscretion M. Iswolsky, on his return from Berlin to St. Petersburg, was met at the station by two Secretaries only. We sincerely hope in the interest of European peace that these rumours may prove baseless.

#### THE BRITISH SOCIETY.

On the 20th instant there was held in the Nobles' Club, Tokyo, a meeting of Japanese and British subjects interested in the organization of a Society which shall be to the Japanese capital what the Japan Society is to London. There were present about 60 out of the 118 promoters, and among the Japanese were several who had received their education at Oxford, Cambridge or other well known seats of British learning. Count Hayashi was called to the chair by acclamation, and the meeting proceeded at once to consider the draft regulations. Some discussion arose as to the appellation of the Society, several being in favour of introducing a word which would show clearly that the Japanese members were an integral part of the personnel. The term "British Society," though it is a good deal better than the flagrantly ungrammatical "Japan Society," which has had such a successful career in England, leaves much to be desired, but no suitable substitute presented itself. The British Ambassador proposed the "Japanese and British Society," but he withdrew the proposition in view of an explanation from the chair that the matter had been fully discussed already, and that the name "British Society" had been deliberately chosen with the intention of approximating as closely as possible to the sister Society in London. It was decided that the office of the Society shall be in Tokyo; that there shall be 21 members of Council; that there shall be an annual dinner, the first to be held towards the close of November for the direct purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. T. Kato, who proceeds to London as Ambassador in December, and that the subscription shall be 5 *yen* annually, the remainder of the current year being reckoned as a whole season in order to recoup the establishment outlays. Finally, by a unanimous and very demonstrative vote, the British Ambassador was elected to be President. We should add that the declared object of the Society is "to encourage the study of things English, and also to promote cordial relations between the peoples of Great Britain and Japan."

#### A JAPANESE ABROAD.

Dr. Matsuoka, a Managing Director of the South Manchuria Railway, having just returned from the Occident, has some interesting observations to record. Europe, he says, came to the conclusion, some time ago, that Japan was about to follow in Italy's steps financially. The programme of the Katsura Cabinet corrected this impression, and the change of view was accentuated by the news of the postponement of the Exhibition. But although a much more favourable estimate now prevails, the time has not yet come when foreign capital will pour

into Japan freely. The Professor speaks in a very pessimistic strain about France. The spirit of economy, he thinks, has gained excessive dominion. Men think only of saving money and putting it out to interest. The upper and middle classes prefer to be without children rather than to pay the cost of supporting them, and the lower classes would rather lose Cochinchina than have to bear further imposts for the sake of keeping it. In Germany things are different. There the instinct of progress and the determination not to be beaten are all-powerful. Manufacturing industries are prosecuted with the keenest zeal, and technical education is imparted in the most thorough manner, so that even factory hands are full of intelligent capacity. Japanese artificers would do well to repair to Germany for instruction. Nevertheless signs of luxury and extravagance having made themselves apparent, the Kaiser issued an admonitory Rescript, and as this preceded by one month the similar Edict issued by the Mikado, the Germans think that the latter followed the former's example. This traveller concludes by saying that things are no longer as they used to be in London. A few years ago, one could buy an article with full confidence in getting a good English production, but Germans have now invaded even the English metropolis, and one has to be careful or one gets an inferior German imitation. Such is Professor Matsuoka's view. But the Germans go their way with distended pockets, which is the main thing.

#### THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

A farewell banquet was given by the five principal Chambers of Commerce of Japan to the Business-men of the Pacific Slope in the Nippon Club, Tokyo, on the evening of the 3rd inst. Mr. Nakano proposed the health of the guests and Mr. Dohrmann, representing the guests, replied that he and his fellow-visitors would never forget the over-flowing friendship which had marked their reception in Japan, and had been a worthy accompaniment of the scenic charms of this beautiful country. When they returned to their homes they would be able to tell their countrymen that on the other side of the Pacific Ocean there lived a people eminently progressive in the best sense, and absolutely friendly to the American nation.

What may be regarded, we presume, as the final banquet to the Business Men of the Pacific Slope was given by the members of the Japan Traders Association at the Nihonbashi Club on the evening of the 4th inst. Japanese newspapers report that the Business Men were represented by fourteen and their entertainers by about 150. Several speeches were delivered. They are not reported at any length by our Tokyo contemporaries, and we can only say that they were characterised by all the courtesy and compliments usual on such occasions. One of the American merchants suggested the advisability of establishing a credit agency, which should serve as a court of arbitration in all business disputes that might hereafter arise.

The *Choshun Shimpō* of Changchun, Manchuria, has been suppressed by the Japanese Governor-General of Kwantung Province on a charge of having published an article injurious to the public peace. Its proprietor and staff were ordered to leave Manchuria.



## DR. SVEN HEDIN.

The celebrated Swedish traveller has arrived at Shanghai, where he was met by Mr. Hori, one of the principal priests of the Hongwan Temple, who was specially despatched by Count Otani for the purpose. He is expected to arrive in Japan on the 14th inst., and preparations to welcome him at Nagasaki have been entrusted to the Faculty of the Normal School there. At Yokohama he will be received by Prof. Omori, on behalf of the Tokyo Geographical Society, which has taken a leading part in inviting him to Japan. It appears that the Society was somewhat perplexed as to the appellation which should be given to this distinguished traveller. The ordinary term used in Japan to designate adventurous travellers is *gankensha*; but this appellation carries with it a certain sense of reckless adventure, and the Society, at the instance of Prof. Shiga, decided that it would be more becoming to employ the word *tosa*, which may be translated "explorer." It is expected that the great traveller will give some four or five lectures at the Tokyo University and two or three in Kyoto. One of these lectures will be open to the general public.

## THE BIRTHDAY BALL.

The Birthday Ball at the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs was as usual a brilliant success. Much admiration was elicited by the decorations—schemes of chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms, representing spring and autumn—and special praise is due to the arrangements, which were quite exceptionally perfect, so that the going and coming of the great crowd of carriages and other vehicles always present on this occasion took place with absolute smoothness from first to last. Count Komura and his daughter received the guests, among whom were Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Prince Takeda, Princess Fushimi, Princess Kuni, and Princess Nashimoto. Supper was served in a spacious annex at 11 o'clock and dancing was kept up until 1 a.m. The Maharajah of Sikkim was among those present.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 30.

With reference to the Government's declared intention of wiping out the whole of the National Debt of Japan in the course of the next 27 years, the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the first step of this programme will be taken next year, when the Treasury will redeem 50 million *yen* worth of bonds as well as 800,000 *yen* worth of the Formosan Loan. From the year 1909 the redemption will be increased by 2½ million *yen* annually, namely, the interest at 5 per cent. on the sum redeemed in the previous year.

The Government's intention of changing the present system of telegraphic charges is naturally creating a great deal of discussion. There is no denying the fact that the root of the trouble is the Treasury's inability or unwillingness to devote capital to this eminently profitable enterprise. People desiring to have telephones at once installed in their dwellings or offices have already paid in advance to the Government sums totalling 1½ million *yen*, and yet it is only to-day that applications received 8 years ago are on the verge of being practically successful. It is said to be the intention of the

Department of Communications to devote 4 million *yen* in the next Budget to purposes of telephone expansion, but out of that total 1½ millions represent payments made by the public in advance; half a million represents the additional income which the proposed new system of charges is expected to bring, and thus the actual sum put up by the Treasury will be only 2 millions. As to this new system, there are a great many complaints and a great many suggestions, but it seems to us that nothing could be more reasonable than to make people pay in the exact ratio of the number of times they employ their instruments daily. It is said that out of the 35,000 telephones installed in Tokyo, 40 per cent. are not used more than once or twice daily, and the owners of the other 60 per cent. are perpetually occupying the attention of the exchanges.

On the 29th inst. 65 representatives of the fishermen engaged in Russian waters held a meeting in Tokyo under the presidency of Captain Gunji and decided to form a union for the purposes of their enterprise. The most interesting feature of the meeting was an address delivered by Mr. Doki, Head of the Marine Products Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He urged strongly upon his hearers the vital necessity of adhering strictly to all Russian rules and regulations operative in northern waters.

Saturday, October 31.

With regard to the Government's programme of paying back the National Debts in 27 years, the *Shogyo Shimpo* observes that the sum to be redeemed in the second year of the programme will be 52½ million *yen* and in the fifth year it will be 61 millions. The total paid off in the first decade will be 620 millions. The same paper makes the important statement that the railway bonds are included in this programme. It is not true, then, that these bonds will remain unredeemed for five years, as several publicists have supposed. Of course it will be understood that, when we speak of railway bonds, we refer to the price of the nationalized roads. Other bonds issued on account of railway construction or improvement belong to a different category. The Government, in pledging itself not to float any fresh loans, has expressly excluded loans on account of railway construction, for which profitable purpose some 200 millions will be required during the next decade. Such expenditures, however, while on the one hand contributing to the development of the country's prosperity and the increase of its wealth, on the other automatically supply their own interest and sinking fund.

The Tokyo City Council has not yet reconciled itself to all the consequences of postponing the grand Exhibition. One of those consequences is that the sum—1½ million *yen*—hitherto contributed by the City to the expenses of the enterprise, is lying in the Treasury's hands, and the Government declines to return it to the City, on the ground that the Exhibition is merely postponed, not abandoned, and that the right to fix a date was originally reserved to the Government. This money, as our readers know, was obtained by the imposition of a special tax (called *tsuai-zei*), and to ordinary onlookers it would seem that the natural course for the City to take would have been to reduce the rate of the tax proportionately to the length of time over which its collection was to be spread, so that the City's contribution to the deferred Ex-

hibition would have been assured. But instead of taking that course the aldermen decided to abolish the tax and to demand that the Government should at once repay the proceeds hitherto lodged in the Treasury. This the city can not ask as a right, so long as its original contract with the Government holds; and to annul that contract the opinion of the City Assembly must be sought. A meeting will soon be convened to discuss the question. Meanwhile it may be hoped that more moderate councils will prevail among the Aldermen. The course they are pursuing at present is calculated to injure the prospects of the Exhibition of 1917.

The failure is announced as imminent of Mr. Takahashi Hambei, who for some years has enjoyed the reputation of being the leading Japanese dealer in woollen cloths. The liabilities of the firm are put at 810,000 *yen*, and the banks chiefly concerned are the Shoyei, of which Mr. Takahashi is President, the Mitsui and the First. Five foreign firms of Yokohama are also said to be more or less involved. The Mitsui Bank, to which the firm owes *yen* 160,000, is alleged to be the most unfortunate among the creditors. Of course, more or less security has been given for these loans, but there is a total of 250,000 *yen* which is said to be wholly unsecured.

In spite of the apparent activity on the Stock Exchange during October, the quantity of shares dealt with on settling day was very small, namely, 45,000 shares representing 2 457,130 *yen*, being an average price of 54.703 *yen* per share. This average was 7 *yen* higher than that for September.

Sunday, November 1.

The *Fiji Shimpo* quotes Baron Goto, Minister of State for Communications, as saying that the Special Accounts project of the railways must of course receive the Diet's consent before becoming law, but assuming that consent to be given, it may be stated that the sum expended during the next fiscal year on extensions and improvements will not be less than that already fixed by the Railway Law, namely, 30 million *yen*. As to the method of procuring this money, 10 millions will be furnished by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department; six millions will be taken from the profits of the railways, and the remaining 14 millions will be obtained by loan.

Investigations are now in progress pointing to re-organisation of the Railway Bureau, and to a more effective system for the employment of labour, but on these topics the Minister spoke in very general terms.

Baron Goto spoke also about the question of telephones. Referring to the system of payments in advance, which has been in force for some years, he said that undoubtedly cause for complaint exists on the part of people who, although they paid their money long ago, have not yet received telephones. In order to put an end to this state of affairs, it has now been decided to fix a number of minimum applicants for each region, and as soon as that number is reached, the work of installation will immediately commence. His Excellency denies that the introduction of a new scale of charges based upon the number of messages sent by each telephone owner is for revenue purposes. Revenue is quite a secondary consideration in the matter. The system has been successfully practised for some time, and undoubtedly it is consist-

ent with justice, while at the same time it lends itself to better organisation. While, however, everyone must admit that the ends of justice are consulted by making men pay in proportion to the services they receive, there is no denying the fact that the proposed scale of charges will add enormously to the costliness of the telephone for precisely the class of people to whom the instrument is most useful. It appears to us that, on a very moderate calculation, ten messages a day are sent from all houses which may be included in the active circle. But ten messages a day at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *sen* per message amount to about 55 *yen* a year, which means that the cost of the telephone is doubled.

It appears that the fall of the Takahashi Woollen Goods Firm is only one of the group of similar disasters by which four other firms are affected. The next in magnitude is the Nakaya, the property of the Kubota family. Its debts are put at 400,000 *yen*, and its assets at about one half of that amount. The other firms are Messrs. Nakajima of Nihon-bashi, Sugiura of Kyo-bashi and Miki of the same district. All these have been in a shaky condition for some time. A settlement has been evolved in the case of the Nakajima Firm, but the others seem to be in a hopeless condition.

There are various rumours about the Tokyo Railway Company's affairs, but none of them seems trustworthy, so they need not be repeated in detail here. The gist of them is that much impatience is beginning to be felt in some quarters at the long delay in adjusting the Company's affairs; that there is some talk of a political party taking up the matter; that the present Directors are unwilling to resign until they have arranged for an increase of fares, which they hope to bring about within the present month, or at latest in next March, and that the Cabinet is reluctant to allow any increase of fares lest the citizens should make trouble. This last statement appears to us to be wholly incredible, since it would amount to an admission that the capital of Japan is governed by mob law.

The following companies have declared or are about to declare dividends at the rates indicated, for the current half year:—the Kawagoe Railway Company 10 per cent.; the Narita Railway Company  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the Hoden Oil Company 36 per cent., and the Shinagawa White-brick Company 10 per cent.

It is stated that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has finally decided to abandon the timber enterprise hitherto carried on by it, and that, out of its 14 lumber yards (*seisai-jo*) throughout the Empire, the four principal will be offered for sale in the near future.

It is stated that the fishing operations in northern seas have been very successful this year. The take of salmon and *waga* has been as follows:—

	Koku.
Kamchatka E. Coast .....	20,000
W. " .....	92,000
Nicolaifak .....	38,000
" .....	60,000
" .....	40,000
Saghalien .....	27,000
Etorofu .....	20,000
Tamurao .....	20,000
	317,000
	Yen.
Valued at .....	3,650,000

Mr. Ishiwada, President of the Nishin S.S. Company, is quoted as confirming the

views recently attributed to Mr. Nedzu, namely, that trade in the Yangtze valley is about to emerge from its state of depression, and that a new period of prosperity will soon open.

Monday, November 2.

Mr. Okubo, Chief of the Industrial and Commercial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has announced to a member of the *Asahi's* staff an interesting official departure. He says that the Government has hitherto fallen into the error of giving support only to great manufacturing industries like that of cotton spinning. Such industries, however, though at the outset they needed assistance, have now attained a position of independence, and are able to supply themselves with first class machinery and with all the best modern equipment. The case is very different, however, with small industries of a more or less domestic character. These, in default of capital, are obliged to rely almost entirely upon manual labour, which is gradually growing scarcer and dearer, and thus many small enterprises which, if judiciously fostered, might in time become the embryo of great undertakings, are now threatened with extinction. It is impossible for manual labour to compete successfully against machinery. A striking illustration of this is furnished by the fact that Japanese paper, long a unique article in the market, is now threatened with displacement in Japan itself by machine-made German paper of the same types. The Government therefore contemplates supplying to trustworthy small manufacturers suitable machines of an economical and cheap character. These will be lent for a term of years free of charge, and for the purpose of procuring such machines a Japanese engineer, Mr. Shoji, has already been sent to the West. Another measure taken will be to place in the hands of manufacturers specimens of the best kinds of foreign goods, in order that there may be a clear understanding as to the quality of the articles to be competed with.

It is stated that Formosan sugar is gradually driving the Java product out of the Japanese market. The import of the Java staple during the current year is said to have been a million catties less than the corresponding figure for 1907, and there is now a difference of from 80 or 90 *sen* per bag in favour of the Formosan sugar in the Japanese market.

There are somewhat conflicting accounts as to the reception given by the public to the shares of the Eastern Development Company. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, in its issue of the 1st inst., alleges that the stock will not be boomed in the market, and that the applications will not greatly exceed twice the number of shares to be allotted. The *Chuo Shimbun*, however, in its issue of the 2nd inst., affirms that the stock will be subscribed 20 or 30 times over. We may add that the issue began on the 1st inst. and will terminate on the 10th.

The Mayor of Tokyo has waited upon the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce with reference to the Municipality's proposal for a domestic exhibition in Tokyo in 1911. The Minister flatly refused to entertain the scheme. He took the ground that the great Exhibition, originally planned for 1912, has merely been postponed, and not abandoned. Therefore the Government can not consider any intermediate project. As to

the question of refunding the money hitherto put up by the City on account of the Exhibition, the Government can not accede, seeing that these monies have already been applied to purchasing land for the site of the 1917 Exhibition.

Wednesday, November 4.

For the information of our readers we translate the following notification from the office of the Kwansei Railway Company, the document having been placed at our disposal by one of the shareholders to whom it was addressed:—"It has been decided that the amount of the public loan-bonds to be handed to the Company in consideration of the nationalization of its Railway shall be 30,437,350 *yen*, which represents something over 62.90 *yen* per share. But inasmuch as, in the sequel of negotiations, the funds reserved up to the time of nationalization for the purpose of repairs to rails, rolling stock, implements and machines are to be substrated from the purchase-price, these reserves have not been added. Further, prior to the promulgation of the Nationalization Law, application had been made for permission to sell some land, of which the company had no need, within the compound of the Amishima Station. Permission has now been given, and the price of the land has been received. Hence, when the accounts are made up, the sum which it will be possible to distribute to the shareholders will not be less than 63 *yen* per share. Of course we desire it to be understood that as a result of selling the fractional shares more or less difference may arise."

We read in the *Asahi* that the formation of a trust is contemplated by the three great Japanese firms of Mitsui, Okura and Takata for the purpose of selling arms to China. A very considerable quantity of these commodities is required by the Middle Kingdom for the equipment of the large army which she is now organising, and since the Japanese arsenals have a good deal of spare time available for outside work, the opportunity is favourable for supplying Japanese arms to the neighbouring country. Our contemporary says that the question of *douceurs* plays an important part in this business, and that the Germans, who know best how to exploit this branch of the trade art, stand first in the Chinese market, while Japan occupies the second place, and England, traditionally averse to such methods, brings up the rear. Hitherto the three Japanese Firms mentioned above have injured each other's chances by competition, and they are now said to have concluded that union is the wisest course.

Renewed talk is heard of opposition to the employment of Japanese labour in the *bêche-de-mer* fisheries at Thursday Island. The Japanese have long been recognised as the cheapest and best workers in this line, and the Queensland Parliament will soon have to consider a bill for reducing their number by one fourth.

Subscriptions are pouring in fast for the shares of the Eastern Development Company. They are already quoted at a premium of from 3 to 3.50 *yen*, and the expectation is that they will be subscribed from 10 to 20 times over. This is regarded as a sign of the country's emergence from the depression under which it has laboured for the past 19 months.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is evidently determined to exploit all its op-

opportunities. It was recently heard of as having taken measures to supply Dairen with electric light and telephones, and it is now making arrangements to build and operate a system of electric trams in that city, at a cost of a million *yen*. All the above enterprises are included in the Company's charter, but it has now taken a new departure by adding gas-works to its other projects. Special permission has been obtained for the purpose, and tanks are already in process of erection. This means a new market for the Fushun coal, and a fresh output of coke.

According to the *Nippon*, a ray of light has at last penetrated the darkness hitherto brooding over Japanese maritime enterprise. The first sign of improvement is shown on the American line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, where the *Iyo Maru* recently carried seven hundred tons of goods from Seattle. America having been the first to recover from the commercial panic of last year, it is natural that she should also be the first to show signs of improvement in the marine transport also.

Up to the close of October the number of applicants for payment of the first installment of the War Loan represented an amount of only 7,163,330 *yen*, whereas it had been expected that the total would be fully ten millions. This leaves some 17 million *yen* to be redeemed during the present month. Of course the lots are duly drawn, and the holders of the bonds can receive payment at any moment, but they do not seem to be in a great hurry.

The silk market continues to be very active and the prospects are regarded as decidedly good.

Rumours again begin to be current about efforts on the part of the directors of the Tokyo Railway to secure a rational system of fares, namely, charges by distance. The *Fiji Shimpō*, alluding to this prospect, takes its old line, namely that the Company ought to reorganise its management before asking for any addition to its fares. It is to be wished that the *Fiji* would frankly say whether it considers the present schedule either fair or sufficient.

Thursday, November 5.

It is reported, with how much truth we are not prepared to say, that a project is mooted among the authorities for reducing the number of race clubs from 20 to about 12 by amalgamation and thereafter granting to each company a yearly subsidy of 100,000 *yen*. The price of entrance tickets would then be fixed at 1.00 *yen* for the first class and 50 *sen* for the second. This of course would deprive horse racing of the great *iclat* which promised to attend it in Japan, but it would constitute at least a measure of reparation for the Government's precipitate action with regard to the pari-mutuel.

Each day that passes sees an access of opposition to the proposal in the Department of Communications to impose a charge for each telephonic message in addition to the present maintenance charge. The leaders of the *Seiyū-kai* appear to be taking up the matter and converting it into a party issue. It is alleged that the average number of messages despatched daily over each telephone is 15, and if 1½ *sen* per message be levied, each subscriber to the telephone would have to pay something like 80 or 90 *yen* a year in addition to a maintenance charge of from 40 to 50. In fact the present cost would be much more than doubled. The

opponents of the measure urge that while the charge by messages may be reasonable enough in itself, to make it supplementary to a maintenance charge would be an extortion. They also point out that if this measure be enforced it will constitute another shock to the security of private property, because telephones which have been purchased by individuals at high prices will surely undergo heavy depreciation. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Shogyō Shimpō* write very strongly on the subject, the latter journal insisting that the number of hands now employed at the exchanges is quite insufficient, and that in this fact the source of the trouble is to be found.

The *Shogyō Shimpō* predicts a temporary depression in the silk market. Its analysis is that the great activity of the past few weeks was due to speculative purchases in anticipation of Mr. Taft's election, and that the latter event being now assured, there will be a re-action until the large stock imported into the States can be digested. Already America has bought 20 or 30 thousand *yen* more than she had purchased in the corresponding period of last year.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has engaged a German expert to assist in the general management of the line.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contradicts the rumour recently published by the *Fiji Shimpō* to the effect that the Government contemplates convening the Diet this year at a date sufficiently early to allow of the discussion of the Budget before the New Year's recess. It is now explained by the former journal that the Budget cannot possibly be ready in time for such a programme, and that the Diet will not be summoned at any unusually early date.

We regret to learn that General Viscount Nishi is dangerously ill. He is suffering from a complication of maladies, and little hope seems to be entertained of his ultimate recovery.

It is reported from Shanghai that the American Consul-General at that place has advised the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to invite a visit from the Business Men of the Pacific slope who are now sojourning in Japan. The Consul-General is said to have pointed out that the coming of these men of affairs to China would undoubtedly conduce not only to strengthen the friendship between the United States and the Middle Kingdom but also to promote their mutual commercial and industrial interests. This advice is said to have been welcomed by the Chamber, and the necessary steps are now being taken.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. A. S. Aldrich, for many years in the employment of the Japanese Railway Bureau and subsequently Consul for Japan at Wellington. The fact has been announced by telegraph, and no particulars are to hand, but we gather that Mr. Aldrich's illness can not have been protracted, as a letter, written apparently in the best spirits, was received from him only a few days ago by a friend in Tokyo.

The youthful element of the Kenkyū-kai, headed by Count Hirotsawa and Count Yanagisawa, have withdrawn from that body. The seceders number 7 in all. So far as we can gather there is no radical political principle involved in this dispute. It had its

origin originally in the desire of the younger section of the group to exclude Count Okimachi from the Permanent Committee of the Kenkyū-kai and to reconstruct the Committee. Doubtless there is some question more important than a mere point of personality; but the published accounts do not show the back of the picture.

The foreign trade for the last 11 days of October showed an excess of exports amounting to nearly 4½ million *yen*. The following are the figures:—

Last 11 days of October.	Total up to 31/10.	Comparative figures for 1907
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Exports..... 14,440,000	306,735,000	—56,543,000
Imports..... 9,974,000	376,865,000	—41,483,000
Excess of Exports for last 11 days of October .....		4,466,000
Excess of Imports for 10 months ended October 31st .....		70,130,000

Mr. Tang left Tokyo on the 3rd inst., and is now sojourning at the Oriental Hotel in Yokohama, preparatory to embarking on the *Mongolia* for the purpose of continuing his journey westward. Before leaving Tokyo he conveyed through Mr. Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs at Dairen, who is now in Tokyo, an expression of hearty thanks for the treatment he had received both officially and privately during his stay in Japan, treatment which, he said, had produced an indelible impression on his mind.

It is stated that Mr. Roosevelt will start for South Africa in March next and that he will travel from America by Colonel Thompson's yacht, which is now being prepared to receive him. Colonel Thompson, it is said, intends to propose that, after the South-African hunting expedition, Mr. Roosevelt should proceed to Japan, but there is no indication as to whether this programme will find favour in the eyes of the ex-President.

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, October 31.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange opened briskly on the morning of the 31st ultimo. Buying was the order of the day, and the general impression seemed to be in favour of a boom. The afternoon session saw a slight reaction, which, however, is not regarded seriously.

Monday, November 1.

The market suffered a slight relapse on the morning of the 1st instant owing to profit-taking sales; but the vigour shown by the shares of the Exchange itself had a strengthening effect, and the afternoon session witnessed a recovery and closed strong. It now seems evident that the upward grade has been reached, but there are likely to be many vicissitudes.

Wednesday, November 4.

The 4th was a day of semi-panic on the Stock Exchange. Several causes combined—the trouble in South China, renewed caution on the part of the banks; the depreciation of silver and the haste of holders to realize. Neither the forenoon nor the afternoon session showed any vigour, even though Osaka was reported steady.

Thursday, November 5.

The débâcle which commenced on the 4th instant was continued yesterday (5th), though on a less marked scale. The only extraneous cause, apart from the disturbance in South-China, is the continued depreciation



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Last 11 days of October	Total up to Oct. 31st	Comparison with last 11 days of Oct. 1907
Exports..... 14,460,000	306,715,000	+10%
Imports..... 9,974,000	376,865,000	+10%
Excess of Exports for last 11 days of October	4,486,000	+10%
Excess of Imports for 10 months ended October 31st	1,122,000	+10%

Mr. Tang left Tokyo on the 6th and is now sojourning at the Hotel in Yokohama, preparatory to his starting on the *Manchuria* for the purpose of continuing his journey westward, leaving Tokyo he conveyed through Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs, Dairen, who is now in Tokyo, in recognition of hearty thanks for the treatment he had received both officially and personally during his stay in Japan, treatment he said, had produced an indelible impression on his mind.

It is stated that Mr. Roosevelt will start for South Africa in March next and will travel from America by the Thompson's yacht, which is now being repaired to receive him. Colonel Thompson is said, intends to propose that the South-African hunting expedition, which Roosevelt should proceed to Japan, there is no indication as to whether the programme will find favour in the eyes of the ex-President.

#### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

**Saturday, October 10th.**  
The Tokyo Stock Exchange was briskly on the morning of the 10th. Buying was the order of the day. A general impression seemed to be a boom. The afternoon session was a slight reaction, which, however, is regarded seriously.

**Monday, November 1st.**  
The market suffered a slight reaction on the morning of the 1st instant owing to profit-taking sales; but the vigorous strengthening effect, and the afternoon session witnessed a recovery and the upward grade has been reached, but there is likely to be many vicissitudes.

**Wednesday, November 3rd.**  
The 4th was a day of semi-panic in the Stock Exchange. Several causes combined—the trouble in South China, the depreciation of silver and the late of winter to realize. Neither the former nor the afternoon session showed any signs, but through Osaka was reported steady.

**Thursday, November 4th.**  
The débâcle which commenced on the 4th instant was continued yesterday, though on a less marked scale. The extraneous cause, apart from the disturbance in South China, is the combined depression

of silver, which now stands at 22 1/2, an unprecedentedly low price. Probably the white metal and the boycott are only contributory factors. The real explanation is that the rapid rise which immediately preceded this débâcle has tempted speculators to unload, and buyers are wisely holding their hand. This is suggested by the fact that stocks which did not share the sharp appreciation, are now comparatively exempt from the rapid fall. A noticeable point is that the margin of fluctuation is gradually increasing, which feature indicates a growth of speculative attention. We append the quotations for January delivery:—

	Nov. 4th.	Nov. 5th.
Tanko Kisen.....	58.80	58.40
Tokyo Railway.....	62.50	62.05
Kei-Han Railway.....	75.50	75.10
Yusen Kaisha.....	85.20	84.45
Toyo Kisen.....	28.40	28.00
Tokyo Gas.....	84.05	84.20
Tokyo Dento.....	71.70	71.90
Fuji Gas Spinning.....	82.60	82.10
Tokyo Spinning.....	36.05	35.40
Kanagafuchi Spinning.....	80.25	88.40
Iber.....	78.00	78.00
Sugar.....	75.65	75.40
Takamada (Hoden) Oil.....	141.00	141.00
Nippon Oil.....	127.90	126.40
Stock Exchange.....	149.70	148.20

#### EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY IN YOKOHAMA.

Though the weather was cloudy with rain in some localities the Emperor's Birthday was celebrated in fine weather and with gala demonstration in Yokohama. All the streets were decorated with hunting, etc. At the Prefectural Government Office, at 10 a.m. a number of officials and foreign Consuls and their staffs assembled and offered their congratulations on the occasion. Baron Sufu gave a dinner the same evening to a number of leading Japanese and foreigners at his official residence.

In the various schools, the usual celebrations were held at 9 a.m. The masters of the respective institutions delivered congratulatory addresses before the portraits of His Majesty and the Empress after which the pupils sang three times the national anthem. Subsequently athletic sports were held on the various grounds, including *jyujitsu* performances by Mr. Komine and Miss Noguchi and their pupils.

The Meiji Shotoku kwai, a society celebrating the progress attained in the Meiji era, of which Mr. K. Otani is president, held a meeting at the office of the Daijin-gu shrine on Ise-yama. Having worshiped before the altar, some of them read congratulatory letters and made speeches extolling the national progress and development under the present Emperor. Meanwhile a number of fine fire-works were sent up.

The French gun boat *Decidée* and foreign and Japanese merchantmen in the harbour were fully dressed. In the evening some of them were illuminated.

#### YOKOHAMA.

A telegram has been received at the Chief Police Office to the effect that a young woman was crushed to death on Thursday morning on the railway near Oiso. She is believed to have laid herself on the line with the intention of committing suicide.

A Bye-election for a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly took place on Oct. 28th at Miura-gori, at which Mr. T. Kobayashi was elected with 724 votes.

The Bluff police have arrested a man living in Kitagata on a charge of having practised as a doctor without license.

Early on Saturday morning an attempt at incendiarism was committed at a house in Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama, three straw bags being put against the door and ignited. The fire was discovered by a watchman and put out before the flames got a hold on the building. The Isezaki-

cho police have succeeded in tracing the offender, who has been arrested. He was removed to the office of the Public Procurator in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Loomis, Chairman of the American Committee for the Tokyo Exhibition, and party will leave Yokohama on Nov. 4th by the *Tenyo Maru* for home.

Hatsu Taniguchi (43), the wife of a coolie living in Suyeyoshi-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the creek near by on the evening of Oct. 29th. She was saved by a passer-by. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

A case of hydrophobia is reported in Yokohama. A dog attacked a woman on Oct. 30th in Kumoi-cho, inflicting injuries to her right hand. The Isezaki-cho police killed the dog.

The annual autumn regatta of the Yokohama Commercial School was held on Nov. 1st in the harbour off the Bund. In the last three races, the employees of the Mitsui and Nippon Yusen Kaisha participated. The programme was successfully carried out.

It is reported by a telegram received at the Yokohama Chief Police office that Hagiyo Otsuki (23), the wife of Lieut. Otsuki of the Navy, resident in Dzushi, was found murdered in her house on the morning of Nov. 1st. She had been fatally stabbed in the throat, and her hands were also severely injured, probably in the attempt to protect herself. An amount of money which was believed to have been kept in a cabinet was missing. Mr. Oshima, a police superintendent, and Mr. Machida, a detective of the Chief Police Office, went to the scene on Sunday. The offender is still at large. The husband was absent at Saicho in connexion with the forthcoming manoeuvres.

On the morning of Nov. 1st, a warehouse on lot No. 168, Yamashita-cho, was found to have been visited by a burglar. A quantity of raw silk valued at yen 570 was stolen. It is reported by the Isezaki-cho police that a man has been arrested in connexion with the theft.

In connexion with the unusual temperature experienced since Oct. 31st, the Yokohama Observatory Office says that an area of high pressure has appeared in the north and a few minor depressions in the south, and that the high pressure gradually extended to the main island. On the night of Nov. 1st and 2nd, the temperature became especially low. At 6.10 a.m. on Monday the thermometer recorded 39.6° F.

A farmer named Z. Matsuzawa living in Kamakura has been arrested at Yokosuka on a charge of having counterfeited a number of the shares of the Tokyo Artificial Fertilizer Co. and of having sold them for yen 1,136 at the offices of several share brokers.

The Isezaki-cho police have arrested a coolie living at an inn in Miyoshi-cho in connexion with the theft at a ware-house belonging to Messrs. Vivanti Bros. No. 168, Yamashita-cho, the details of which were already reported in these columns. The man is still undergoing examination at the police office.

Six of twelve business men who were arrested on Sept. 30th at the tea-house Chiyoshi while gambling, were sentenced on Nov. 2nd in the District Court to imprisonment varying between 5 and 6 months.

Mr. K. Nagashima, an official of the Yokohama Tax Superintending Bureau, has been appointed the chief of the branch provided in the Yokohama Customs in connexion with the extraordinary tax.

To-day, Nov. 3th, Viceroy Tang Shaoi will leave Yokohama by the *Manchuria* for America. He will investigate the financial conditions in the United States and Europe.

An attempt of incendiarism was committed on the night of Nov. 2nd in Kugo, Yokosuka. The flames which broke out in a shed were put out

before much damage was done. At the place a quantity of waste cloth soaked in kerosene oil was found.

The dead body of a man, about 40 years old, has been found in the woods of Sensu-hata near Kamakura. He is believed to have died from illness.

On the morning of Nov. 2nd frost was experienced at Totsuka and other districts near Yokohama. The visit is five days earlier than usual.

Viceroy Tang Shaoi, Mr. Loomis, Chief of the American Committee for the Tokyo Exhibition, and a few of the American business men who came to Japan in consequence of invitations from the Tokyo and other prominent Chambers of Commerce, left Yokohama by the *Manchuria* for home on Nov. 5th. A large number of Japanese officials and merchants were present at the latola and on the steamer to wish them *bon voyage*.

Mr. K. Saito and Mr. S. Hayakawa, of the Department of Finance, have been appointed appraisers in the Yokohama Customs.

Early on the morning of Nov. 4th a youth, employee of a grog shop in Suyeyoshi-cho, Yokohama, attempted to murder the proprietress of the house by strangling her while she was asleep. On her calling for help, he escaped. In Isezaki-cho, however, he was arrested by a policeman. On Thursday morning he was removed to the Public Procurators' Office in the District Court. It is said that on the previous day the proprietress had blamed him for negligence in work.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, is expected to arrive at Yokohama by the *Kanaga Maru* on Nov. 14th. He will spend some two weeks in Tokyo and Kyoto.

The annual ordinary meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly was held on Nov. 5th. A number of bills were handed over to committees, after which the sitting was adjourned.

The Isezaki-cho police have arrested a man in Magane-cho, Yokohama, on a charge of having counterfeited a number of 10-yen notes and circulated them. The forged notes were very ingeniously made.

A gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 6 a.m. on Nov. 5th, the duration being 35 seconds.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary and Musical Society held its second meeting of the season at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. Mr. J. P. Mollison, President, was in the chair and there was a large audience.

The first part of the programme consisted of a lecture on Dante and the Divina Comedia by the Rev. C. F. Sweet. It proved highly interesting and was listened to with the greatest attention, Mr. Sweet being thanked at the close by the Chairman in the name of the Society.

It was intimated that at an extraordinary meeting to be held prior to the lecture on Wednesday Nov. 11th the members would be asked to vote on a proposal to fix the time of the Society's meetings at 8.45 instead of 8.30 p.m. as at present.

The second part of the programme was opened by Mr. Somerton who sang both his songs "Thora" and "Love-Lily" very finely. Mrs. Thom gave excellent renderings of her two songs "I wonder if ever the Roses" and "Invitation." Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ward who appeared for the first time gave two capital numbers, "I would that my love" and "Wanderer's Night Song." Mr. H. A. Poole gave a viola solo No. 1 of Sir's "Albumblad" and had to return and play No. 4 of the same series. Mrs. Richards, who also made her first appearance, created a good impression with her two songs "Noch sind die Tage der Rosen" and "The Japanese Maiden." Mr. J. W. Brining who was on the programme for a song had to be excused because of a cold.

## ORDERS AND TITLES.

IN its last issue "The Christian Movement" in its "General Survey" has the following passage:

The Japanese Government has continued to confer rewards upon those who acted the most prominent and deserving parts in the Russo-Japanese War. The rewards consisted in promotion in rank of nobility, or in granting new patents of nobility, or in conferring decorations, or in making monetary gifts. Sometimes both of the latter forms accompanied either of the two former ones. It is scarcely necessary to print the long list of those thus honored; it may suffice to say that it included hundreds of persons of all professions, from the Elder Statesmen down. Foreign war correspondents and other foreigners were also honored with decorations.

This paragraph induces us to say a word about a subject which we have hitherto shrunk from touching, our belief being that the course of time might render comment unnecessary, though from numerous private letters we gathered that the matter was very widely noticed by foreigners. We refer to the fact that not so much as one title of nobility was conferred on a Japanese man of affairs in connexion with the recent war. Some Orders were given, but not a solitary patent of nobility. Many persons—and we confess ourselves to be of the number—consider that titles are bestowed too readily now-a-days, and that their value is lessened by their multiplicity. But that is a question apart. The point is that whereas many officers in the Army and the Navy and many officials of all Departments of State were deemed worthy to be rewarded with titles, from that of Baron to that of Prince, not one member of the commercial classes was similarly honoured. Yet there can be no second opinion that the services rendered to their country's cause by men of affairs deserve to be bracketted with the services rendered by any officer or official. To mention names may seem in questionable taste, but by way of illustrating the subject we must crave a little license. Take, for example, the case of Baron SHIBUSAWA. Every one knows that had Baron SHIBUSAWA remained in the Government, he would now be among the Elder Statesmen with the title of Marquis. But, thirty years ago, he resigned a fine official position because, as his memoirs show, he saw that the nation had urgent need of men to lead it along the paths of economic and financial reform and to organize systems of joint-stock companies and banks, institutions altogether novel in this country. We may reasonably say that but for Baron SHIBUSAWA and his coöperators, Japan would still be painfully climbing the first slopes of the ascent on whose summit she now stands securely, and that she would have been financially impotent to wage the two great conflicts of her modern career. Yet on the roll of nobility Baron SHIBUSAWA stands precisely where he stood before either of those wars was fought. Consider, again, the case of the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. After her Army and her Navy, no one factor contributed so materially to Japan's armed triumphs as the great

steamship company. Had it not been that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's splendid fleet of vessels were in a perfectly efficient state and available at a moment's notice for purposes of military transport, an over-sea campaign would have been impossible for Japan, and her Army must have remained inactive at home, condemned to the fatally weak role of pure defense. No one, we think—and the thought is shared by many foreign onlookers—no one could have deserved better of his country than the man who throughout a series of years managed the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's affairs so ably that the Government could lay their hand at any moment on this big fleet of steamers and thus indefinitely extend the sphere of the Empire's fighting capacity. Yet Mr. REMPEI KONDO remains plain Mr. REMPEI KONDO still. Mr. K. SONODA's figure presents itself with similar distinctness. He, too, had he remained in the ranks of officialdom, would certainly possess a title of nobility now. But, like Baron SHIBUSAWA, he stepped down from the "seats of power" to assist in the nation's economic education, and the credit belongs to him of having worked with conspicuous zeal and ability in the financing of the war, and of having, by his speeches and his acts, helped materially to raise and support the people's spirit in a season of immense crisis. We mention these three eminent men because their names suggest themselves first, but we desire to deprecate all desire to assert any right of interference in Japan's management of such matters. Our remarks are dictated solely by the reflection that, judging as Englishmen, we can not but feel solicitous about the wisdom of a policy which seems to exclude the mercantile classes from an adequate share in national triumphs which, without their aid, could never have been won.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; H.E. G. Bakhtmeteff, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottel, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., N. Saka, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., H.E. Governor Baron Suifu, M. Surth, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. A. Gerard, N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. T. J. O'Brien, N. Saka, Esq., and H.E. Governor Baron Suifu.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; F. M. Tegner, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; H. T. S. Green, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., J. C. Fletcher, Esq., and A. R. Catto, Esq., Geo. Hood, Secretary.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING.

S. Isaacs, Esq., .....Chairman.  
F. M. Tegner, Esq., .....Hon. Clerk of the Course.  
H. T. S. Green, Esq., .....Judge.  
D. Marshall, Esq., .....Assistant Judge.  
P. A. Cox, Esq., .....Assistant Judge.  
Dr. E. Wheeler, .....Scalps.  
A. R. Catto, Esq., .....Handicapper.  
A. J. McClure, Esq., .....Timekeeper.  
P. C. Colman, Esq., .....Assistant Timekeeper.  
E. C. Davis, Esq., .....K. Mori, Esq.  
J. C. Fletcher, Esq., .....M. Surth, Esq.  
H. D. C. Jones, Esq., .....T. Thomas, Esq.  
Guy Stevenson, .....Starter.

The first day's racing of the Nippon Race

Club's Autumn Meeting can hardly be said to have been brought off in favourable circumstances. Added to the effect which the recent prohibition of the *pari mutuel* and the still more recent intimation by the police authorities that all betting of whatever description would be dealt with under the Penal Code could not fail to have upon the interest of a considerable section of the public, were far from agreeable weather conditions. Rain had fallen pretty heavily during the night and even early in the forenoon it was doubtful whether the clearing up that had taken place would last. At any rate when the first race was started there were very few people present, and at no time during the day could the attendance be styled fair. A few ladies graced the proceedings with their presence. The air was positively cold with a rawness that made overcoats an absolute necessity.

There were no fewer than ten events on the card and though the Committee had been impelled by recent developments to effect large reductions in the amounts of the prizes, it need hardly be said that this did not affect the racing on the first day. There were large fields and some good finishes; the starting was good, and the arrangements in general were as usual creditably carried out. In one race—for the Victoria Plate—a record was established, Triumphant beating the time of Hitachi in 1904.

Following were the events:—

1. Class A.—The COLONIAL PLATE.—Value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50. For N. R. C. Australian Subscription Horses; Weight for Age with 5lbs. deducted; Winners at date of entry to carry 5lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 27lbs. in all. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Silk's Midzuo, 135lbs. ....(Masajiro) 1  
Mr. Sphinx's Bressane, 138lbs. ....(Kashichi) 2  
Mr. Snipe's Lady Voyou, 147lbs. ....(Yasu) 3  
Mr. News' Radical, 135lbs. ....(Shinnosuke) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Tourmaline, 144lbs. ....(Takano) 0  
Mr. M. Kimura's Kokuyo, 135lbs. ....(Togawa) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's Avant Garde, 138lbs. ....(Sasaki) 0  
Mr. Nanchō's Wakaume, 135lbs. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. Latham's Lady Aberdeen, 135lbs. ....(Tamago) 0  
Bressane, in the inside position, and Radical had the best of the start. The latter took first place at the foot of the hill, Wakaume now second, Bressane third. Wakaume took the lead at the half mile, Bressane displacing Radical. In the straight, however, Midzuo came through the field and finished easily three lengths ahead, Bressane second, Lady Voyou third; a length separated second from third. Time 1.49 60/100.

2. Class E.—The FIRST RACE FOR N.R.C. COUNTRY BREED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN, 1908, ODD NUMBERS OF DRAWING.—Value yen 200, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age with 5lbs. deducted. Distance Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Ashitaka II., 132lbs. ....(Hansawa) 1  
Mr. T. Ishiura's Nezumi, 132lbs. ....(Masajiro) 2  
Mr. Shigi's Katsuse, 132lbs. ....(Mima) 3  
Mr. Rafale's Gigolo, 132lbs. ....(Torada) 0  
Mr. S. Minoda's Koreyoshi, 132lbs. ....(Kisago) 0  
Mr. Yodo's Shikuko, 132lbs. ....(Sato) 0  
Mr. Latham's Sagiyama, 132lbs. ....(Tamago) 0  
Koreyoshi got away with a lead, but had to make room for Katsuse, Shikuko third, with Nezumi coming up fast. They ran in this order past the Shakespeare but as they neared the Trees Ashitaka II. came up and at the turn had passed the leaders. He held the lead to the end and won by three lengths, Nezumi second three lengths in front of Katsuse, third. Time 1.31 1/10.

3. Class B.—The FIRST RACE FOR N.R.C. AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1908, ODD NUMBERS OF DRAWING.—Value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age. Distance three quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Sainte Maria, 137lbs. ....(Yasu) 1  
Mr. Rafale's Midnette, 132lbs. ....(Sasaki) 2  
Mr. Norfolk's Persephone, 132lbs. ....(Fingerall) 3  
Mr. R. Loonen's Silencieuse, 132lbs. ....(Kurosaka) 0  
Mr. Kimura's Kiozono, 132lbs. ....(Kono) 0  
Mr. J. Yasuda's Takau, 132lbs. ....(Saki) 0  
Mr. Island's Staffa, 132lbs. ....(Tomonura) 0  
Mr. S. Minoda's Kokonoye, 132lbs. ....(Kisago) 0  
Mr. K. Matsuyama's Tachimachi, 134lbs. ....(Hakodate) 0

A good start, though Silencieuse was recalcitrant and eventually came home the wrong way. Sainte Maria led at the start and kept in front all the way round, Midnette second and Persephone third.

cordially given. The Norfolk stable's win was most popular, and congratulations were general.

Prince Fushimi arrived before one o'clock and was received at the gate with due respect by the officials, Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, President of the Club, and members of the Committee escorting him to the Grand Stand. He remained watching the races till about a quarter before three o'clock, witnessing the Emperor's Cup race and descending from his box to be present at the handing over of the prize to the winning owner. He departed under the same conditions as when he arrived driving off amid the strains of "Kimigayo."

The arrangements again worked well, reflecting credit on those in charge of them.

Following were the events:—

Third Extra Race. Class D.—The CHINA DERBY. —Value yen 300, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50. For All China Subscription Ponies; Weight as per scale with 7lbs. deducted; Winners at date of entry to carry 3lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 18lbs. in all; Winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra; Maximum weight 165lbs. Distance One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Astral's Smilax, 146lbs.....(Sasaki)	1
Mr. States and Koerting's New Jersey, 16lbs.....	
	(Mr. Zahn)
Mr. Canuck's Koenig, 162lbs...(Mr. J. C. Fletcher)	3
Mr. Astral's Cabochon, 147lbs.....(Tomomura)	3
Mr. Nancho's Georgia II, 143lbs.....(Nihonyanagi)	0
Mr. Schwoab's Coot, 156lbs.....(Mr. A. Reim-rs)	0
Mr. Schwoab's HatsuKuma, 144lbs.(Mr. K. Fischer)	0

New Jersey took a momentary lead but was passed by Cabochon, Ontario lying in second place, all close together. They held this order to the bend and past the Stand, Coot, which had been left at the post, trailing behind. At the top of the hill New Jersey again went in front, Ontario second, Smilax third. At the Trees the last named ran into first place, and they finished thus, Smilax winning rather easily by 4 to 6 lengths, a neck between second and third. Time 3.29.

1. Class C.—The YOKOHAMA DERBY.—Value yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third yen 75. For N. R. C. Australian Subscription Horses (Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1908, excluded) and Specially Imported Horses; Australian Subscription Horses, Weight for Age with 15 lbs. deducted; Winners at recognized meetings at date of running to carry 2 lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 24 lbs. in all; Specially Imported Horses, Weight for Age; Winners at recognized meetings at date of running to carry 3lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 18lbs. in all. Winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra. (Should the top weight be more than 160lbs. the weight of all horses will be reduced by the excess number of pounds which the maximum weight of 160lbs. has been exceeded.) Distance one Mile and a Half.

Mr. Canuck's Tonic, 139lbs. ....(Scoville) 1  
Mr. Canuck's Triumphant, 146lbs.  
(Mr. J. C. Fletcher)

Mr. Latham's North Head, 142lbs. ....	(Coffey)	3
Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II., 153lbs. ....	(Jimba)	0
Mr. Norfolk's Pegasus, 156lbs. ....	(Fitzgerald)	0
Mr. Latham's His Grace, 136lbs. ....	(Nihonyanagi)	0

Tonic took the lead after a good start, his Grace, second, Melbourne II. third. The last named ran into first place at the Trees but Tonic and Triumphant passed the stand neck and neck, Melbourne II. close on their quarters. Going up the hill Triumphant went in front. Nearing the Shakespeare North Head drew up on the leaders but got no further than third place and Tonic and Triumphant finished almost together the former getting the verdict by a neck. Public opinion, however, inclined to the judgment that if Triumphant had been ridden out the result would have been different. North Head was third by about three lengths. Time 2.47 - a record, beating the time, 2.47, 37/100, of Hitachi in 1907.

Chief interest, of course, centred in the race for the Emperor's prize, a fine silver cup presented by His Majesty for Australian subscription horses and non-subscription country-breds. Of the thirty-three entries nine faced the tape and after some trouble they were got off to a good start. A fine race resulted in a brilliant finish, Penelope coming up through her horses and winning very cleverly.

2. Class F.—The SECOND RACE FOR JAPAN NON-SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES.—Value yen 300, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age; Winners at recognized meetings at date of running to carry 3 lbs. extra for each win; Maximum weight 16c lbs. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile and a Half.

Mr. K. Matsuyama's Hokuun, 16clbs (Hakodate) 1  
Mr. R. Kimura's Shiranui (late Tokachi), 143lbs.  
(Mima) 2  
Mr. Latham's Sir Mistral, 140lbs. .... (Tamazo) 3  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Asukayama, 140lbs.

Mr. Shigi's Katsuhira, 143lbs. ....(Nakazumi) o



Mistral third. They went up the hill in this order but at the top of the hill Asukayama fell back and took third place, Sir Mistral second. They raced in this way to the Straight, Sir Mistral being almost level with the leader at the Trees, but the red and white jacket still kept the lead past the bend. Coming along the Straight Shiranui rushed up on the rails and made a close thing of it for second place with Sir Mistral. Time 3.03 1/2.

3. Class B.—THE THIRD RACE FOR N. R. C. AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1908.—Value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 75, and Third yen 50; Weight for Age. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Sumera, 132lbs.....(Hansawa) 1	Mr. B. Suzuki's Kamikaze, 132lbs.....(Masajiro) 2
Mr. I. Yasuda's Takasu 132lbs.....(Sasaki) 3	Mr. Rafale's Midinette, 132lbs.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Hansa's Weser, 132lbs.....(Tomomura) 0	Mr. Silk's Yatsurugi, 134lbs.....(Shibata Kan) 0
Mr. Star's Oite, 132lbs.....(Sato) 0	Mr. R. Loonen's Silencieuse, 131lbs.....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Nebuleuse, 132lbs.....(Hirayama) 0	Mr. Norfolk's Persephone, 132lbs.....(Kashiwaya) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Nanzan, 132lbs.....(Nihonyanagi) 0	Mr. States' Nevada II, 132lbs.....(Fitzgerald) 0
Mr. K. Matsuyama's Tachimachi, 137lbs.....(Hakodate) 0	

Oite went away with the lead, but was displaced in the dip by Takasu, Midinette going into second place and Tachimachi third. Sumera ran first at the top of the hill, Takasu second, Kamikaze third. In the Straight Kamikaze ran into second place and they finished so, a couple of lengths separating first and second and half a length second and third. Time 1.52 1/5.

4. Class A.—THE TASMANIAN PLATE.—Value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50. For N. R. C. Australian Subscription Horses; Weight for Age with 5lbs. deducted; Winners at date of entry to carry 3lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 27lbs. in all. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 141lbs.(Seikichi) 1	Mr. Spipe's Lady Voyou, 147lbs.....(Yasu) 2
Mr. News' Radical 135lbs.....(Sasaki) 3	Mr. N. Kawakita's Tourmaline, 144lbs.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Nancho's Amoureuse, 135lbs.....(Kawasaki) 0	Mr. Nancho's Vermont II, 138lbs.....(Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. Splinx's Bressane, 138lbs.....(Kashichi) 0	

After a good start Radical showed in front, Bressane, Queen Begonia third. As they went up the hill, Radical led, Bressane second, Lady Voyou having come into third place. They ran in this fashion to the Trees, where Queen Begonia passed the third and second horses, and challenged the leader at the end. A warm race in resulted in her favour by half a length, one length between Lady Voyou second and Radical third. Time 2.07.

5. Class A. B. F.—THE EMPEROR'S CUP.—Presented by HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR. The Second to receive 150, and the Third yen 75. For N. R. C. Australian Subscription Horses and Japan non-Subscription Country Bred Horses; Winners of 3 Races or less at date of entry. Weight for Age; Winners of more than 3 Races at date of entry 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all; Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their Second Meeting 3lbs. allowance; Horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5lbs. allowance, allowance accumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12lbs. allowance; Winners after closing of entries to carry 5lbs. extra cumulative. Previous winners of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Penelope, 137lbs.....(Scoville) 1	Mr. Silk's Midzuo, 142lbs.....(Masajiro) 2
Mr. Island's Mindoro, 137lbs.....(Coffey) 3	Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 141lbs.....(Mr. A. L. Mottu) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Popinjay II, 143lbs.(Tangawa) 0	Mr. Kanagawa's Avant Garde, 137lbs.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Star's Mitsubiki, 143lbs.....(Higaki) 0	Mr. R. Kimura's Asagiri, 139lbs.....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Nancho's Wakaume, 137lbs.....(Kawasaki) 0	Mr. S. Minoda's Bradford, 137lbs.....(Kitago) 0

Wakaume had the best of the start, Penelope taking the lead later, Mindoro second, Avant Garde coming up and running neck and neck with the leader along past the houses. Mindoro now went in front, and Midzuo ran into third place, Penelope falling back. The order at the Shakespeare was Elbe, Avant Garde, Midzuo third. Coming to the bend Penelope on the rails rushed up from the rear and drew to the front, a fine race in resulting in her favour by two lengths, the same distance between Midzuo and Mindoro. Time 1.50 2/5.

The win was most popular and when Mrs. E. C. Davis led in the winning horse there was hearty cheering.

Fourth Extra Race, Class D.—THE MONGOLIAN

STAKES.—Value Yen 200, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third Yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies in Japan for their Second Meeting; Weight as per scale; Winners at date of entry to carry an extra 5lbs. for one win, 7lbs. for two wins and of more than two wins excluded. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Rafale's All Mine, 152lbs.....(Tsubouchi) 1	Mr. Canuck's Daidai, 147lbs.....(Mr. J. C. Fletcher) 2
Mr. Hiawatha's Mohawk, 158lbs.....(Keishichi) 3	Mr. Rafale's Do Be Quick, 146lbs.....(Torada) 0
Mr. Hansa's Fimsbutel, 153lbs.....(Mr. Mottu) 0	Mr. Pickwick's Mr. Jingle, 153lbs.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Schwab's Malvolio, 141lbs.....(Mr. Gaube) 0	Mr. States and K-erting's Florida II, 157lbs.....(Mr. Zahn) 0

Daidai led at the outset but All Mine passed him and kept the lead all round; Mohawk ran second for some time but was ultimately displaced by Daidai. They finished in this order, a length and a half between first and second and three lengths between second and third. Time 2.16 4/5.

6.—Class E.—THE THIRD RACE FOR N. R. C. COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1908.—Value yen 200, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age with 5lbs. deducted; Winners at the meeting to carry 15lbs. additional. Distance One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Geegee's Maskee, 132lbs.....(Sasaki) 1	Mr. Fujikawa's Toyosato, 147lbs.....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Snipe's Ashtawa II, 146lbs.....(Hansawa) 3	Mr. Rafale's Gigolo, 132lbs.....(Asahi) 0
Mr. S. Minoda's Koreyoshi, 131lbs.....(Kitago) 0	Mr. Yodo's Shikuko, 132lbs.....(Sato) 0

Shikuko was away first but at once gave place to Maskee which then led throughout, winning by five lengths, Toyosato second, a head in front of Ashtawa II. Time 2.20.

7. Class B.—THE FOURTH RACE FOR N. R. C. AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1908.—Value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age; Winners at the Meeting to carry 15lbs. additional. Distance One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. T. Ishiura's Tonami, 147lbs.....(Masajiro) 1	Mr. S. Minoda's Kokonoye, 132lbs.....(Kitago) 2
Mr. Nancho's Ianni, 136lbs.....(Kawasaki) 3	Mr. Snipe's Sainte Marie, 147lbs.....(Yasu) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Botan, 132lbs.....(Tugawa) 0	Sir Claude MacDonald's Flip Flap, 132lbs.....(Mr. A. R. Catto) 0

Tonami was first off in a field of nine but soon gave place to Flip Flap; going up the hill Takinogawa went in front, Flip Flap running second. Going along past the houses Flip Flap ran nearly level with the leader. Kokonoye now came up into the second place, Takinogawa falling back to third, and in the straight Tonami went forward and won by five lengths, half a length between Kokonoye second and Bami third. Time 2.07 1/2.

8. Class F.—THE FOURTH RACE FOR N. R. C. COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1908.—Value yen 200, the Second to receive yen 75, and the Third yen 50; Weight for Age with 5lbs. deducted; Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. T. Ishiura's Nezumi, 132lbs.....(Masajiro) 1	Mr. Shigi's Katsuse, 132lbs.....(Mima) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Seiran, 134lbs.....(Jimba) 3	Mr. R. Loonen's Luteur, 132lbs.....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Hokuzan, 132lbs.....(Nihonyanagi) 0	Mr. Tatsuta's Nile, 132lbs.....(Kitago) 0
Mr. States' Oklahama, 132lbs.....(Fujita) 0	Mr. Latham's Sugiyama, 132lbs.....(Tamazo) 0

Luteur was first off Nile running from second place in the dip to first at the top of the hill, and keeping the lead till displaced by Negumi passing the houses, Luteur third. They ran thus past the Shakespeare and the Trees and as they rounded the bend Katsuse and Seiran came away, the former pushing the leader as they approached the post but without effect, Nezumi winning by a length from Katsuse, six between second and third. Time 2.04 4/5.

#### INTERPORT ROWING.

We take from the *Shanghai Times* the following of the first interport event rowed at Shanghai on Saturday October 24th:

EVENT No. 3.—DOUBLE SCULLS

(INTERPORT.)

Distance One Mile.

1.—YOKOHAMA.

(Flag.—Black and Red.)

Bow—H. E. Hayward.....	147 lbs.
Stroke—G. G. Franklin.....	183 „

#### 2.—SHANGHAI.

(Flag.—Blue and Gold.)

Bow—L. P. Dowdall.....	138 lbs.
Stroke—W. O. Kohler.....	174 „

The Interport event was without doubt the best event of the day, despite the fact that Shanghai was defeated. The press were unable to witness the start, and when the boats came in o view the respective teams were rowing level. As the half way line was approached the visitors got a slight lead which they gradually increased until they were some three lengths to the good. They were pulling a beautiful stroke together, and from this point onwards there was hardly any doubt that they would prove successful. The Shanghai representatives tried hard to recover the lost ground but Yokohama were all the way too good for them. The local men tried to take advantage of a mistake on the part of the visitors in steering, but the latter had oceans of time to retrieve their fault, and did so with ease. The spectators cheered the leaders as they approached the winning point and Yokohama passed the post between four and five lengths ahead of the local men. The time was 7 min. 3 secs.

In its description of the second day's racing of the Autumn Regatta at Henli on Oct. 24th the *N. C. Daily News* said:—

The Interport Fours was rowed over a mile and a quarter, not a mile and a half as stated on the programme, and the general opinion formed the previous day, that Yokohama would win, proved to be correct. To those who were privileged to follow the boats closely all the way down the course, it became evident quite early in the race that the visitors were the better crew. The men pulled together so well that one formed the opinion that they had practised together more than the local men; the boat was well-balanced and the oars swung rhythmically and easily. On the other hand the Shanghai boat looked as if the crew in it could have done with more practice together. Koehler, the stroke, is as fine an oarsman as has been seen in Shanghai for years, and he used his head as well as his muscular body. P. M. Lancaster, always a strong oar, as number three backed up Koehler splendidly and so did Lucas, although the latter seemed to tire towards the finish. Ward, as bow, did his work very well, but if one were asked for the weak spot in the boat one must indicate the bow, while Cox was at fault in taking Yokohama's wash close to the finish; this could scarcely have affected the result, but a race is never finished until the gun has gone. The Shanghai men, however, were honestly and squarely beaten by a better crew and Yokohama deserves the honours won by its representatives.

Describing the event our contemporary said:

Yokohama drew the inside berth. The boats got away well together on gun-fire, Shanghai rowing thirty-six to Yokohama's thirty-four. When the mile flag was reached Shanghai had rather the better position, but the lead was infinitesimal fifty yards beyond the flag. The boats kept very much together, Yokohama waiting upon Shanghai, until the boats' position was reached at which point it was seen that Shanghai was drawing away slightly, and presently had a lead of half a length, but had to take the wider curve in the stream. The crews were rowing well together at this time, the same pace of stroke being maintained. As the two fours came level with the first Chinese gunboat, Yokohama swung into the lead and made the advantage half a length in half a minute. Shanghai was seeming to be falling away almost at every stroke. The boats at this time were well in their places in the middle of the stream and as they entered the line of house-boats Yokohama was two lengths better than the local boat. When Shanghai began to sprint they got on better terms with the visitors, but Yokohama had the race well in hand although still rowing thirty-four. The Shanghai boat was now going behind the Yokohama boat and getting her wash and when the gun was fired Yokohama had won by two lengths. Ward, in the Shanghai boat, collapsed when the crew rested on their oars, and when the boat came alongside the pontoon he had to be lifted out—Time, 7 min., 18 secs.

We are in receipt of notice from the Department of Communications that Fukuse Beacon Light, south of Hirado shima, province of Hizen, which has been under reconstruction (see Notification No. 560 of Department of Communications, September, 1907), will shortly be exhibited. Further notice will be given when the light has been shown.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE JAPAN BREWERY CASE.

A case filed by Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, No. 168, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Company Ltd., petitioning for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th, came up again on Nov. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

The Judge passed judgment in favour of Plaintiff.

## CLAIM FOR LUMBER.

I. Josho living in the district of Ashigara has lodged a case in the Yokohama District Court against the Director of the Imperial Forestry Bureau claiming yen 85,000.

According to the petition, in 1870 Plaintiff purchased, from a third person, S. Takahashi, an area of forest in the village of Sekimoto, south Ashigara. Later the forest was included in the Imperial forestry lands. Now Plaintiff asked Defendant to hand over to him the whole of the lumber on the land, or in lieu thereof to pay to him yen 85,000, which is an estimate of its value in accordance with the current market price.

The first hearing will take place on Nov. 12th.

## CLAIM AGAINST A TRANSPORTATION AGENCY.

A case in which Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. Ltd. claim yen 2,154.78 from the Mantsu-sha, a transportation agency of which Setsu Oi is the proprietress came up again on Nov. 4th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miake.

The parties' Counsel made further explanations on evidence which they produced at the previous hearing. Subsequently, Defendant's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine T. Moroi and T. Ikemasa as witnesses. Counsel added that Moroi made a draft on the articles which Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. entrusted to the Mantsu-sha to send them to Kobe. Moroi thus drew the amount described in the draft, at the First Bank while attending to the transportation agency. After a negotiation between the foreign firm and the Japanese, it was agreed between them that Moroi would pay yen 500 of yen 2,154.78 at once and the remainder by monthly instalments. Moroi was unable to execute the agreement and accordingly Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. removed the matter to the Public Procurators' office in the Court.

In reply to the Judge, Plaintiffs' Counsel said that his clients entrusted the goods to the transportation agency to send them to Kobe and its employee, Moroi, made a draft on the merchandise drawing the sum at the bank. The action on the part of the Japanese might be regarded as damage or the misappropriation of the money due to Plaintiffs.

Defendant's Counsel stated that unjust action specified in the Penal Code was different from damage referred in the Civil Code and that Plaintiffs' Counsel seemed to have mixed the features of the two laws as to the cause of his claim.

The Judge thereupon decided to examine the two men requested by Defendants' Counsel. The hearing was adjourned till November 27th.

## THE NEW "RURIK."

## A POWERFUL CRUISER FOR THE CZAR.

The *Rurik*—designated an armoured cruiser, but in some respects more closely resembling a battleship—built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Limited, at their Naval Construction Works, Barrow-in-Furness, has concluded, with marked success, probably the most exhaustive series of trials yet specified for any warship, and left this country this week for Russia, to be added to the Navy of His Imperial Majesty the Czar. This vessel, says *Engineering*, which embodies not only the great experience of the Vickers Company, but also the valuable suggestions of the Russian Admiralty, as an outcome of the recent war, is in many respects as notable a departure from former practice in naval design as was the *Dreadnought*. Indeed, she is the antithesis of what has been called "a

paper ship." In the first place, the *Rurik* has a very powerful armament, not only for service in the line of battle, but also for repelling torpedo-boat attack. All of the guns have a greater angle of elevation and depression than in previous ships, as well as a large arc of training, and all are operated by electrical mechanism. In the second place, this vessel is specially notable for the effective character of her defence, as she is armoured practically from the keel to the upper deck. In the third place, she has a great reserve of boiler power, the heating surface provided being equal to 2.86 square feet per indicated horsepower at full speed, and, as will presently be explained, was required to maintain full speed for three hours with only three-quarters of this boiler power, so that the full speed of 22 knots is more comparable with the speed attained, even in British practice, with only 75 per cent. of the boiler power. In the fourth place, the vessel carries a greater supply of ammunition than is usually provided, and was loaded down on her speed trials to a displacement exceeding by 3000 tons the correct displacement by the wishes of the Russian Commission. The exhaustive character of the ordnance trials, continues *Engineering*, is suggested by the fact that 100 rounds of ammunition—full charges—were fired from one of each type of gun, these guns being similar to the ship's guns, and built specially for trial purposes. Following this, thirty rounds were fired from two of the four 10-in. guns and two of the eight 8-in. guns, and fifteen from the other guns at various angles of elevation and depression, and on various bearings in order to test the mountings of the respective guns. The respective gun mountings were worked to give, when firing ten rounds, a rapidity of two rounds per minute from the 10-in. guns, of three rounds from the 8-in. guns, and of eight rounds from the 4.7-in., while the 47-millimetre guns fired at the rate of between twenty and thirty rounds, and the Maxim gun at about 500 rounds per minute. In regard to the defensive qualities of the design, the vessel has a complete belt from end to end extending to a considerable distance below the water-line. A feature is the range finding towers, of which there are two, extending for a considerable height above the upper deck, and constructed of 5-in. specially hardened armour. These, offer, independently of the mast, satisfactory observation stations for the determination of the range for gun-fire. There are protective decks of a combined thickness of 4 in., arranged so as to secure, as far as practicable, that all high explosive shells shall burst outside of the ship. The base of each of the three funnels is protected by armour casing. The whole of the machinery and magazines, which are under the water-line, are surrounded by armoured walls, which extend from the main deck through the protective deck to the bottom of the ship. This is in addition to the usual construction of double skin. Thus all the machinery and vital parts of the vessel are adequately protected by specially hardened armour. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the steam trials, adds *Engineering*, were those at full power. In the British service the maximum power of the machinery has to be maintained for eight hours. In the case of the *Rurik* this condition had to be kept up for ten hours, and, in addition, as we have already indicated, the vessel had to run for three hours at 21 knots with one-fourth of the boiler power entirely out of service. Moreover during the usual 24 hours completion trial, made immediately before the acceptance of the ship, and after the opening out of the machinery, it was decided to run the machinery for ten hours at full power. In the British service this commissioning 24 hours' trial very rarely includes more than one hour's run at full power. The *Rurik* on this trial made a splendid performance as the speed maintained for the ten hours was much more than that required by the contract. The mean indicated horse power was 20,675, as compared with 19,700 horse-power guaranteed, the mean revolutions being 141.6, against the 135 required for 21 knots. An important condition in the contract had reference to stability, and the specified metacentric height result was exceeded by about 10 per cent., with which result the

Russian officers were highly pleased. Observation was also taken of the temperatures in various parts of the ship, &c. Indeed, from the first to the last the Russian Commission put the ship through a series of tests of a most searching character, and the result establishes that the severe conditions of the contract have been fulfilled, and that the *Rurik* is, from every standpoint, a remarkable ship of the line.

## CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, passed a decision on Oct. 30th on a protest lodged by the China and Japan Trading Company, No. 89, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported "spring seats," "springs for railway carriage seats" and "bed springs," on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 406 of the general tariff. The importers contended that the goods were regarded as a kind of railway material and the duty should be *ad val.* 5 per cent. under a conventional tariff corresponding with No. 427 of the general statutory tariff. The Director dismissed the protest on the ground that the springs might be employed for sofas etc., not only for railway carriage seats.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FIVE cases of cholera are reported from Oita prefecture.

Two new cases of cholera were reported on Nov. 2nd, at Nishinomiya near Osaka.

FIRE broke out in South Senju, Tokyo, on the morning of November 2nd and destroying 35 houses.

MR. B. ICHIKAWA of Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture, has been elected a member of the House of Peers.

THE Prince Imperial was present at the graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Marine College which takes place on Nov. 2nd.

FIELD-MARSHAL Prince Yamagata left Tokyo on the evening of Nov. 4th for Kyoto, where he will spend some days for the sake of his health.

"AND WHAT," said the poet, "will you give me for this set of verses?" "Ten seconds' start," replied the editor dourly, laying his watch on the table.

S. SEKI AND K. YENDO, formerly employees of the Military Department, have been arrested on suspicion of having misappropriated an amount of money belonging to some officers while in employment at the office.

BARON MUMM VON SCHWARZENSTEIN, German Ambassador, gave a dinner party and subsequently a Ball this (Nov. 2nd) evening at the Embassy. About 200 Japanese and foreign distinguished persons were present.

NO PROBLEM, says Mr. Asquith, is more urgent than the question of unemployment. The Premier speaks feelingly. With all these curious results at bye-elections, the question of his own unemployment seems to be in the air.

A FOIGNANT CRY is that quarried by the *Express* from the dark depths of an American country paper. "If," says the editor of the latter, "we could collect all the bad debts owing to us from dead-beat subscribers, we would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and would wallow in the lap of luxury, as you might say."

THEY had been brought before the magistrate on a charge of fighting on the public highway. "I found them, your Worship," deposed the constable, "clutching one another and wrestling all over the road." One of the prisoners protested warmly. "Your Worship," he said, "it ain't true. We weren't fightin' when he copped us. We was a-trying to separate each other."

## A NEW 442-MILE CANAL.

There is under construction at the present time, says *Engineering*, a work regarding which little is known by engineers in general or by the public, but which is unquestionably one of the most important pieces of engineering of the times. It comprises the "enlarging" of the existing Erie Canal, owned by the State of New York, which is the only water route, except the St. Lawrence River, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. Practically it means the construction of an entirely new system of canals, aggregating 442 miles in length, as the present ones provide a depth of not over 6 ft., while the new ones will have 12 ft., and for the greater portion of the length will be no different locations from the old route. An idea of the magnitude of the work can be gained from the fact that the estimated cost of the work is 101,000,000 dolrs. The engineering problems, owing to the necessity of interfering with private property and with navigation on the present canals as little as possible, and to the considerable depth needed for the navigation, have developed several features of interest. Among these will be a lock of a lift of 40 3/4 ft., with the lower gates of the lift type, as used on the 'Tellow Canal; a system of ten movable dams, with maximum lifts of 15 ft. and maximum depths on the sills of 20 ft.; a fixed dam whose spillway capacity will be automatically adjusted in a flood by siphons in the masonry; a masonry dam 1486 ft. long, with a lift of 30 ft. and a toe dam 316 ft. long, to provide a water-cushion over a soft stratum; another masonry dam 1919 ft. long with a lift of 27 ft.; an aqueduct carrying a prism of water 12 ft. deep, and from 90 ft. to 100 ft. in width, besides many structures of minor interest. The general features comprise the canalisation of three large rivers and three small ones; the provision of three large storage reservoirs for supplying the summit level of the Erie line; embankments and excavation in all classes of material, the former ranging to more than 70 ft. in height, and the latter to 65 ft. in depth; the re-location of parts of railways with bridges of all types.

## THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

We print the following exactly as received from the *Jinn Tsushin*:

"We have it from the authorities that in newspaper comments concerning the complaints raised by members of the Negishi Horse Race Co., relating to the sending back of the two copies of the programme of the horse race submitted to the Department of Home Affairs are founded upon misinformation. The two copies of the programme were sent to the Department as sample copies, but as the pamphlets lacked the formal application and the name of the publishers and the date of publication, the Home Department sent them back at the same time showing various legal forms connected with the same, but as the *modus operandi* is now gone through by applicants, the Home Department wrote them for the acceptance of the same and the authorities desired that the misrepresentations should be rectified."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I hope your readers will receive with more than the usual grain of salt the cable despatches, via London, containing an allegation of the existence of wholesale corruption in the recent Canadian elections.

It is not my intention to claim that public opinion in my own country is moulded on stricter lines than in the majority of other countries where responsible government exists, and it is one of the unfortunate associations of political liberty that it is too frequently accompanied with a degree of electoral corruption which all patriots would like to see completely eliminated.

Canada has gone through that fire, the refining influence of which is now reflected in the public and private lives of the leaders of both political parties, and is shown by their personal efforts in aiming at higher ideals of political integrity than perhaps existed in the Dominion twenty or thirty years ago.

As a sign of the times, I may be permitted to point out that in the Federal Parliament, immediately preceding the recent General Elections, the Government introduced legislation by which unusually severe amendments to the Election law were enacted.

Under the law as it now stands, the expenses of candidates are very much restricted,—no agent or representative of a candidate is allowed to receive a subscription towards the election expenses,—all monies must go direct to the candidate and all accounts be paid through his legal representative, and shall appear in his statement of receipts and disbursements,—no company or corporation is allowed to subscribe towards the expenses of a Parliamentary candidate,—and a sworn statement in detail of all expenses must be made by the candidate and his agent, and be published in the local newspapers within a certain period after the election.

The penalty for violation of any one of these clauses, as well as others of a restrictive character, is very severe,—disqualification and disfranchisement, from which there is no escape or appeal beyond the legal tribunals of the land.

It is not improbable that there may be occasional violations of the law, but it is equally certain that these must be, in view of the possible consequences, exceedingly limited. Wholesale corruption is absolutely out of the question.

I am not specially interested in defending either one Canadian political party or the other in addressing you on this question, but I have a vital interest in the reputation of my own country. The cable which is prompting these lines is about as reliable as the information that was recently published throughout the East, that the Foreign Office of Great Britain was preventing a mutual understanding between Turkey and Austria,—a statement which is now officially denied. One cannot avoid expressing regret that in the anxiety of certain cable correspondents to furnish reliable news, they so frequently fail to get beyond the point of simply furnishing sensational reading matter.

Notwithstanding the opinion that has been cabled to the East in regard to the Canadian election, I am satisfied that history will justify my claim that the present elections in Canada have been carried on with as few objectionable electoral methods as in countries where the highest ideals of political life exist, outside of the usual vituperation between the candidates and the press, which is unavoidable when the aims of human ambition are at stake.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN.

Yokohama, October, 29th, 1908.

## REVIEWS AND REVIEWERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read Mr. Denning's letter in your issue of the 28th instant, and am glad to find that no further words from me are needed to clinch what I urged in my previous letter as to the conspicuous unsuitability of Mr. Denning to be employed in the responsible work of theological reviewing by a paper of the general style and tone of the *Japan Mail*.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

C. H. BASIL WOODD.

Momoyama School, Osaka, 29th Oct., 1908.

## THE MONTHLY SUMMARIES OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS, ETC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the letter relating to the Monthly Summaries of the Japanese Religious Press appearing from time to time in the *Mail*, which you did me the honour to publish on the 26th instant, I incidentally deprecated, in a sentence of less than three lines, sneers at Sir Oliver Lodge from the writer of the Summaries in question. In his reply published in the *Mail* of to-day, the writer of the Summaries dismisses the principal contention of my letter with the statement that it is merely assertion without proof, just as he would be at liberty to dismiss any other inconvenient and indisputable statement; and he devotes eight-tenths of his letter to Sir Oliver Lodge, thus making it even clearer than before that he is ready to seize upon every opportunity for discrediting in the eyes of the uninformed the distinguished man of science who, while formulating his own creed and holding his own opinions on the subject of church polity, is an undoubted believer in those essential elements of the Christian religion which are the common property of all sections of the church, and a scientist whose powerful intellect is engaged in a splendid endeavour to reconcile the differences, or apparent differences, between religion and science.

With that air of lofty superiority, not to say arrogance, which, in the final analysis, is really accountable for almost everything that is objectionable in his writings, the writer of the Summaries, referring to my own letter, says "Traveller" should read what Professor Ray Lankester and men like him have to

say on the line taken up by Sir Oliver." The assumption personal to myself involved in this statement I will pass over, at least for the present; but the implication that the ex-Director of the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington "and men like him" are of higher intellectual eminence than Sir Oliver Lodge (and necessarily than Sir William Crookes also) must be denounced as either the result of unpardonable ignorance or as wholly unworthy of the writer. Distance is usually conducive to accuracy of perspective, but in the case of the writer of these Summaries it is only too plainly the reverse.

Whether the psychical investigations of Sir Oliver Lodge and the criticisms they have evoked from certain men who have made no similar investigation themselves are to be regarded in their proper light or it be conceded for the sake of argument that the contention is merely one between different scientists of equal authority, to be put on the same plane as the dispute between the physicists and the geologists as to the age of the earth or that among bacteriologists as to the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis: whatever view be taken of it, the fact remains that Sir Oliver's brilliant achievements as a discoverer have stamped him as one of the profoundest thinkers of the age and have entitled him to be listened to with the greatest respect when he places on record the results of his investigations—always stated in the most guarded terms—into the great problem of human personality. The writer of the Summaries will probably say once more that he has not called in question Sir Oliver's greatness as a scientist, but has merely pointed out the unworthiness of scientists in general when dealing with questions far removed from their own special line of inquiry. But he has invoked what he would have your readers believe is a higher scientific authority and he has certainly spoken contemptuously of Sir Oliver's investigations. And yet who shall say how far removed from, or how closely connected with, that mysterious realm in which Sir Oliver has achieved one of his greatest triumphs lies the key to the problem of the continuity of human personality, scientifically considered? What is that invisible sea in which the earth and all the heavenly bodies are swimming, so subtle that to quote Sir Oliver's own words, "It screams through them like wind through a grove of trees," the ether of space? If profound researches into its nature and laws do not add enormously to a man's equipment, both mental and moral, for the consideration of such a question as "If a man die, shall he live again?" then I do not know what would.

Consistently with his criticism of my "dragging in" Sir Oliver Lodge, the writer of the Summaries is careful not to "drag in" Sir William Crookes. He would be only too glad to have it supposed by the uninformed that Sir Oliver stands entirely alone in his little eccentricity, his slight aberration, his little escapade or whatever other name he would give the distinguished scientist's "communication with spirits." But in Sir William Crookes, another of the illustrious scientists of the age, Sir Oliver has an associate of the highest distinction, who stands on almost precisely the same ground as himself as regards the phenomena of human personality and the propriety of everything that can possibly throw light upon them being subjected to impartial scientific tests.

My object in writing the letter published on the 26th instant was not controversial any more than it is to-day in the writing of the present one. It was simply to let it be known that the interpolation of the Summarizer's individual opinions on religious matters in the Monthly Summaries of the Japanese Religious Press was objected to not merely by "clerics," but by at least one layman, and a layman not of strictly orthodox views. It is the unscientific spirit which, not invariably, I am glad to admit, but to a very large extent, animates the writing of the Summaries that renders them so objectionable. I have some acquaintance, and not a very small one, among scientific men on both sides of the Atlantic, and while many of them—probably a majority—are agnostics, their mental attitude towards religion, disclosed alike in their public work, their clubs and the intimacies of private life, affords a striking contrast to that of their would-be imitators in the Far East. Human emotions, human beliefs, the growth of religion in the individual and the race, the possibilities involved in what we call death—these are all eminently proper subjects for reverent scientific investigation and should be approached in that spirit. Apologizing for trespassing upon your space to so great length.

I am, faithfully yours,

TRAVELLER.

Yokohama, October 29.

## JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It would seem after this welcome the American Fleet has received, that if there are any fools left in America who yet believe that Japan



wants war with the U.S.A. or any other nation, they ought to be transported to the forefront of the world's next battle and given all of war that they expect.

We who love Japan and believe in her peaceful desires and intentions may be inclined to feel rather sorry for her in her great outlay for dinners, hunting and noise in expressing her welcome to the Fleet: on the other hand is it not a fair question to ask what would have been Japan's position to-day had it not been for the coming of that other fleet 50 years ago? Suppose that no other nation had come and awakened Japan by and to the Occidental touch: suppose that that first coming had been delayed even to years. What would have been Japan's position to-day?

Instead of being one of the strong powers of the world, how would she have met the oncoming encroachments of the paw of the Great Northern Bear?

Would there have been any occasion for General Kuropatkin to write a book and have it forbidden in Russia, and the more widely published to the world by being published in U.S.A. telling why and explaining how Russia was defeated by Japan?

If Japan had remained in her ancient condition even ten years longer, how effectively could the Great Japanese Dragon have wiggled even the tip of its tail as its head went into the Great Bear's mouth? Would there have been any flag of the Rising Sun? and if there were would there have been time for Japan to commit "hara kii" even after it was snatched away from her?—Heaven forgive us if we impute wrong motives to the Great Northern Bear!

But really is not the debt of love Japan owes to the U.S.A. a real one? Surely all this outlay in assurance of friendship was sincere and wise in Japan.

Yours, etc.,

H. F. P.

#### HAS "B" BEEN JUSTLY TREATED?

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have sent the following correspondence to the *Kobe Herald*, and as it is only fair to myself and the public that your readers should see it, I beg to enclose you a copy for publication:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'KOBÉ HERALD'."

SIR,—I am extremely grateful to you for your courtesy and consideration in giving space to my letter of regret sent to you and the other *Kobe paper* at the time it was dispatched to the *Japan Mail*, especially as you were kind enough to recognize that in justice to the *Japan Mail* as its correspondent I could not without grave disservice enclose the usual card of identity. But in your comments on my letter you do me what is perhaps an unintentional injustice in failing to quote from your paper the passage upon which my remarks on the Naniwa races were based, and by suggesting that there was nothing published that would justify my remarks in the letter objected to by *Kobe foreigners*. Now I venture to maintain that no newspaper man, brought up with proper ideas as to public decorum among ladies and gentlemen, could sit down in his club and read over that report of the races, and then go back to his office and paraphrase the report with less indignation and fervour than my comments manifested. In the *Kobe Herald* of September 21st last we read: "Of foreigners present there were perhaps three score, including ladies. Despite the rule debarring ladies from entering the *Parimutuel* buildings the fair sex was just as well represented as on former occasions, and it was interesting to note the eagerness with which commissions to execute purchases were given and received." A little further on the report says: "When the earlier arrivals entered . . . they found notices prohibiting the sale of spirits. We understand these notices were posted up by order of the Basei Kyoku who were probably not aware that it would necessarily offend the majority if not all the foreign members and visitors. Needless to say strong representations were at once made to the Stewards, with the result that the ridiculous prohibition was at once removed. What the idea was we have not been able to ascertain. That it was due to a little excess of zeal to ensure good order is doubtless true, but then the officials when questioned frankly admitted that no trouble or disturbance of any kind had been previously encountered through the unrestricted sale of customary refreshments."

Here is a plain, unvarnished account of what the reporter saw. As it had been many weeks before the public without contradiction, was not any man justified in assuming it true? If he thought it true would he not be further justified in expressing his opinion of it for the sake of the public welfare, as well as an example of what the Japanese might rightly object to as the attitude of foreigners? It is seven years since I was sent to Japan and I presume I may be expected to have by this time grown accustomed to many strange eccentricities of occidental civilization endeavouring to survive on oriental soil,

yet, in a moment, the unbringing of my native land revolted. I felt that here was the secret of Japanese aversion to the foreigner. Be patient enough to consider for a moment what the report states. The fair sex was as well represented as on former occasions; they were in the *Parimutuel* buildings; this was in spite of the rule's debarring them therefrom: i.e. they were defying the rules for regulating and ensuring proper conduct for women in a public place. The behaviour of the men was equally extraordinary. They were offended because notice prohibiting the sale of intoxicants were posted up. They made strong representations about this; they even questioned the officials. The authorities were obliged to remove the notices and provide the "refreshments." If this was not a contemptuous attitude towards authorities who were admittedly bent on securing good order, I should like to know what it is. Is there any important fact involved in my first letter to the *Japan Mail* that is not stated or implied in the original report itself? I claim that there is not. If the above report quoted verbatim from the newspaper is correct, I claim that I was justified as an Englishman in protesting against it. I did not do so directly, however, but simply used it as an example of the attitude of certain foreigners towards Japan and her laws, which is sure to militate against the freedom of those foreigners who are content with equal treatment with the citizens of this empire.

Now in my letter of apology which I felt justified in sending you on the understanding that the protest signed by certain *Kobe gentlemen* repudiated the report of the races, I assumed that the conduct alluded to had been denied, because my letter was alleged to be libellous; but in your comments on my letter you seem not to concede this. Am I, and the general public, now to understand that the *Kobe business men* mean to say that the conduct as reported in the *Herald* of September 21st did take place, that they approve of it, and regard any one who does not as a malicious libeller? Is this the general opinion of the business men of *Kobe*? All fair-minded men must agree with me that such an attitude cannot be justly maintained save on the ground that the report of the races in the issue of your paper named, is incorrect. If it is incorrect, I was not justified in using it as an example of what foreigners will do among Japanese, and I do the only thing any man can be expected to do, withdraw all I have said about it with ample and full apology for using it, with the sufficient excuse that, as it was the only full report of the races that appeared, I was justified in assuming its truth. But if the newspaper account which I have quoted above is in accord with the facts, there is not an honest minded man in all Japan who will deny me the same right to express my opinion on it that he must necessarily claim for himself, or to use it in any way legitimate with the wording of the report.

I am sorry to have to confess my conviction that an insufficient spirit of fairness has been marked on the side of my opponents during much of this discussion. As soon as the discussion began and my letter was objected to, a spirit of fairness would have suggested that the only proper course to pursue was to have at once shown the incorrectness of the report and my statement based thereon, and demanded a withdrawal and apology. Without the slightest disposition to do this, a campaign of abuse and calumny was directed at the writer personally; the main thing with the parties most interested was to identify the author rather than to get at the truth. Now everybody knows that the most adequate confession of "no case" is to engage in abuse of your opponent. I think I may honestly claim exemption from this attitude. I can only terminate the discussion by saying that I have tried to be fair to all concerned, and regret that my opponents do not seem to me to have done the same.

Yours, etc.,

"B."

#### THE BITTER CRY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The tale that I am about to write is from my forthcoming work, "The Bitter Cry of the Outcast Missionary" and you can print it or not as you please. If you do print it, it will be credited in the pages of the work itself, and if you do not print it, I can re-write it and leave it for my sons born in Japan to edit after I have passed over to the great majority. So there.

Once upon a time, when I was engaged in founding Saint Augustines-by-the-Sea, Santa Monica, California, a young man assisted me as a lay-reader with the name of E. F. Gee. He is now the Rector of Saint John's, Oakland, California, in the regular apostolic succession to the Rev. Father Ackerly of blessed memory. This young man had a slight touch of the Roman fever and was very fond of the society of a certain good old man who was the titular Bishop of Joppa. It is a neat little way of

shelving Bishops that the Romans have that might be imitated by a certain communion that need not be mentioned at present. The alphabetical sprig of divinity aforesaid repeated to me at the breakfast-table the remark that had fallen from the aforesaid episcopal lips to the effect that "There was just as much evidence for the miracle at Lourdes as there was for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ."

My reply was to advise the young man to go back to the Right Reverend Father, give him my compliments and tell him that he was a very good Roman but a very poor Christian, and I was about to state my reasons when a voice behind me was heard "Egskuse me gentlemen, but dere was some differences in de agounts of dat resurrection."

I said to the person who had interrupted us "What are the differences?" "Oh!" said he, "you come to my library."

I said "Where is your library?" He then pointed a pudgy finger at his waistcoat, and said with dramatic impressiveness, "I am de Rabbi Schreiber!"

"Well," said I, "if you are the Rabbi Schreiber you are an educated man, and if you are an educated man you know the difference between what is subjective and what is objective: now if the miracle at Lourdes had come down and eaten and drunk with people, and had allowed herself to be handled saying—"A spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have" there would have been some sense in the good bishop's remark." We sat near each other all summer, we met on the beach and compared our babies, we were the best of friends, but the good Rabbi Schreiber never repeated his invitation for me to visit his library.

Here endeth the lesson,

Your Servant, HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Please allow me to add one item forgotten in the letter last night.

When the Rabbi Schreiber stated that there were some differences in the accounts of the Resurrection I said to him "Mention one difference that amounts to a contradiction." Then he invited me to his library.

Your Servant, HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

"B."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The identity of your correspondent "B" has naturally been the subject of some discussion in *Kobe*, and it is agreed that the evidence points unmistakably to the one man above all others from whom we have a right to expect better things. Doubtless he flatters himself with the pleasing reflection that like the prophets of old he dares to denounce wickedness even though he himself is resident in its midst. I would suggest to him, however, that the parallel does not hold: the prophets, whose mantle he aspires to wear, were in the habit of delivering their denunciations in person, and did not adopt the cowardly expedient of publishing, by means of anonymous letters, charges which they could not, and did not intend to substantiate. "B" refers to the irritation which his letter has aroused. If he will remember that this irritation is due, rather to the circumstances of his attack than to the attack itself, the feeling of pride and self-satisfaction will give place to one of shame, and self-reproach. Can he wonder that the foreign community are irritated at finding that there is in their midst a man of their own colour, and their own race, so utterly devoid of the attributes of honesty and courage as your correspondent has shown himself to be?

Yours faithfully,

J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Kobe, 30th October, 1908.

#### THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY CASE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The decision of the Yokohama District Court, published by the *Mail* this morning, in the suit brought nominally by Mr. Rosenthal against the liquidator of The Japan Brewery Company, Ltd., will doubtless be considered eminently proper by such of your readers as recall the facts of the case.

Since the affair is now open to public expression of opinion, unprejudiced persons may at length be permitted to declare surprise at the position taken up and maintained by the liquidator and his co-directors. It is no doubt true that the shareholders, at the general meeting of 13th February 1907, allowed a vote of sorts to be in a way passed, and this vote, although virtually, if not actually, a proposal of the directors themselves which would never have been adopted but for admitted supineness or fatuity on the part of the shareholders, might in ordinary circumstances have been conclusive. But in such a matter, involving the free gift by one party and acceptance by another of a large sum of money, it is generally considered essential that the act of the giver should, be

yond question, be, if not spontaneous, at least whole-hearted. That it was altogether the reverse of this in the Brewery Company's case was shown unmistakably by proceedings which immediately followed, for the shareholders protested in every way they could that they had been taken unawares at the meeting and that they had time for consideration been given them, they would not have allowed the vote to be recorded without great modification. In view of this protest—which further declared the shareholders' unwillingness to make a present of so much hard cash to the directors—and also bearing in mind the very questionable regularity of the vote itself, it was the opinion of many people at the time that the gentlemen on the board might well have consulted their own dignity by relinquishing the hold that had involuntarily been permitted them, and by giving the shareholders an opportunity of announcing their real wishes. The failure of the directors to take this course occasioned the surprise which has been referred to.

It is to be hoped that the decision now given will be accepted as final and that the last has been heard in public of an incident by no means in keeping with the deservedly high reputation which The Japan Brewery Company enjoyed up to the time proceedings for its winding-up were commenced.

Yours, etc., OLD SHAREHOLDER.  
Yokohama, 3rd November 1908.

#### RACE-BOOKS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to your reprint from the *Jiyu Tsushin*, I beg to inform you that the matter, unless contradicted, is likely to lead to some misunderstanding.

On Saturday the 24th October a cover containing 2 Race Books, 2 Complimentary Tickets and 2 Ladies' Tickets with a card bearing the words "with the Compliments of the Nippon Race Club," was sent to the Naimusho as is usually done at all Meetings of the Nippon Race Club. On the 29th October the Books, Tickets, etc., were returned through the Post and on the same date a letter was received saying that the Club had not complied with the regulations of the department, and a specimen form of application was enclosed; this matter was promptly attended to. Since then no communication has been received.

As the Race Book, which is nothing more than a Programme of the Meeting, has been issued in a similar form for nearly 43 years without any comment, or instructions, from the Authorities, no change was made in the present instance.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

GEO. HOOD,  
Secretary.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 29.

The Servian Skupshchina has appealed to the Duma to help to prevent the accomplishment of Austria's aggression against Bosnia.

Austria has completed the evacuation of Novi-bazar.

#### CRETE.

The protecting Powers in a Note to the Cretan Government intimate that they will benevolently consider Crete's position and treat with Turkey on her behalf, if order is maintained and the Mussulmen protected.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are afoot from dawn to night, stumping the country preparatory to the Presidential election.

#### THE INTERVIEW WITH THE KAISER.

Later.

The *Telegraph's* interview is officially admitted in Berlin to be substantially correct. The Kaiser's statements are universally commented on. It is declared in Paris that the Kaiser himself projected the Franco-Russian intervention at the time of the South African War, but made acceptance conditional on re-ratification of the Frankfort Treaty. It was thus that the projected intervention collapsed.

#### THE KAISER'S LATEST INDISCRETION.

London, October 30.

The storm raised by the Kaiser's remarks continues. Everybody is irritated by His Majesty's double-edged indiscretions. The English are calm. They regard bygones as bygones, and consider that the Kaiser means well, but that he has missed the mark in attempting to deduce a reason for the necessity of a powerful navy.

The German newspapers are extraordinarily outspoken, condemning the Kaiser's impulsiveness and disregard of his ministers. They deplore the reference to the Yellow Peril, whereby old sores are needlessly reopened.

Lord Roberts declines to say anything concerning the Kaiser's plan of campaign.

Later.

The interest in the Kaiser's utterances is unabated. The German Press is especially angry that a plan of campaign should have been furnished against a kindred people, namely, the Boers.

The papers are full of secret history about the attitude of Europe during the Boer war. They assert that Russia sent 50,000 troops to Kushk, besides concentrating 176,000 in Trans-Caspia, with a view to menacing India. The Boxer outbreak saved the peace of Europe.

#### THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

FRENCH PRESS REMINISCENCES.

London, October 29.

The French press revive the stories of France, Germany, and Russia colloquing (? conspiring) together at the time of the Fashoda incident with a view to expelling the British from Egypt, and recall the German proposals on behalf of the Boers at the time of the Kruger telegram.

#### ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

October 30.

Interest in the Kaiser's interview is unabated. The *Chronicle* says the moral of the episode is that Germany will have a strong navy. The *Daily News* says that the Kaiser unconsciously proves the impossibility of England concluding an *entente* with Germany.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

October 30.

The Bulgarian reply to the Anglo-French-Russian Note promises that Bulgaria will do her utmost to reach an understanding with Turkey.

Prince Ferdinand, in opening the Sobranje, said the Government would indemnify persons affected by the seizure of the railway, and hoped that the good-will of the Powers would be assured. Bulgaria was desirous only of pacific development.

October 30.

The Montenegrins have posted guns on the mountains along the Bosnian frontier. The whole population is in arms.

October 31.

The visit of the Servian Crown Prince to St. Petersburg is stirring up the Slav fraternity. A great pro-Russian demonstration has taken place at Belgrade.

Later.

The Tsar has had an interview with the Crown Prince of Servia lasting for an hour.

Every soldier in Montenegro has received 500 rounds of ammunition.

#### SHAH RESORTS TO ARMOUR.

October 31.

The Shah has obtained a patent bullet-proof jacket.

#### TO INCULCATE TEMPERANCE.

Later.

Dr. Alexander Ure, Solicitor-General for Scotland, speaking at Coatbridge, said that if the Licensing Bill is thrown out or mangled by the Lords, the Government will impose a special license duty which would have the effect of closing one-quarter of the total number of public-houses.

#### TURKISH REGIMENT MUTINIES AND IS FIRED ON.

October 31.

Five reactionary regiments from the garrison of Constantinople have been ordered to Hedjaz. One mutinied and the new troops from Salonika fired upon it, killing and wounding many.

#### BUELOW ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

Prince Buelow has assumed responsibility for the Kaiser's interview. He offered to resign but the Emperor refused to accept his resignation.

A German semi-official statement has appeared saying that the Kaiser submitted the draft of the interview to Buelow, who passed it on without objection. Buelow admitted that if he had read the interview he would never have permitted its publication.

#### ROYAL MESSAGE TO INDIA.

London, November 2.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the taking over of the territories of the East India Company King Edward has sent a message to the people of India foreshadowing the earliest possible extension of the principle of representative institutions, promising substantial appreciation of the faithfulness of the Indian troops and announcing remission of all penal sentences.

#### THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

VEHEMENT CRITICISM BY THE GERMAN PRESS.

The German Press is more excited than ever over the now famous interview. It criticizes vehemently the crass blunders which have been committed over great affairs, and suggests that Buelow is too ready to comply with the Emperor's wishes.

#### MUTINY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Sultan has ordered the death penalty for the leaders of the mutiny, and severe punishment for the others.

#### ARCHBISHOP OF YORK RESIGNS.

London, November 3.

The Archbishop of York has resigned on account of ill-health.

#### THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

It appears that the *Daily Telegraph's* Kaiser article was compiled by an Englishman as the result of conversations with the Emperor. Various Englishmen have at different times asked permission to publish similar articles.

The Kaiser has had a two and a half hours' interview with Prince Buelow. Crowds waited outside.

The German papers declare that the Reichstag, assembling on Nov. 4th, will want to know the Emperor's position, and whether Prince Buelow does not read documents merely because they are imperial.

The German Foreign Office, to which Prince Buelow passed on the Kaiser's interview, explains that its officials imagined that publication had already been decided upon, and that they were only required to check its historical accuracy.

Later.

The German Press is clamouring for the retirement of Prince von Buelow.

**THE BALKAN CRISIS.**

The Russian papers are strongly opposing the conference unless it includes territorial compensation to Serbia and Montenegro. Many oppose recognition of the annexation of Bosnia altogether and urge refusal of the conference.

The Servian Government in an official *communiqué* enumerates the steps taken to avoid provocation.

Austria awaits the result of the conference hopefully.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

The betting in regard to the elections is 8 to 1 on Taft and 5 to 4 on Hughes for Governor of New York.

**THE EMPEROR'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.**

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, replying to Mr. William Redmond, said the War Office archives do not contain such a document as the Kaiser's plan of campaign.

**RUSSIA AND SERBIA.**

The Crown Prince of Serbia has left St. Petersburg. - It is officially stated that Russia informed the Crown Prince that she is prepared to give Serbia her moral support on condition that the Servians abstain from acts of provocation. The Servians infer that Russia will not recognize the annexation of Bosnia.

**ILLNESS OF GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.**

The German Foreign Secretary Schoen has been suddenly taken seriously ill. Pending his recovery Kiderlen Waechter has been transferred from Bukharest to act as *locum tenens*.

**THE NEW TRIPLICE.**

M. Clemenceau, in an interview, declared that Great Britain, France and Russia were never so loyally united in the determination to secure the peace of Europe and respect for liberty.

**ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**

London, November 3. Up to midnight on the 2nd inst., the returns of the Municipal Elections in England and Wales show Conservatives 128 Liberals 31, Labour 11, Socialists 9 gains (?)

**THE BALKAN SITUATION.**

London, November 4. The Balkan situation is complicated by the announcements, on the one hand, that Russia has submitted to the Powers a programme for the conference and on the other hand that she has intimated that she can not recognize the annexation of Bosnia. It is unquestionable that Austria is steadily pushing forward her military preparations.

**THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.**

A notable feature of the American elections is the comparatively small public interest displayed, due to the absence of any novelty in either candidate. Much depends on the vote in New York.

**TAFT ELECTED: HEAVIEST VOTE ON RECORD.**

Mr. Taft has been elected President. The voting was the heaviest on record.

**THE COTTON STRIKE.**

Later. After abortive conferences with the employers all the cotton operative organizations have decided to ballot on the question of continuing or ending the struggle.

**RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**

An official note from St. Petersburg says that the Russo-Austrian negotiations are following a passively normal course.

**OBITUARY.**

Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., etc., who has been Financial member of the Council in India, and delegate on the boards of various financial institutions in which British interests are involved, is dead.

**INDIA AND TIBET.**

London, November 4.

Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, say that he has no intention of taking any steps, in existing circumstances, with a view to the establishment of postal telegraph services between India and Lhasa.

**RUSSIA'S NOTE TO VIENNA UNFRIENDLY.**

A Russian note with regard to the Balkan Crisis has been presented at Vienna where official quarters regard it as distinctly unfriendly. Anxiety is felt as to the next developments at St. Petersburg.

**IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN GERMANY.**

The German Federal Council on Foreign Affairs, which meets only with regard to cases of supreme importance, has been summoned to confer with Prince Buelow.

**TAFT'S PLURALITIES.**

Mr. Taft's plurality in New York State is estimated at 200,000, and he has carried all important doubtful states though his pluralities are considerably below those of Roosevelt in 1904.

**THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.**

London, November 5. Hughes has been elected Governor of New York. The composition of Congress will be practically unchanged. Bryan carried the South solid.

**THE REICHSTAG MEETS.**

The Reichstag has met. Buelow and the other ministers were absent. Interpellations regarding the Kaiser's interview were adjourned.

**BELGRADE ALARMED.**

There is great excitement and alarm in Belgrade owing to Austria concentrating her forces on the Yovno (?) thirty miles from the Servian capital, entrenching along the frontier, seizing the island in the Danube, and posting six guns there. The Treasury banks are removing their bullion to the interior, and war stores are being hastily imported.

**GERMANY CREATES A DIVERSION.**

Later. The French Press is excited about the Casa Blanca deadlock. It ascribes Germany's revival of the apology question (apology to the Consul at Casa Blanca) to a desire to divert German attention from the Kaiser's interview.

**THE QUESTION OF BUELOW'S RESIGNATION.**

The crisis connected with the question of Buelow's resignation is apparently over. The leaders of the *bloc* party do not desire any change owing to considerations of internal politics.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: RESULT.**

[SPECIAL FROM NEW YORK.]

Taft has been elected President by a large majority.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

**THE GERMAN SENSATION.**

London, October 29. Considerable stir has been created by the

publication of the alleged statements of the German Emperor to the effect that Germany refused to join a Franco-Russian combination against Great Britain at the time of the Boer War, and that Germany must have a powerful fleet because of Japanese power in the Pacific and the possible national awakening of China. Paris thinks that the statements have been published in order to sow dissension in Europe. *The Times* asks, if the German Navy is intended for use in the Pacific, why the great force accumulated in the Baltic and the North Sea, and why a navy of such small coal capacity?

**A WAVE OF SLAVONIC SYMPATHY.**

London, October 30.

From St. Petersburg comes the disquieting news that a wave of popular feeling for the Slavs in the Balkans is spreading everywhere. The Servian Crown Prince and Premier are confident that Russia will refuse to sanction the annexation of Bosnia.

The position of M. Iswolsky is difficult, as he has many enemies at Court. If M. Iswolsky's statement of explanation to the Duma be long delayed, he will be compelled to resign.

**BULGARIA GIVES PACIFIC ASSURANCES.**

A special announcement comes from Sofia to the effect that Bulgaria has promised the Powers that she will not call out her reserves, but will make every effort to attain an understanding with Turkey.

**AN EMPEROR CRITICIZED.**

Later. In Berlin the Emperor's statements and his British policy are sharply criticized.

**M. ISWOLSKY.**

London, October 31. As a result of an audience with the Tsar M. Iswolsky has secured himself in his present position.

**THE TSAR AND SERVIAN ASPIRATIONS.**

The Tsar has received in audience the Servian Crown Prince in the most gracious manner. While expressing sympathy with Servian aspirations the Tsar inculcated the necessity of calmness in view of the impending negotiations.

**THE REAL ISSUE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

Mr. Taft in a special statement to *The Times* says that the real issue of the campaign is whether the policy wherewith the Republicans have identified themselves shall be continued and whether Roosevelt's work of regeneration shall be clinched, so as neither to cripple nor kill the national industries. Mr. Bryan says the question is, "Shall the people rule?"

**THE WESTERN STATES AND THE FLEET'S RECEPTION.**

London, November 2.

Washington.—While thanking the Japanese for their lavish hospitality to the Fleet the Western States are somewhat distrustful.

A Californian paper remarks that the immigration problem is still unsettled and the recent courtesies make a settlement more difficult. Perhaps the Japanese recognize that many Americans think it would be a shabby return to exclude the Japanese.

**PRINCE VON BUELOW.**

London, November 2.

Berlin.—Under the influence of the stormy protest provoked among the public in connexion with the publication of the Kaiser's



conversations, Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor has tendered his resignation. His Majesty, however, refused to accept it. It is rumoured that Herr von Schoen German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned in connexion with the affair. The statement that some of the officials of the Foreign Office erroneously assumed the document to be intended for publication is regarded as of the feeblest. *The Times* says that by the Imperial admission, a majority of the Germans are unfriendly towards Great Britain and that the British Parliament should immediately announce an intention to build a greater number of battleships.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, November 3. Despatches from Vienna report that according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, Russia intends not to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that consequently the proposed international conference will not be held. An unpleasant impression is being created, though in official circles it is not regarded as probable that Russia has suddenly assumed this impossible attitude.

#### THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Vienna.—Though it is suggested in Berlin that the supporters of Prince von Buelow may save him from the apparent necessity of resigning his position, it is widely thought in Vienna that German prestige is badly damaged in consequence of the publication of the Kaiser's interview.

#### TAFT ELECTED.

London, November 4. New York.—All the papers announce that Taft has been elected. He carried the New England States by larger majorities than Roosevelt.

#### TURCO-BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Constantinople.—The Turco-Bulgarian negotiations have begun.

#### THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Bombay.—Despite some newspaper carplings the King's message has been received with profound satisfaction and thankfulness, because of its liberal recognition of the hopes and aspirations of intellectual Indians.

#### THE ANARCHY IN NORTHERN PERSIA.

London, November 5. It is learned on excellent authority that in consequence of the anarchy prevailing in Northern Persia Russian troops may shortly enter. St. Petersburg says that the Russian residents at Tabriz are sending their families home. The Russian Government is unwilling that its actions should be misrepresented. It will doubtless remain passive until a crisis supervenes, or until Great Britain suggests precautionary measures.

#### BRYAN'S CONSOLATION.

New York.—Bryan confidently expected the landslide. He will probably continue his lecturing, as his lectures produce £100 a night. His newspaper, too, is very profitable.

#### TROUBLED WATERS.

Berlin.—A communication has appeared in a Frankfurt journal complaining of the attitude of the French Government, and saying that Casa Blanca affairs are becoming very difficult. It is thought that this is connected with a desire on the part of the Government to mobilise, and that it has inspired the Press to bring pressure on France.

Paris.—The conviction is increasing

everywhere that, in order to distract public attention from the scandal connected with the Imperial statement, Buelow is assuming an irreconcilable attitude about Morocco and the Casa Blanca affair, in spite of French readiness to submit the whole question to arbitration. The German Government is continually objecting. It proposes as a preliminary an apology to the Consul at Casa Blanca. The French are gravely annoyed. Germany seems to be manoeuvring to reduce the arbitration to a farce.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### IMMIGRANTS INTO CANADA.

With reference to the sum of money carried by immigrants into Canada, the Central Government of that country has issued a new Order revising the regulation hitherto in force, in the sense that from the 1st of January next until the 15th of February, persons of 18 years of age or upwards, whether male or female, must be in possession of at least \$50 (gold) at the time of landing. But this does not apply to persons who have certain fixed employment, or who actually have in Canada friends or relatives willing to assist them. From the 15th of February until further orders, the sum to be possessed by each immigrant is fixed at \$25 (gold).

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN")

#### THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Prince Buelow has had a 3 hours' audience of the Kaiser in connexion with the former's proposal to resign on account of the publication of his Sovereign's views. Inasmuch, however, as the Chancellor had no previous knowledge of the intention to make such a publication, the Emperor has declined to sanction his resignation.

The German papers are severely criticising the Foreign Office for incapacity. They claim that the whole staff of that Department should be changed.

#### THE HONGKONG BOYCOTT.

The boycott in Hongkong is very strong. There is no prospect of any sale of Japanese goods at present, and the Chinese merchants in Nagasaki have received telegrams warning them not to ship any merchandise.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

#### INTERPORT BASEBALL.

Yokohama has won the first game of the Interport Baseball Match by four runs to three, and the second by eight to four.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### TAFT ELECTED.

Mr. Taft has been elected by a large majority.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

It is stated that Mr. Taft's majority in New York was 200,000 and in Illinois 50,000.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### BOYCOTTING IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st November, 8.50 p.m.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Of late the promoters of the boycott have developed much strength. Between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. to-day a riot arose. The stores of Chinese dealers in marine products were entered, and over 100 bales were carried off or thrown in the sea. At 4 p.m. I repaired to the scene but things were already quiet. The police had stopped traffic and about 6 of the rioters had been arrested.

2nd November, 3.10 p.m.

The riots re-commenced last night at 7 o'clock. The stores where towels, shoes and

other Japanese goods were on sale were invaded and wrecked. On receipt of this news I proceeded at once to the spot—at 10 p.m.—and remained for about one hour. There were many people but things were quite quiet. The places which had suffered were deserted. According to the *Sinh China Daily News* 4 or 5 stores and warehouses were invaded. It is said that the leaders of the mob came from Canton. Since yesterday about 100 rioters have been arrested.

From the Japanese Consul, Hongkong,

9.40 p.m., November 2.

From 11 a.m. to-day the boycotters made a violent disturbance and although the police exerted all their strength they could not quell the rioters, who showed great adroitness in evading them. The police being unable to cope with the situation, two companies of troops were called out and by 2 p.m. tranquillity was restored. Precautions are to be adopted this evening also. The number of arrests made reaches 106. The Hongkong authorities state that about 500 loafers arrived in the colony from Canton and that according to the police report the disturbance was caused by these men. No violence has been perpetrated so far towards any Japanese subject. When I passed along the streets there were merely cries of "boycott" "boycott" but there were no hostile acts. Owing to rumours that certain Japanese subjects are projecting armed reprisals to-night, the police officials and the Government have requested that steps may be taken to prevent anything of the kind, and although I do not see any chance of such procedure I have replied that the principal stores have been warned in that sense.

5.40 a.m.

Since last night up to the present time perfect order prevails in Chinese town. The authorities consider that there is no fear of a recurrence. The losses incurred by the Chinese traders are estimated at from thirty to a hundred thousand dollars.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

St. Petersburg, October 28.

The financial committee of the Duma have considered a bill providing for the abolition of Vladivostock as a free port.

#### THE DUMA.

The Constitutional Democrats, Popular Party, and October Party have jointly made enquiry, as an urgent motion, of the Minister for Home Affairs, with respect to the allegation that the police interfered with the meeting which some of the parties held on Oct. 27th to discuss the Near Eastern question. The motion was adopted.

#### M. ISWOLSKY.

It is rumoured that Mr. Iswolsky will resign, and that his resignation is connected with the negotiations in Berlin, which are alleged to have ended unfavourably for Russia.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg, October 29.

The Servian National Assembly has addressed a telegraphic message to the Russian Duma expressing its sincere desire that Russia would save Servia from her threatened fate by disapproving Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The address added it was the Servians' lot to die for the cause of liberty, they would willingly lay down their lives.

The special Servian Envoy has said to a press representative that Servia has hitherto acted on the advice of the

Powers and pursued a peaceful policy. If the international agreement proved to be unreliable and the Powers sympathised with an unjust cause, she would not hesitate to take free action to protect her own interests. On October 29th the Envoy interviewed M. Iswolsky and repaired directly to the Peterhof Palace in company with the Russian Foreign Minister to have audience of the Tsar.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

Amoy, October 30.  
At 7 a.m. on Oct. 30th the American Fleet in one line arrived at Amoy. The *Hai Chi* and two other warships of the reception squadron received the visitors at the entrance of the harbour. After the American battleships anchored at the positions by the Chinese assigned them the usual salutes were exchanged. The Chinese reception committee visited Rear-Admiral Sperry on his flagship.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

San Francisco, October 31.  
All the candidates are in full activity. Mr. Taft Mr. Bryan were in New York on Oct. 29th, and Sherman, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in Albany, and Mr. Kahn, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in Indiana. The members of the Ministry, excepting Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, were busily working as supporters of Mr. Taft.

The chief secretary of the House of Representatives has published an estimate as to the number of the Republican and Democratic representatives to be elected. According to the estimate, the Republicans will number 227 and the Democrats 164. This forecast seems to have encouraged the Republicans.

Mr. Woodruff, the Chief of the Republican committee, has declared that Mr. Taft would poll 120,000 votes and Hughes (the candidate for the governorship of New York) 75,000 votes in the State of New York.

Mr. Bryan made a radical speech on Friday in Ohio. Referring to the statement of Mr. Rockefeller, the Kerosene King, that he would support Mr. Taft, the speaker said that the Republicans, sacrificing the welfare of the nation, had joined the trusts and other like associations.

#### PRINCE VON BUELOW.

San Francisco, October 31.  
In connexion with the interview of a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* with the Kaiser, Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor, has tendered his resignation. His Majesty, it is expected, will not accept it.

#### MR. METCALF.

It is rumoured that Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, has tendered his resignation because of illness, though probably he will stay on in his position until President Roosevelt's term expires.

#### THE AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

Discord has risen between the United States and China with regard to the visit of the former's squadron to Amoy. According to one telegram, most of the Chinese officials and citizens in Peking were ignorant of the visit of the Fleet. After the sincere and stately reception accorded to the Fleet in Japan, dissatisfaction is arising in the United States as to the arrangements for the reception at Amoy. Some American newspapers ridicule the Sino-American alliance proposed in a certain quarter.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

New York, November 3.

President Roosevelt has decided to leave on

March 12th for Africa. Mr. C. Thomson will give the President a passage on one of his steamers and will take part in the African expedition. Mr. Thomson will also convey the President to Japan by the same steamer on the conclusion of the tour.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Taft has obtained 320 ballots to Mr. Bryan's 163. Mr. Taft was specially successful in New York and Ohio.

#### MR. HUGHES.

San Francisco, November 4.

It is believed that Mr. Hughes, the present Governor of New York, has been re-elected with a plurality of 57,000 votes.

#### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

A general election for the American Congress took place simultaneously with that for the Presidency. The result was practically the same as before.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### AMERICAN BASEBALL PLAYERS.

San Francisco, November 4.  
Mr. Fischer, a baseball player wellknown in the United States, and a party consisting of 26, left San Francisco to-day for Honolulu, Japan, China and Manila. They intend to spend six months in the foregoing cities and countries.

## THREATENED WITH LIFE-LONG AGONY

From Dreadful Humour on Face and  
Scalp—Under Medical Care for  
Months—Suffered for 3 Years and  
Despaired of Cure—Now Well.

### CALLS THE CUTICURA REMEDIES MARVELLOUS

"I suffered for two and a half, I may say three, years from terrible eruptions of the skin and scalp. My face was so broken out and my head was so bad that I could scarcely wash my face or comb my hair. I went to a doctor in Dublin for about three months. He gave me a lotion and pills, but they proved of no use whatsoever. So I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured when this doctor's remedies were no good."

"About two years and five months after trying his treatment a friend was telling me of the Cuticura Remedies. I got a supply and continued with the treatment for two months when my skin became completely free from any sores. I must say that only for the marvellous Cuticura Remedies I should have been in agony all my life, and I am deeply grateful to Cuticura. I also know friends who have used Cuticura. Mrs. M. Harny, Glen House, Mergantown, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow, Ire., Jan. 4, '08."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

## BABIES ON FIRE

With Torturing, Disfiguring  
Humours, Cured by Cuticura.

Eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings are speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. This treatment permits rest and sleep and points to a speedy cure in the most distressing cases, when all else fails. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, London, Ltd., Cape Town; U.S.A., Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.



#### DR. SVEN HEDIN.

HIS SECOND JOURNEY IN TIBET.  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, September 16.

Dr. Sven Hedin's recent explorations, which began in August, 1906, furnish another proof of the remarkable endurance and endless resource with which he gained his previous successes in Tibet. On his first journey he could only enter Tibet via Chinese Turkestan. He skirted the Aksai Chin desert, explored the unknown triangular tract between the routes of Welby, Bower, and De Rhins, and pushed boldly to the south-east, crossing the gigantic mountain range and reaching Shigatse. Thence he returned towards Ladakh, discovering and examining the sources of the Brahmaputra, the Sutlej, and the Indus. Details of these discoveries have already been published, but the story of his second journey, beginning on December 4, 1907, remains to be told.

#### THE START FROM KASHMIR.

The Tibetans and Chinese authorities being fully alert, strategy alone could make possible any fresh exploration. An entirely fresh caravan was organized at Leh, in Kashmir, while the traveller halted at Durgu. This prevented any possible recognition by old attendants. The report was industriously spread that the caravan would follow the route to Peking through Bhotan, and the story was believed by the Tibetan spies. The caravan, consisting of 11 men with 40 animals and three months' supply of provisions, started north, but two days short of the Karakoram Pass turned due east.

#### HARDSHIPS OF THE JOURNEY.

The explorer immediately began to encounter hardships. Snow fell continuously and the animals began to die, but the Aksai Chin Lake was reached in January. There a connexion was established with the observations made for a map on the first journey. Thereafter the difficulties increased; snow fell day and night and the road became obliterated. The caravan was in terrible straits, and it seemed hopeless to expect to survive. The lowest temperature, —39.8 Centigrade, was registered on January 15. Dr. Sven Hedin's feet were partly frozen and all the sheep taken with them for food died. Eventually the party reached Shemanto, where Rawling had been. No sign [of life?] had been seen for 64 days, but friendly nomad hunters now provided the expedition with antelope and sheep.

A march of 20 days to the east-south-east followed, Lemchang Lake being passed. Several gold-fields were seen on this section of the route, but they were deserted, as the miners only work during the summer. Evidence of water channels for washing the gold out of the earth proved that the industry was carried on on a fairly large scale between latitudes 32 and 34. It is reported that a regular staff of Tibetan officials controls the mines.

#### INTO THE UNKNOWN.

A point had now been reached where a plunge into the unknown had to be made. Dr. Sven Hedin had so far travelled in European dress and furs, but at this stage everything indicating the nationality of the wearer was burned with the boxes containing the observation instruments. The latter, with the money, were hidden in bags of rice. The traveller assumed the guise of a common Ladakhi, painted his hands and face daily a dark colour, and whenever nomads were met drove the baggage and sheep as the inferior servant of the nominal head of the caravan, Abdul Karim, a trustworthy man familiar with Tibet. Dr. Sven Hedin assumed the name of Haji Baba. The appearance of Ladakhis in the winter aroused constant suspicion, but the story was told that a Ladakh chief wished to buy wool in the summer and send thousands of sheep to the grazing grounds. The nomads frequently asserted that a European was in the caravan, but discovery was always prevented.

From the middle of February a furious south-west gale set in and lasted two months, carrying with it sand and small stones, which made exposure to the full blast impossible, and the tents could not be pitched. Once Dr. Sven Hedin and two others got separated from the caravan and were lost in the storm, but succeeded in rejoining the route south-east. The storm was in one sense favourable, as it obliterated all tracks.

The unknown tract ended at Tongtso, just north of latitude 32, where the routes of Nain Singh, Littledale, and Sven Hedin himself in 1901 crossed, thus establishing fresh connexion with past mapping. But for the prohibition of the Tibetan authorities, Tongtso could have been reached in two months direct from Gaskok, but Dr. Sven Hedin said that his *détour* was valuable, as an unexplored region was crossed, while experience was gained of winter climatic conditions.

On March 8 he suddenly came across stone houses, the residence of the local chief, but only a

high lama from Lhasa was present, living in a great tent, which was a movable temple, similar to that of the Kalmucks on the Volga. Religious rites are thus performed among the nomads.

Dr. Sven Hedin then went along the northern edge of the great tract between latitudes 30 and 32, stretching from his old route to the Brahmaputra, which was the great object of his journey. He marched due south, crossing several ranges, all running east and west. The country was bare, and he obtained food from the nomads. He passed the enormous ice mountain of Shakangsham on the east, from which flowed the big river. Thence he went over the Ladang pass into the open valley, and the Bonga province, which no European has ever entered, and whose name is almost unknown lay open before him.

#### NARROW ESCAPE FROM DETECTION.

Precautions were here redoubled, as the encampments were constantly watched by Tibetans, who were always spying. Dr. Sven Hedin, dressed as a sheep driver, evaded suspicion, but his position became suddenly critical as a rich old merchant from Lhasa, who controls the whole of the wool trade, grew suspicious and sent word to the Governor. Dr. Sven Hedin was nearly detected making barometric observations, but he saved himself by running towards the hills, pretending to search for a strayed caravan of animals. The Governor failed to appear, and the march was diverted to the mountainous country.

Dr. Sven Hedin then discovered Lake Chunitso, following the west shore for a whole day. There he saw caravans of sheep carrying salt, and first heard of the great salt lake of Tabia Tsakha, which is a source of considerable wealth to the Government, the salt being exported in large quantities east and south, also into Nepal.

#### A GREAT MOUNTAIN RANGE.

Two more ranges were crossed, and then the open plain was reached, bounded southwards by that great mountain range, 2,000 miles long, which stretches east and west. It is the grandest physical feature north of the Brahmaputra Valley. Snow and glaciers everywhere bounded the horizon.

Dr. Sven Hedin was rewarded by discovering the continuity of the chain. Nain Singh in 1865, Rawling and Ryder in 1903, and Dr. Sven Hedin himself in 1906 had seen some of these lofty peaks, but no one had approached them from the north between longitudes 84 and 85. The pass called Samyela, 18,000 ft. high, gave approach to the watershed between Central Tibet and the Brahmaputra. This was the eighth time Dr. Sven Hedin had crossed this great range at various points, naming it originally Ninchantangla, after the high peak of 23,900 ft. which springs up from the southern shore of the Lake of Tengri, not far distant to the eastwards.

When leaving Ladakh the explorer thought that he would be satisfied with exploring Bonga and testing the continuity of the range, afterwards reaching India via Nepal or Shigatse, but the success gained stimulated him to solve the problem of Chaitansango, a big affluent of the Brahmaputra. He found that its course had been wrongly marked on the maps. Chaitansango is fed from the huge snow peaks, a lake being formed whence the river reaches the Brahmaputra.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

Journeying onwards, Dr. Sven Hedin found himself at last involved in difficulties with the Tibetan officials. Passing through a nomad encampment, he refused the offer of guides, though heavy snow was falling, wishing to avoid Raga, above the Brahmaputra valley. While he was making the usual daily observations, a party of chiefs with an armed escort appeared. They had orders, they said, to search the caravan. The usual story about their being Ladakhi traders was rejected contemptuously.

"Hedin Sahib, who was sent back last year, is in your caravan. He has come back to do what he was forbidden to do last year. Write and sign a statement that no European is with you and take the responsibility." Those were the curt replies given to Abdul Kaim's protestations. The Tibetans were encamped within a few yards of Dr. Sven Hedin's tent. The Ladakhis expressed a fear that he would be killed and suggested an escape with the instruments and records, in the darkness.

A panic threatened, and Dr. Sven Hedin realized that the time had come boldly to declare himself. He went straight to the Tibetan camp fire and seated himself between two chiefs whom he knew, asking whether they recognized him. Surprise kept them silent for a moment, but soon the chiefs, polite but shy, insisted that he must go and see the Governor at Sakadong. Dr. Sven Hedin refused, saying that he had accomplished the object of his journey in spite of the prohibition of the previous year, and he would proceed to Darjiling.

A mutual agreement was reached, that he should meet the Governor at Semokun. All proceeded there next day, April 24. Dr. Sven Hedin felt scarcely

sure of freedom, as he had openly avowed himself a European. The Governor inquired the object of his return contrary to orders, and suggested that Europeans visited Tibet in search of gold, though the country was poor. He knew Dr. Sven Hedin was a friend of the Tashi Lama, and therefore welcomed him, but the standing instructions of Lhasa had to be obeyed.

It appeared that the Chinese mandarin stationed at Mingri, on the Nepal frontier, with 200 soldiers, had orders not only to forbid Europeans to enter Tibet, but to stop Gurkhas and other persons, and in case of refusal or resistance the Chinese soldiers would turn them out. Dr. Sven Hedin saw the significance of these orders, for Mingri was the scene of a battle in which the Chinese had defeated the Gurkhas and invaded Nepal. Now they evidently regard it as the principal entrance from Nepal to Tibet. Further conversation showed that the Chinese and Lhasa are more than ever determined to keep Tibet closed, especially to Europeans. The Tibetans are compelled to yield obedience to this policy of exclusion.

Dr. Sven Hedin resolutely refused to retrace his steps or to travel by the trade road to Ladakh. If he were killed, the Governor, he said, would suffer afterwards. The negotiations ended in a compromise, the caravan being split up, on the understanding that the parties should meet again.

#### DISCOVERIES IN BONGBA PROVINCE.

Dr. Sven Hedin left Bis on May 5, with his attendants and an armed escort, on thoroughly good terms. The caravan having been provisioned, he saw a chance of further exploration in the Bonga province. He travelled due north, crossing a pass of 19,000 feet in the Great Range, and made for Lake Tederam, the existence of which Nain Singh reported in 1873, its real name being Terenam. He found the lake to be long, narrow, and salt, and entirely different from its representation on the map.

He then turned westward and visited the Mending temple, situated on the bank of the Somathangpo, the largest river in Tibet, without outlet to the ocean. He failed to meet the main body of the caravan, but travelled in Tibetan dress, quite unmolested, by a route west-south-west. Crossing a range 20,000 feet high, he reached Khala, shown on the maps as a great peak, but really a pass in a high range running from the main system. He then came to Ghalaringtso, which is described in the maps as containing a monastery on an island. Its real name is Nguanglaingtso, and there are five islands. The shape given in the maps is wrong, as it runs east and west and is intersected by three rivers. The explorer crossed the Great Range for the tenth time, and reached Mansarwar on July 26, and thence by known roads made his way to Simla.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

Geographically the two explorations are of the highest value. The blank space north and south of the inland lake region has been traversed, and the mystery of Bonga has been solved. Bonga, though one of the greatest provinces of Tibet, has never before been visited by Europeans.

The new map of Tibet will be of 900 sheets, which proves the extent of the exploration. All the heights of the passes, the river crossings, and the encampments are recorded; a hundred astronomical points have been fixed; several thousand panoramas have been taken, with compass bearings and names. Dr. Sven Hedin has brought back photographs, pencil drawings, and water colours. Meteorological observations were made three times daily, and the explorer has geological specimens, with the dip and fall of the rocks, from 1,200 different points. The total length of his journeys was 4,000 miles. There are practically now no fresh discoveries left in the heart of Tibet.

#### THE EXPLORER ON HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dr. Sven Hedin sums up the results of his explorations as follows:—

"My great discoveries are:—First, the true sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus, and the genetic source of the Sutlej east of Mansarwar Lake.

"Secondly, the exploration of Bonga, which I traversed twice by different routes.

"But the greatest of all is the discovery of that continuous mountain chain which, taken as a whole is the most massive range on the crust of the earth, its average height above sea level being greater than that of the Himalayas. Its peaks are 4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. lower than Everest, but its passes average 3,000 ft. higher than the Himalayan passes. The eastern and western parts were known before, but the central and highest part is in Bonga, which was previously unexplored. Not a tree or a bush covers it; there are no deep-cut valleys, as in the Himalayas, for rain is scanty. The absolute heights remain to be calculated from observations made on the ten passes which I crossed."

There is no doubt that this is a correct estimate of Dr. Sven Hedin's greatest discovery, which will

excite the highest interest of geographers. He proposes calling the chain the Trans-Himalaya Range, a name which meets with the approval of the Viceroy, as one of the first to hear the extent of the discovery.

#### DR. SVEN HEDIN'S LATEST JOURNAY.

We publish this morning the first portion of a long despatch describing Dr. Sven Hedin's latest expedition in Tibet. It will be read with the keenest interest, as embodying the great explorer's first account of a memorable exploit, which called for the highest endurance and intrepidity. For the past two years Dr. Hedin has been once more engaged, with little intermission, in the task of penetrating into the unknown recesses of Tibet. The first year's exploration, of which the results were made known last year, resulted in many valuable additions to our knowledge of Central Asian geography, and, in particular, to the discovery of the true sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus. In December last, as he now informs us, Dr. Hedin started from Leh, in Kashmir, on a second journey, which for romantic interest, for the magnitude of the hardships overcome, as well as for the extent of its addition to geographical knowledge, must be awarded a brilliant place in the annals of adventurous exploration. Since, in 1890, Dr. Hedin first applied himself to the solution of the geographical problems of Central Asia by his journey through Khorassan and Turkestan, he has secured a world-wide reputation as one of the most adventurous and successful of explorers. None of his former travels, however, surpass in the variety of their perils the story of the journey which has just reached its last stage at Simla, after the prolonged absence of news had begun to cause keen anxiety for Dr. Hedin's safety.

The traveller in the wilds of Central Asia, and especially in Tibet, has, perhaps, to reckon with a more daunting combination of difficulties interposed by men and by Nature than is now to be found in any other quarter of the globe, with the possible exception of the interior of Arabia. The traditional exclusiveness of that Tibetan character now shows some signs of relaxation, in virtue of that contact with the outer world which even the Lamas, in their remote and wintry highlands, have not wholly been able to prevent. It is gratifying for Englishmen to recall that Dr. Hedin has borne special testimony to the far more cordial treatment which he experienced on his journey in 1907 than during its predecessors, and that he attributes this welcome change of attitude to the excellent understanding established by Sir Frank Younghusband at Lhasa four years ago. But the difficulties of this latest expedition consisted no less in eluding the vigilance and suspicion of the inhabitants than in sustaining health or bare life in the members of the expedition, in face of the terrible ordeals of storm, cold, and hunger which were experienced throughout a great part of the journey. Explorers of Arctic latitudes experience, as a rule, some compensation for climatic rigours in the inoffensiveness of the population, when there is any; while the explorer who penetrates among headhunters or anthropophagi may frequently be cheered by delightful weather. Dr. Hedin, on the other hand, must surely sometimes reflect that on his own most characteristic excursions no prospects please, while both nature and man are vile. The ordinary European, in whom the primal Aryan passion for exploration has long been atrophied by civilization, may well feel the keenest admiration for such feats of courage, ingenuity, and endurance as have been once more displayed since December last, in a new quarter of his own familiar field, by the famous Swedish explorer.

By the British people, who owe a considerable part of their mingled blood and traditions to the migratory impulses of the ancient Scandinavian rovers, the brilliant achievements of living Scandinavians are regarded with a near and special sympathy. Though the names of Hedin and Nansen have been thrown into a certain opposition by the recent political history of the Scandinavian peninsula, both are honoured in this country with equal and undiminished regard. Dr. Nansen's residence among us as Norwegian Minister served to increase the friendly feeling which had been exhibited in no scanty measure on his previous visits to our shores. When Dr. Hedin arrives in England, as the guest of the Royal Geographical Society, there is no doubt that he will be welcomed in a manner which will fully express the admiration in which he has long been held, not only by men of science and wide knowledge, but by every class of our people. By an unfortunate political necessity the authorities of the India Office were compelled, with great reluctance, to refuse, in 1906, the request of Dr. Hedin to be allowed to enter Tibet from British territory. Even in the case of so illustrious a traveller it proved impracticable to relax a decision which was adopted after careful consideration and for strong reasons of policy. But, when it was announced that the course of Dr. Hedin's journey had led him from British India into Chinese Turkestan, and that, after some study of that interesting region, he had prolonged his



Original from  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## "FINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUL)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½"	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.40	8.70
27"	8.60	8.45	8.10	8.10	8.20
36"	8.60	8.45	8.25	8.05	8.10

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27"	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36"	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½"	8.30	9.30	9.70	10.60
22½"	8.90	9.80	10.70	11.50
27"	10.10	11.10	12.50	13.50
36"	13.40	14.30	16.10	18.10

## COPPER.

The market is still unsettled owing to fluctuations in London.

According to a London telegram of Nov. 5th the quotation was £ 62.17.6.

Refined per 100 kin...	Yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin...	" 52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin...	" 53-57

## RICE.

Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe markets are steady. Foreign rice remains weak in consequence of large stocks.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	168.690
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	293.177
Delivery	Closing Price.
November	14.33
December	14.29
January	14.23

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo)	per riku.
Superior	Yen 16.40	
Medium	15.30	
Common	14.50	
Average	15.04	
(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)	
November	14.36	November 14.38
December	14.19	December 14.14
January	14.15	January 14.12

## COTTON YARN.

## (OSAKA.)

No special alteration.	
Delivery	Yen.
November	108.45
December	108.40
January	108.95

## TEA.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Choice	Y.	—
Choicest	—	—	—
Choice	—	—	—
Finest	—	—	—
Good Medium	—	—	—
Medium	—	—	—
Good Common	—	—	—
Common	—	—	—

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Nov. 6

London silver unchanged and local rates unaltered, close for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/11 1/2 @ 1/4
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	2/6
— Private 4 months' sight	2/6 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	85 1/4
— Private 10 days' sight	83 1/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	89
— Private 10 days' sight	90 1/2
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	22 1/2

\* Nominal.

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, Nov. 6th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Payable	Dividend Payable	Average Quotation	Remarks
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>	Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	101.30	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	96.90	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March—September	95.90	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	90.30	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=B)	100	100	5	June—December	97.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=E)	100	100	5	June—December	96.00	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H)	100	100	5	June—December	88.70	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June—December	88.00	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June—December	87.80	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March—September	86.30	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	84.30	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Osu-goburi, Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	93.80	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	93.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	580.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	64.70	
(Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	49.30	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	218.00	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	152.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11 1/2	June—December	98.80	
3rd Issue New	50	35	11 1/2	June—December	68.70	
Sanjo Railway Co.	50	50	10.1	January—October	83.10	E.D.
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March—September	39.60	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.5	March—September	76.00	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. (New Issue)	50	50	14	June—December	99.90	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	12.50	14	June—December	26.50	
New	50	50	7	May—November	61.80	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	25	7	May—November	30.40	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	75.50	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. (New Issue)	50	50	6	May—November	42.00	
"	50	50	12	April—October	104.00	E.D.
"	50	12.50	12	April—October	43.80	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	72.50	
New	50	50	10	May—November	44.30	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	76.00	
New	50	50	14	May—November	138.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June—December	82.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	9.00	E.D.
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	50	13	March—September	25.10	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	31.20	
New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	8	June—December	86.00	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	82.50	E.D.
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	27.50	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	2	February—August	18.10	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	12	June—December	54.00	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	50	no.	May—November	53.50	
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	12 1/2	May—November	89.20	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	16	June—December	27.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	12 1/2	June—December	35.20	
News	50	50	8	June—December	58.00	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	18	June—December	28.50	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	12	June—December	8.50	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	25	12	May—November	147.00	
New	50	12.50	no.	May—November	95.00	
Nishin Spinning Co.	50	50	10	May—November	137.50	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	15	June—December	75.00	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	9 1/2	June—December	80.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	June—December	57.00	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	8	June—December	52.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	12	June—December	30.00	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	15	June—December	129.00	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	no.	June	120.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd.	50	50	16	May	135.50	E.D.
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March—September	126.50	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	50	36	June—December	73.70	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	24	June—December	72.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	15	April—October	34.50	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	12 1/2	April—October	31.50	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	10	June	—	
New	50	25	20	June	—	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	15	June	—	
New	50	25	20	June	—	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	15	June	—	

MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. L.	Kumetic	Su Nov. 8
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Th Nov. 12
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	F. Nov. 13
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nunantia	Sa. Nov. 14
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	W. Nov. 18
America	P. M.	China 4	Th. Nov. 19
Hongkong	B. L.	Suovic	Su. Nov. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Nov. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	W. Nov. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Seattle	G. & O.	Minesota	W. Dec. 9
America	D. & O.	Asia	Sa. Dec. 12
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Dec. 3

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 2 Left Honolulu on the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left Saigon on the 3rd inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Kleist	Sa. Nov. 7
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 8
Hongkong	B. L.	Kumetic	M. Nov. 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	W. Nov. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W. Nov. 11
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	W. Nov. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Nov. 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Nov. 14
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Nov. 14
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Sa. Nov. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Nov. 14
Portland	P. & A.	Nunantia	Su. Nov. 15
Vancouver	B. & S.	Teucer	Su. Nov. 15
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	M. Nov. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Sa. Nov. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Nov. 23
Tacoma	B. L.	Suovic	M. Nov. 23
America	P. M.	Korea	Th. Nov. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	M. Dec. 14

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

**Kleist**, German steamer, 5,123, Rud Meyer, 31st Oct.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Tjikini**, Dutch steamer, 3,014, J. P. Shotten, 1st Nov.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

**St. Patrick**, British steamer, 2,630, Fortay, 1st Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.

**Wray Castle**, British steamer, 2,717, F. McDowell, New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Kokk**, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 30th Oct.—Petropavlovsk, S. Jas.—Smith Baker & Co.

**Wakanoura Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi, 30th Oct.—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yeiyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 30th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kosai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 30th Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Iyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. Ishikawa, 30th Oct.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Mongolia**, American steamer, 8,700, H. E. Morton, 2nd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 2nd Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Touane**, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 4th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

**Oriental**, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 4th Nov.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

**Choshu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Yasunaga, 3rd Nov.—Taipei, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Tenshin Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 4th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Koshun Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,657, K. Buto, 4th Nov.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Mike Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. H. Fegen, 5th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Benten Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 5th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

**Hakata Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,820, T. Murai, 31st Oct.—Muroran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yeiyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 31st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Polynesian**, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 31st Oct.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

**Chinkua**, British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 31st Oct.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Rijian Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibballs, 31st Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Higo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 882, K. Asakawa, 31st Oct.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Canton**, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Nordfeldt, 30th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Kokura Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Noda, 2nd Nov.—Ominato, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hiroshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 2nd Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Iyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Ishikawa, 2nd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Konan Maru**, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 2nd Nov.—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Glaucus**, British steamer, 3,591, Riley, 3rd Nov.—Australia, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Perseus**, British steamer, 4,299, Warrall, 3rd Nov.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Tjikini**, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 3rd Nov.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

**Shibetoro Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,478, S. Atsumi, 3rd Nov.—Mojji, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Mikawa Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 3rd Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 3rd Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Senegambia**, German steamer, 2,657, Eckhorn, 3rd Nov.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**China**, Austrian steamer, 3,855, Berguglian, 3rd Nov.—Trieste and Fiume via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

**Wakanoura Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi, 4th Nov.—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Kosai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 5th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Oriental**, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 5th Nov.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

**Mongolia**, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 5th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer **Mongolia** from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. C. Abbey, Mr. O. Bates, Mrs. O. Bates, Mrs. C. F. Bates, child and amah, Mr. C. H. Bragg, Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mrs. J. B. Crockett, Mrs. H. E. Green, child and amah, Mrs. S. Knight, Mr. N. Kirkwood and Mr. Chas. Loonen. For Honolulu:—Mrs. W. H. Heen and Mrs. G. G. Seong and child. For San Francisco:—Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. B. Ascher, Mr. R. A. Byers, Capt. F. Bischof, Mrs. F. Bischof, Mr. W. C. Bunnor, Mr. Chang Choo Wing, Mr. Chung Mun Yew, Mr. Chu Chih Wo, Mr. Chun Kee Chuck, Mr. Chang Hong Yen, Mr. Chang Tse, Miss Do Ly Van, Master Bang Gue, Mr. Fong Hang, Mr. J. L. M. Gibson, Mr. G. R. Gibson, Mrs. G. R. Gibson, Rev. F. C. Hancock, Mrs. F. C. Hancock and infant, Miss Ho Don, Mr. Hsu Shih Yang, Mr. Hsu Shi Chang, Mr. Hong Lay Zia, Mr. Ham Vay, Mr. Jeme Mun Kwang, Mr. Jeme Mun Chung, Master Kuan Pao Chun, Mr. Kwan Tsoo Chang, Mr. Low Kja Chan, Mr. Li Chin Fien, Mr. Lin Shih Chung, Mr. Lin Ying Lin, Mr. Liang Ying Chi, Mrs. Lee Shee, Miss Lai Yuet Vy, Mr. Loo Ping Yok, Miss M. I. Moore, Miss B. L. McKenzie, Lt. D. N. M. C. de Noronha, Miss M. W. Niles, Master Ng Yue Kam, Mr. Ng Hong, Mr. Ow King H. Siang, Mr. Pei Yu Liang, Miss Pon Fong Pong, Miss A. Schuch, Mrs. J. Schweitzer and maid, Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Miss H. B. Taylor, Mr. Tong Kang Cheng, Mr. Taon King Hsien, Mr. Tong Mr. Tong Kat, Mr. Tong Mun To, Mr. Tong Sui

Hong, Mr. Tong Yu Kit, Miss A. H. Wilcox, Miss E. C. Wagner, Mr. Wong Geo, Mr. Yung Kwai, Mrs. Yung Kwai, Master Yung Kwai Burnham, Miss Yung Kwai Elizabeth, Miss Yung Kwai Gertrude, Master Yung Kwai Dana, Master Yung Kwai Addison, Mr. Yang Yu Ying (two servants), and Yang Yu Sin, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer **Polynesian** for Europe via ports:—Mr. N. Thom-on, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Morgado, Mr. W. R. W. White, Mr. Ascoli, Mrs. and Miss Schoeninger, Mr. Foin, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Martin, Mrs. Holme, Mr. Loo Wing Ka, Mr. T. H. Bolwany, Mr. T. G. Wasmany, Mr. Takahira and Mrs. Teiffenberg in cabin.

Per American steamer **Mongolia** for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Albertson, Mrs. Albertson, Miss Albertson, Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mr. E. Ascher, Mr. A. C. Bilicke, Mrs. A. C. Bilicke and amah, Capt. F. Bischof, Mrs. F. Bischof, Mr. W. C. Bunner, Mr. R. A. Byers, Mrs. E. Clapp, Miss C. M. Clapp, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Mr. S. P. Cressap, Rev. J. L. Cundington, Miss C. J. Durkee, Master N. Endo, Mrs. R. F. Frost, Mr. G. R. Gibson, Mrs. G. R. Gibson, Mr. J. L. M. Gibson, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Rev. F. C. Hancock, Mrs. F. C. Hancock and infant, Mrs. Y. Hiroshima and amah, Miss J. M. Hunter, Miss B. Irwin, Miss Alice Jay, Mr. H. Kakiuchi, Mr. G. Keitel, Mr. T. Kimbara, Miss C. W. Knowles, Mr. F. B. Loomis, Mrs. F. B. Loomis and child, Mr. E. H. R. Manley, Miss D. L. McKenzie, Miss M. I. Moore, Mr. W. A. Newcome, Miss M. W. Niles, Lt. D. N. M. C. de Noronha, Mrs. A. A. Ohl, Miss Ohl, Mr. S. Oki, Mr. J. C. O'Laughlin, Mrs. J. C. O'Laughlin, Mr. O. A. Poole, Mrs. R. D. Read, Master I. Read, Miss Cora Read, Mr. Mux Schmidt, Mrs. J. Schweitzer and maid, Miss Shock, Mr. W. W. Simpson, Mrs. W. W. Simpson and maid, Mr. J. Steinberg, Mr. H. G. Stevenson, Mrs. H. G. Stevenson, Miss C. Stevenson, Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Miss H. B. Taylor, Mr. T. Uchida, Miss E. C. Wagner, Bishop Seth Ward, Miss R. Watson, Miss A. H. Wilcox, H. E. Tong Shao Yi and 3 servants, H. E. Prince Tsai and 1 servant, Mr. Chang Choo Wing, Mr. Chang Hong Ben, Mr. Chang Tse, Mr. Chu Tsen Sun, Mr. Chu Sing Yuen, Mr. Chung Mun Yew, Mr. Chung Kee Chuck, Mr. Chu Chik Wo, Miss Do Lay Van, Master Fang Gue, Mr. Fung Yuen Sing, Mr. Fong Hang, Mrs. Ham Vay, Mrs. W. H. Heen, Miss Ho Don, Mr. Hong Lay Zia, Dr. Hsiao Chi Nan, Mr. Hsu Shi Chang, Mr. Hsu Shih Yang, Mr. Jeme Mung Chung, Mr. Jeme Mung Kwang, Master Kuan Pao Chun, Mr. Kuan Tsoo Chang, Miss Lai Yuet Vay, Lau Kja Chan, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mr. Liang Ying Chi, Mr. Li Chian Fien, Mr. Ling Shih Chung, Mr. Lin Ying Lin, Mr. Loo Ping Yok, Mr. Ng Hong, Master Ng Yue Kam, Mr. Ow Ching Cho, Mr. Ow King Hsiang, Mr. Pei Yu Liang, Mr. Pon Fong Pong, Mrs. G. G. Seong and child, Mr. Tong Chiao Kung, Mr. Tong Kang Cheng, Mr. Tong Kat, Mr. Tong Mun To, Mr. Tong Sui Hong, Mr. Tong Sui Wo, Mr. Tong Yu Kit, Mr. Tson Ying Hsien, Mr. Wang Yuen Ching, Mr. Wong Chien Tsu, Mr. Wong Geo, Mr. Yang Sin, Mr. Yang Yu Ying and 2 servants, Mr. Yung Kwai, Mrs. Yung Kwai, Miss Yung Kwai Gertrude, Master Yung Kwai Burnham, Master Yung Kwai Dana, Miss Yung Kwai Elizabeth and Master Yung Kwai Addition in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Polynesian:—	RAW.					WASTE.		
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan.	Italy.	Marseilles Tri-state.	Tri-state.	German.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	364	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guil-lee & Co.	115	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co.	33	52	—	—	—	15	—	—
Sieber & Co.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—	—	—	152	—	—	—
P. Dourille	43	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.	30	65	—	—	223	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fila & Co.	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuen.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	804	374	50	65	—	490	15	—

Silk shippers by Asia, for San Francisco, on the 29th October:—

Vivanti Bros.	310
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	186
Total	496



Silk shippers by *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, on the 28th Oct. :-

	Bales.
Pila & Co.	129
F. Strahler & Co.	80
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	66
Varenne & Co.	25
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	221
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.	100
Doshin Kaisha.	67
Hara Yushitsuten.	35

Total ..... 723

Silk shippers by *Empress of India*, for Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., on the 25th Oct. :-

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	234
Siber, Wolff & Co.	90
Vivanti Bros.	55
F. Strahler & Co.	50
L. Mottet	15
Bavier & Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	61
Doshin Kaisha	41
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.	49

Total ..... 691

LIST OF RAW SILK SHIPPERS FROM 1ST JULY, TO 31ST OCT., 1908.

Firms.	To Eur. Bales.	To Ame. Bales.	Total Bales.
Bavier & Co.	105	760	865
H. Bernardin & Co.	60	165	225
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	420	50	470
Carlowitz & Co.	306	10	316
P. Douville & Co.	220	—	220
Cl. Eymard	30	—	30
China and Japan Trading Co.	—	1,763	1,763
Jardine Matheson & Co.	351	1,420	1,771
Jewett and Bent	326	495	821
L. Mottet	106	403	509
Nabholz & Co.	934	352	1,286
Pila & Co.	807	999	1,806
Siber, Wolff & Co.	2,098	1,515	3,613
Siber & Co.	823	—	823
F. Strahler & Co.	331	1,939	2,270
Otto Streuli	265	—	265
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	1,938	117	2,055
Varenne & Co.	144	600	744
Vivanti Bros.	30	3,010	3,040
Doshin Kaisha	15	1,027	1,042
Hara Yushitsuten	553	1,489	2,042
G. Kato	—	2	2
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	112	7,440	7,552
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	10,770	10,770

Total ..... 10,937 34,386 44,423

N.B. 30 bales shipped to Europe by Boyer Mazet, Guille & Co. are "Doupioni" silks.  
30 bales shipped to America by Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co. are "Doupioni" silks.  
25 bales shipped to America by Bavier & Co. are "Doupioni" silks.  
5 bales shipped to Europe by Siber, Wolff & Co. are "Doupioni" silks.  
20 bales shipped to Europe by Sieber & Co. are "Doupioni" silks.  
98 bales shipped to Europe by Otto Streuli are "Doupioni" silks.

#### CARGOS.

Per American steamer *Craigvar* for Victoria and Tacoma :-

From.	Canada. & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packs. ages.
Yokohama	364	353	24	—	741
Total	364	353	24	—	741

Per British steamer *Empress of India* for Vancouver :-

From.	Canada. & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong	997	—	—	—	997
Keelung	—	573	1,472	—	2,045
Fuechow	906	—	10	—	916
Shanghai	992	1,466	1,329	236	4,023
Yokohama	1,115	310	—	72	1,497
Total	4,010	2,349	2,801	318	9,478

From.	New York.	Easton. M'chester.	South fore.	Mon. treal.	Total Bales.
H'kong & Canton	662	—	—	—	446
Shanghai	446	—	—	—	691
Yokohama	681	—	10	—	1,789
Total	1,789	—	10	—	1,796

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

#### VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

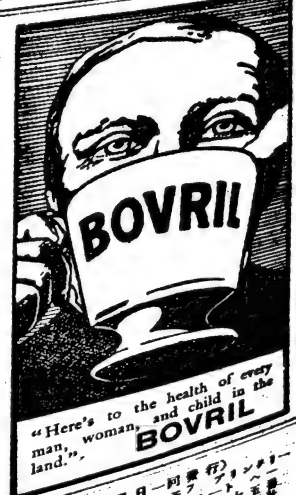
##### STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Acara	New York	At S'hai	Oct. 8
America Maru	San F'cisco	Left Honolulu	Oct. 26
Amiral Orly	Liverpool	Due Kobe	Nov. 3
Andree R'mers	Philadelphia	Passed Suez	Oct. 3
Aragonia	New York	Left	Sept. 30
Armand Belic	London	Left S'pore	Nov. 2
Assaye	London	At S'hai	Oct. 18
Australien	Marseilles	At S'pore	Sept. 21
Awa Maru	London	Left Colombo	Oct. 3
Benarty	London	Passed Suez	Sept. 28
Benlomond	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 12
Bingo Maru	London	Left	Oct. 17
Cardiganshire	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 15
Ceylon Maru	London	Left S'hai	Oct. 25
Chingwo	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 20
Denbigshire	London	Leaves S'hai	Oct. 31
Devanha	London	At S'hai	Sept. 5
Dioned	London	At S'pore	Sept. 30
E. of China	Vancouver	Due Y'hama	Nov. 11
E. F. Ferdinand	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 12
El Kantara	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Sept. 8
Empire	Sydney	At Kobe	Sept. 26
Glenroy	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 19
Glenstae	London	Passed Suez	Sept. 18
Goeben	S'hampton	Left	Oct. 13
Hakata Maru	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 17
Helene R'mers	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 20
Hudson	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Sept. 25
Hyson	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 12
Indrawadi	London	Due Kobe	Sept. 10
Junna	New York	Left	Oct. 15
Kaga Maru	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 27
Kalono	Seattle	Left	Oct. 25
Kaisow	New York	Leaves	Sept. 9
Kamo Maru	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Oct. 24
Karanga	London	Leaves	Nov. 20
Kawachi Maru	London	Leaves	Oct. 31
Kintuck	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 21
Koranna	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 7
Kumano Maru	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 30
Kuneric	Taday Is.	Left H'kong	Nov. 8
Liberia	Tacoma	Due Y'hama	Oct. 1
Lincolnshire	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 12
Lennox	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 21
Lowther Castle	London	Passed Suez	Sept. 10
Matoppe	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 13
M'ier Castle	New York	Left	Oct. 8
Meinam	New York	Passed Suez	Oct. 19
Memnon	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 28
Menelaus	London	At S'pore	Sept. 15
Moyune	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 15
Ningchow	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 28
Nippon	London	Leaves	Sept. 18
Numbantia	Tacoma	Passed Suez	Sept. 26
Oopack	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 12
Palermo	London	Left	Oct. 8
Paihan	Astoria	Passed Suez	Oct. 8
	Liverpool	Passed Suez	Sept. 28
	London	At Kobe	
	Middlesbro	At Kobe	

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Peking	London	Passed Suez	Oct. 13
Perseno	London	Leaves London	Sept. 21
Peshawur	London	Left S'hai	Oct. 17
Priam	London	Left S'hai	Oct. 12
Prinz Ludwig	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Oct. 18
P. R. Luitpold	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Oct. 16
Sado Maru	Sydney	At H'kong	Oct. 29
Sanuki Maru	London	Left Colombo	Nov. 14
Satsuma	New York	Left	Aug. 2
Scandia	London	Left Y'hama	Nov. 20
Schnuykill	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Sept. 22
Siberia	San F'cisco	Due Y'hama	Nov. 13
Sicilia	London	Left	Oct. 3
Sikh	England	Passed Suez	Oct. 21
Sithonia	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 28
Somali	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 15
Transporte	Havre	Passed Suez	Oct. 22
Tudor Prince	New York	Due Y'hama	Nov. 11
Wakasa Maru	London	Due Y'hama	Nov. 11
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Due N'saki	Nov. 1

#### SAILING VESSELS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
M'chal Suchet	New York	Left	July 26
Beaumanoir	New York	Left	Aug. 10
Brilliant	New York	Left	Aug. 19
Alcides	New York	Left	Sept. 5
Arrow	New York	Left	Sept. 9



(本行代理) 日一四行  
東京 丸の内 丸の内  
大阪 丸の内 丸の内  
神戸 丸の内 丸の内  
名古屋 丸の内 丸の内  
京都 丸の内 丸の内  
福岡 丸の内 丸の内  
北九州 丸の内 丸の内  
仙台 丸の内 丸の内  
札幌 丸の内 丸の内

# The Japan Weekly Mail

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YOKOHAMA, NOV. 21ST, 1908.

明治卅五年三月廿日  
第三千四百四十四號

Vol. I.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 21ST, 1908.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 14th inst. at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, by J. Carey Hall, Esq., I.S.O., Consul-General, WILLIAM BENJAMIN MASON, Jr., to OSHINO ICHISE.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIRE broke out on the night of Nov. 14th in Chiba, destroying 20 houses.

ON Nov. 15th, the Emperor left Nara for Maiko, where he will embark by a warship in order to review the fleet at Kobe.

THE Hibiya Library which has been established by the Tokyo City Office in Hibiya Park will be opened on Nov. 21st for public use.

THE funeral of Princess Dowager Kwacho will take place on Nov. 21st at the Toyashima-oka cemetery, the cortege leaving her residence at 9 a.m.

HIS Majesty King Edward has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Charles Vincent Sale, his Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order

of the Sacred Treasure, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

THE *Demio* says that Mr. C. Koike, Japanese Consul General in San Francisco, now in Tokyo on leave, will be appointed to a similar position in Mukden.

A NEW case of cholera is reported in Shinjuku, Tokyo. Another case of the same disease is reported in Hiroshima. The latter patient died on Nov. 13th.

THE construction of a floating dock has been completed at the Wada-Misaki Iron Works, in Kobe. The launch which was fixed to take place on Nov. 15th was postponed.

THE *Asahi* says that Count Okuma intends to purchase the *Tokyo Mainichi Shinbun* of which Shimada Saburo is proprietor. Negotiations are being conducted between the parties.

EARLY on the morning of Nov. 13th, fire broke out in the well-known Kinkwa Hall of the West Hongwanji Temple, Kyoto. The flames were put out before much damage was done.

MR. MIURA, an official of the Horse Breeding Office, arrived at Tsuruga on Nov. 18th from his visit in Europe. He has purchased several hundred horses in France, England and Hungary.

ACCORDING to a telegram received at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a case of hydrophobia appeared in Yokosuka on Nov. 15th. A mad dog attacked a young woman inflicting severe injuries.

FIRE broke out at 3.40 p.m. on Nov. 16th in a warehouse belonging to the Third Division, in Nagoya, destroying the building and seven other houses. Tobacco ashes are reported to have been the cause.

ON Saturday afternoon an annual festival in memory of the policemen of Kanagawa prefecture who died on duty was held at the Daijingu Shrine on Ise-yama. Fencing and jiu-jitsu were exhibited.

A KYOTO telegram says that Dr. Sun Yatsen, leader of the Chinese revolutionaries, arrived in that city on the night of Nov. 16th. While the police were trying to ascertain his whereabouts, he disappeared.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram says that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has lowered the freight on flour to \$3 per ton, in order to compete with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is said that rates for other merchandise will also be lowered.

A RUSSIA telegram says that on Nov. 17th, says the *Asahi*, that Dr. Sun Yatsen, the leader of the Chinese revolutionaries, has received a telegram from a high official in Peking and left "a certain place" on Nov. 14th by a German steamer for the North.

THE Isezaki-cho police have arrested a foreigner and sentenced him to ten days' detention. It appears that he called himself an Italian and an employee of the Italian Consulate and that he attempted to obtain by fraud various articles at Japanese shops.

THE Yokohama Electric Railway Company, which intends to reclaim a portion of the creek along Horai-cho, Chioja-machi, Kumoi-cho, and Suruga-cho and to lay a line thereon, has applied to Baron Suifu for permission. Recently the Governor submitted the application to the City Assembly asking them to look into the project. Some of the members of the City Assembly opposed the enterprise on the ground that the reclama-

tion will injure the business of people who use the creek. On Nov. 13th eight men representing people living near the creek in question visited the Departments of Home Affairs, Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce and petitioned them not to grant the application of the railway company.

At the annual meeting of the Yokohama Kirg's Daughters' Circle, held on Friday, the following officers were elected:—Leader, Mrs. Lowder; Vice-Leader, Mrs. E. S. Booth; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. J. Macbeth; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Neville; Advisory Committee—Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Clausen, and Mrs. Bunting.

WHILE a party of ladies were walking from the American Hatoba to Sannomiji Station at Kobe on Thursday evening, a man approached one of them in Koikawa-suji and snatched her handbag, with which he succeeded in making away. The bag contained an English £5 note and some other money. The police were at once informed of the theft, but the culprit, has not yet been secured.

THE Yokohama City Office, on behalf of the Kyobashi Urban Division Office, has seized yen 157.60 at the office of Messrs. Mendelson Bros. It is alleged that the firm was doing business for some years past in Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, which is a place not included in the foreign perpetual leases. The Kyobashi Urban Division Office, therefore, ordered the firm to pay a supplementary business tax. It had suspended payment some months previously.

THE business men from the Pacific slope who have been on a visit to this country left Yokohama for home on Nov. 14th by the *Temjo Maru*. A large number of business men from Tokyo and other places were present on the steamer and the hatoba to bid the party farewell, prominent among them being Baron Shibusawa, Baron Suifu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, and the representatives of various public commercial bodies.

IN connexion with the prohibition of the *pari mutuel* at race clubs in general, and with the consequent complaints by the clubs, the *Nichi Nichi* says that General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, and Director of the Horse Breeding Office in addition, has decided not to grant the petition of the various race clubs asking for licensing of the betting or to take special steps with a view to protecting clubs to an extent enabling them to continue their existence. The Minister, adds the paper, is of the opinion that no harm has been caused to the horse breeding enterprise throughout the country in consequence of the prohibition of the *pari mutuel*. The business at the breeding farms became rather more active and the prices of horses to be employed for military purposes advanced.

THE *Hirano Maru* sister ship to the *Kamo Maru*, of 8,600 tons gross, built at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and launched on the 21st April of this year, is the second of the six steamers to be added to the fleet of that company. This vessel leaves the Customs pier, on her maiden trip, as an extra steamer for Europe, via ports, in the middle part of December, under the command of Captain H. Fraser. The steamer was built in accordance with the Imperial Japanese Government Shipbuilding Encouragement Law and classed 100 A.1. in British Lloyd's, modelled on modern principles with every convenience necessary for a first class ship. The general comfort of passengers has been well thought out, and she should prove a great favourite with the travelling public between the Orient and Europe.

## IMPERIAL TRAGEDY IN CHINA.

Saturday, November 14.

There are various disquieting rumours from Peking. All agree that the Emperor of China is dead, though the date of his demise is differently stated, some naming the night of the 12th, and others the morning of the 13th. The *Mainichi Dempo* affirms that the physicians in attendance on his Majesty have been punished for false diagnosis, some being fined, and others bamboozed. The *Jiji Shimpō*'s report is quite positive. It gives the date as the afternoon of the 13th instant, and asserts that Prince Pu-yi, grandson of the Seventh Prince (Ch'un), has been named Prince Imperial. This is a child of five years of age, and his father, Prince Ch'un (Tsai Feng), is to be Regent, according to our contemporary. There is also a rumour that the Empress Dowager is dangerously, if not fatally, ill, and much excitement prevails in the Chinese capital. Of course, so long as her Majesty is alive, there need be no uneasiness about the administration of affairs, but her decease at this juncture would be likely to throw things into considerable confusion. It is stated that Prince Ching, who recently went on a tour of inspection to the Imperial Tombs, has returned precipitately to Peking. It is not usual in China to announce the deaths of great people until after all arrangements have been made to prevent disorder, and thus the uncertainty which exists on this occasion outside the Palace is easily explained. There has been much talk recently of meetings of high statesmen and Princes of the Blood for the purpose of discussing the succession problem, and a Chinese newspaper was fined 300 dollars for publishing a statement to that effect. The obvious inference is that his Majesty's condition has for some days been considered hopeless. Rumour has it that the cause of death was melancholia combined with chronic disease of the kidneys. Thus far there does not seem to have been any official intelligence, but that is not significant, inasmuch as even though such intelligence were received, it would necessarily be concealed until public notification was made by the Peking Government. One thing certain is that the new Japanese Representative, Mr. Ijūin, had audience of the Emperor less than a fortnight ago, and that his Majesty, though much emaciated, did not then seem to be in a dangerous condition.

Sunday, November 15.

On the 14th inst. there was published in Peking an Imperial decree which will probably go down in the pages of history as an utterance from the grave. It detailed the sufferings of his Imperial Majesty and was written in the first person. The Emperor said that, although he had been taking medicine for some time, no good effect had been produced; he was suffering from pains all over his body; from a feeling of distension in the bosom; from grave stomachic trouble; from pains in the loins; from loss of appetite; from cold perspirations, fever or cough produced by the slightest movement; and from absolute sleeplessness. After this detail of his grievous sufferings, the unfortunate Sovereign called upon his statesmen to find a physician capable of restoring his shattered health, and promised large rewards in case of success.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, from which the above is taken, adds that, while admitting the gravity of his Majesty's illness, the Court officials and the Government deny that he is dead, and our Tokyo contemporary with-

draws its previous announcement in that sense.

The rescript of the 14th, however, was preceded by one issued on the night of the 13th in the name of the Empress Dowager. This document nominated Prince Ch'un Regent, and ordered that his son, Pu-yi, should be taken into the Palace to be brought up there. This means of course that the young Prince is to be heir to the Throne, although the fact is not yet announced.

In the presence of the above facts there is of course a great difference of opinion as to whether his Majesty is dead or still survives. Shanghai thinks that he is merely in a critical condition, and apparently no definite news has been received at the Legation in Tokyo or at the Foreign Office; but the general impression is that the end has come.

There is another rumour of an even more disquieting nature. It is to the effect that the troubles menacing the Empire in connexion with the succession to the Throne have affected the mind of the Empress Dowager, and that she is in a demented condition, one symptom being that she beats her physicians.

The latest intelligence on this subject is a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* dated from Peking at 11 a.m. on the 14th inst., which says that the commotion in the Palace and the carrying in of wood to make a coffin are connected really with the condition of the Empress Dowager, whose recent illness has suddenly terminated fatally.

There are various statements as to the age of Prince Pu-yi, some putting it at 3 years and others at 8.

The *Hochi Shimbun*'s Peking correspondent adduces an interesting evidence of His Majesty's death. Our contemporary says that the custom in China is to imprison the chief Court Physician immediately on the demise of a Sovereign, until it can be fully ascertained that the physician's diagnosis was correct. This measure has already been taken, and may be assumed to prove the Emperor's decease.

Naturally there are rumours of disputes about the succession to the Throne. It is stated that the original idea was to appoint Prince Ching to be Regent and a son of Prince Pu-lun to be Prince Imperial. This would have placed the regency in the hands of a direct descendant of the great Emperor Chien-lung, and the succession to the Throne in the hands of a grandson of the Emperor Tao-kuang.

It should be noted as a point of great interest that Prince Ch'un, who is now said to have been appointed Regent, is the same Prince that was sent to Germany eight years ago to expiate the assassination of the German Minister in the streets of Peking. Quite an excitement was created at the time by the Prince's refusal to perform the kow-tow when he was presented at the German Court, his argument being that this was a form of ceremony limited to the Chinese themselves, and that no foreign representative was ever required to comply with it on the occasion of his presentation at the Chinese Court. The Kaiser eventually waived the point, and Prince Ch'un acquired some reputation. He is said to be a man of great resolution and ability, and, being now in only his 28th year, while his son, the newly appointed Prince Imperial, is a mere infant, he may have before him a long period of supreme power. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a photograph of him, showing a fine, intelligent face.

Of course these momentous incidents have given rise to all sorts of conjectures and forebodings in Japan. The general opinion,

however, seems to be that, if the Empress Dowager is spared, there will be no disturbance; but that, if Her Majesty's life also is in danger, the situation must be regarded as decidedly grave. Some publicists, who have the reputation of being well versed in Chinese affairs, are quoted as saying that the choice of Pu-yi to be Prince Imperial is a heavy blow to His Excellency Yuan Shihkai, who favoured the appointment of Prince Pu-lun's son.

Monday, November 16

The news of the Emperor of China's death is confirmed but there is still some doubt as to the exact time when it took place. Some accounts say 7 p.m. on the 14th, and others, the 15th at 2 p.m. At all events the fact is beyond all question. One Tokyo journal states that an official telegram has reached the Chinese Legation in Tokyo for transmission to the Foreign Office and that the latter has received the news independently. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking says that Prince Pu-yi has been duly proclaimed Heir Apparent, and that the steps customary in China on the occasion of the Sovereign's death have been duly taken.

In the *Mainichi Dempo*'s telegrams we read that an Imperial Decree has been issued appointing Prince Ch'un Regent during the Heir Apparent's minority and directing that he should carry out his duties under instructions from the Empress Dowager. If the Decree be rightly quoted, Prince Pu-yi is nominated successor to the Emperor Tung-chih; a statement which we do not understand, as it passes over Kuang-hsi, the Sovereign just deceased. Doubtless it is connected with the rigid rules of China as to the imperative necessity of a male descendant in every family. The Emperor Tung-chih died in 1875 without issue, and has ever since remained without anyone to worship at his tomb. Prince Pu-yi is now appointed to this office, and probably we shall soon hear that the scion of another princely house has been chosen to perform the same rites for the Emperor Kuang-hsi.

Another Imperial Decree directs that Prince Pu-yi shall be educated for the high office to which he is now called, in order that in due time he may be able to take the reins of government into his own hands, Prince Ch'un carrying on the duties of Regent in the meantime under the direction of the Empress Dowager. Yet another decree nominates the members of the obsequies committee; a long list of most distinguished men.

There has further been published in Peking a document which purports to be last will and testament of the deceased Emperor. His Majesty speaks of having occupied the Throne for over 30 years, during which time he endeavoured to take the principles of mercy and benevolence as guides in administering the affairs of the nation, but ill health greatly impeded the consummation of his wishes. Prince Pu-yi is now appointed to succeed to the Throne, and His Majesty does not doubt that the child will prove obedient to his parents, diligent in his studies and sensible of the great trust reposed in him. His Majesty further speaks of the administrative reforms which occupied the final years of his reign. He is pained to think that his life is not prolonged sufficiently to witness their consummation, but he bequeathes to his successor the solemn duty of carrying them to completion within the appointed time.

The most conclusive telegram is one



published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, which says that at 1.45 p.m. on the 14th inst. the *Official Gazette* announced the demise of the Emperor and the appointment of Prince Pu-yi to be Heir Apparent.

With regard to the Empress Dowager, two telegrams are published in Tokyo, one by the *Hochi Shimbun* and the other by the *Mainichi Shimbun*. Both agree in stating that the Empress Dowager expired on the 15th inst., but whereas one telegram gives the hour of decease as 3.40 p.m., the other names 3.45. The *Jiji Shimpō's* telegrams say that Her Majesty's malady is dysentery and that her condition is dangerous; but the *Asahi's* correspondent, though admitting that Her Majesty is very ill, alleges that her malady is not serious. The latest telegrams, however, are conclusive as to her death.

The views of the Tokyo press with regard to the above momentous incidents are partly optimistic and partly pessimistic. Representatives of the latter class express the opinion that if the Empress Dowager survives, the affairs of the State may perhaps be administered peacefully, but that if she too has died, grave commotions are almost certain to ensue. The lessons of history are recalled in this context as showing that, whenever China has been ruled by a great female sovereign, the latter's demise has invariably been followed by a period of anarchy. They point out that the conflict between the Manchus and the Chinese has grown more and more acute during recent years, and has barely been kept, by the strong hand of the Empress Dowager, from growing into actual collision. A majority of the standing army consists of pure Chinese, and if any competent man raises the banner of anti-Manchu revolt he will be sure of obtaining a large following in military circles. According to these views everything depends upon the Empress Dowager. On the other hand, the representatives of the optimistic side argue that China's foreign relations constitute a steady force which has not existed at any period of her past career. Foreign nations will not stand idle in the presence of any commotion which threatens to disturb their peaceful relations with China. As for insurrections, the newly organised Divisions in the provinces have ample strength to deal with them effectually. Even though a rebellion similar to that of the Taipings were to break out, foreign Governments would take care that it did not invade the precincts of their Legations or of the Treaty ports. In such circumstances the success of a revolt against the Manchus would be very problematical. In the eyes of foreign Governments nothing could warrant such a revolt except the plea of fighting for constitutional government, and that the Manchus are pledged to give with all possible celerity. Pessimists and optimists, however, are all agreed that the death of the Empress Dowager would probably be followed by a dispute amongst the various branches of the Imperial Family for the succession to the Throne, and that contingency is regarded as much graver than the danger of a domestic insurrection.

It need hardly be said that the columns of the Tokyo newspapers are virtually filled with comments on the affairs of the neighbouring Empire. The opinions of many men more or less notable are quoted, but they do not add much to the materials available for forecasting the situation. Of course in present circumstances all the negotiations between Japan and China for

the settlement of outstanding questions will have to be interrupted.

Tuesday, November 17.

The Empress Dowager's last will and testament is published at length by the *Asahi Shimbun*, but as we shall have a verbatim translation, made from the original Chinese, of this important document in a few days, it seems useless to lay before our readers an English translation of a Japanese version. The gist is that Her Majesty recounts the difficulties with which she had to contend during her tenure of office as Regent and the earnest efforts that she made to grapple with them. As is the Chinese custom in drafting documents of such a character, Her Majesty depreciates her own ability and makes a species of apology for want of success in administering State affairs. She then passes on to speak of her broken health and of the impossibility of taking the rest prescribed by her physicians but forbidden by the multiplicity of State business. She alludes in confident terms to the achievement of the reforms recently inaugurated, and she expresses a hope that the newly nominated Heir Apparent will prove docile and receptive of instruction as a child and sagacious as a ruler.

The last will of the deceased Emperor is also published in Tokyo. Its main features have already been transmitted by the telegraph, but the detailed version makes His Majesty allude at some length to the efforts made and the labours discharged by him during his reign of over 30 years in behalf of the welfare of the people and the safety of the country. He speaks of the greatly broken state of his health, of the wise counsels he always received from the Empress Dowager, and of the necessity of appointing a successor and a Regent without loss of time. The document concludes with a reference to the reforms recently inaugurated and with an expression of confidence that they will be carried to completion.

The first decree of the boy Emperor who now sits upon the Throne laments that the lives of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang hsu were not spared to instruct their youthful successor, but it calls upon the statesmen and people of the Empire to render loyal assistance to the Throne at this juncture. It enacts that the ideograph for "great" shall forever stand before the name of the Empress Dowager; it gives directions about the period of mourning and the funeral rites, and it exempts the provincial Viceroys and Governors from the duty of visiting the capital to burn incense before the coffin of the dead.

In deference to the memory of the late Emperor the year-name "Kuang hsu" is not to be changed until next year.

Meanwhile very disquieting rumours come from Peking. Two eunuchs are said to have been arrested by order of Prince Ching and to have been handed over to the police on a grave charge. This event falls in with various sensational talk as to the use of poison within the Palace. A report has been spread that the consort of the deceased Emperor has been poisoned, and it is now stated that Her Majesty committed suicide by drinking poison on the 16th inst.

A state of the greatest alarm and excitement is said to prevail in Peking. There has been a general run upon the banks, and several of them—"some hundreds" is the exact language of the telegram—have been

obliged to close their doors. An official order has been issued exempting all banks from the obligation of making payments during a period of five days, and troops have been posted at the premises of the banks as a precaution against rioting.

Prince Ching appears to be taking the lead at this crisis. He has placed several hundreds of troops on guard at the Palace, and he is said to be giving counsel to the new Regent, Prince Ch'un, who is disposed to rely strongly upon the aged statesman's sagacity. Nothing could be more reassuring than to learn that Prince Ching has taken the direction of affairs. Ever since he succeeded the late Prince Kung in 1884, he has been the main pillar of the State.

What rumour chiefly busies itself about is the fate of the late Emperor. Shanghai reports, and several Japanese papers seem to credit, that the Empress Dowager's demise preceded that of the Emperor, and that His Majesty's death was not immediately due to natural causes. This means, of course, that, inasmuch as had the Emperor survived the Empress Dowager, an intolerable situation might have been created for the statesmen responsible for the Kang Yuwei failure in 1888, these statesmen resorted to the nefarious expedient of making away with His Majesty, and changing the order of the dates of death. This theory is perhaps based on no better evidence than the apprehension of the two eunuchs mentioned above. It involves the idea of a conspiracy of the most extensive and heinous character, and as such stories are commonly bruited abroad in connexion with every crisis in China, no one will be disposed to give easy credit to this new history.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking which predicts widespread disturbances next spring, but this seems to be merely an echo of the excitement which naturally prevails in the streets of the City.

It is, of course, quite possible that the deaths of the two Sovereigns took place several days, if not weeks, ago, but that the fact was concealed in order to make due arrangements for the succession to the Throne and for the Regency. There would be nothing either wonderful or reprehensible in that procedure, for veracity in such a small matter as announcing the date of the death can not be weighed in the balance against the interests of an immense Empire. We have to suppose one of two things; either that all the arrangements for the succession and the Regency were made with a degree of celerity unusual in any country and unprecedented in China, or else that the actual times of the deaths were considerably earlier than the dates announced.

Mr. Uchida Ryohei, who enjoys the reputation of being deeply versed in Chinese politics, is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as predicting that a great rupture must soon take place amongst the Peking statesmen. His analysis may be very briefly stated. It is that the present Minister of War, Chieh Liang, is on the one hand strongly *Lié* with Prince Ch'un, and on the other strongly antagonistic to Yuan Shihkai. A vehement effort will therefore be made to efface Yuan, and he is not the sort of person to submit tamely to effacement. It has to be remembered, however, that upon Yuan's side are ranged Prince Ching, Na Tung, Hsu (Viceroy of Manchuria), Tang Shaoi and many other prominent men. It appears to us that, if the direction of affairs has really fallen into Prince Ching's hands as the telegraph suggests, and if the new Regent, Ch'un, is

really taking counsel of Ching, then Yuan's position is secure.

The Tokyo newspapers are practically unanimous in their moderate and sympathetic treatment of these incidents. They sincerely condole with the troubles into which the neighbouring country has fallen, and they express an earnest hope that she will extricate herself without disturbance or loss. The *Chuo Shinbun* is the only one which allows any suspicious language to appear in its editorial columns.

Meanwhile, Major-General Aoki has been ordered to return to his post in Peking immediately, and it is said that the removal of the Japanese troops from the metropolitan province has been suspended.

Wednesday, November 18.

There is a telegram to the effect that the coronation ceremony of the new Sovereign Pu-yi is to take place on the 20th inst. Already some ceremonial has been gone through, but the exact nature of it is not plain.

It is now emphatically denied that the Consort of the late Emperor Kuang-hsü has taken poison. The story is described as a pure fiction.

Another story of poisoning relates to the celebrated eunuch Li Lien-ying. He is said to have taken poison on the day of the Empress Dowager's demise, but the dose proved insufficient. This official occupied a prominent position in public attention for many years. He was said to have earned the unlimited confidence of the Empress Dowager, and his influence ranked almost with that of any leading statesman. Ultimately, for some reason never fully explained, the Empress Dowager dispensed with his services and sent him back to his native place. But after a time he was recalled to Court, and there he seems to have wielded much of his old power. If it be true that he attempted to commit suicide, the explanation may possibly be that he feared to be involved in the crime which led to the recent arrest of the present Chief Eunuch, Tsai.

There is yet another story to the effect that the late Emperor's favourite consort has committed suicide. That would be a not unlikely event, in view of Chinese ethics.

Apparently the order of the ceremonial in connexion with the sepulture of His Majesty will be as follows:—On the 21st inst. the body will be encased in two coffins of pure gold and carried to the Great Hall of Government, where it will lie in State for 27 days, 108 Buddhist priests and an equal number from the Lama Temple, attending day and night to intone litanies. All the high officials will visit the Hall and make obeisance before the coffin. The 27 days having expired, an interval of 5 days will be suffered to elapse, after which the decree of threnody will be issued, and five days later the decree of felicitation. All the deceased Sovereign's personal attendants will then receive a step of rank and a general amnesty will be proclaimed. Thereafter the funeral rites will be performed.

It will be observed that the above refers to the obsequies of the Emperor alone. Nothing is said about those of the Empress Dowager. In accordance with Chinese etiquette she, who was the real ruler of the country for nearly 50 years, will not be honoured with any commensurate ceremony.

The latest rumour from Peking is that Prince Ching was not privy to the nomination of Prince Pu-yi as Heir apparent. The *comp* was made by the party

of Prince Ch'ün during the absence of Prince Ching, who had proceeded to the Imperial Tombs to worship, and although he hastened back to the capital immediately on receipt of the news, he was too late to interfere successfully. We attach little credit to this story. It is certainly true that Prince Ching abbreviated his visit to the Tombs, but the strong probability is that he did so on receipt of intelligence as to the Empress Dowager's critical condition or, perhaps, her demise. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the date of the Prince's hurried return to the capital was that of her Majesty's death, and that the fact was not published until all arrangements had been made with Prince Ching's full acquiescence.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that an influential Chinese subject residing in Japan has received a telegram from Peking to the effect that when the Empress Dowager's state became hopeless, Prince Ch'ün prompted two of the Emperor's physicians to administer a fatal drug to His Majesty, and that these two physicians, not two eunuchs, have been arrested by order of Prince Ching. It will be observed that this story, which is doubtless a mere canard, represents Prince Ching as master of the situation, and thus conflicts with the tale of His Highness' absence during the cardinal arrangements and his dissent from them.

The fact is that Peking seems to be busily engaged concocting stories. The city is buzzing like a hive of bees, some householders preparing for flight, some taking precautions against incendiarism, and some keeping their shops closed through dread of burglars. Several days will probably pass before this seething mass of humanity settles down into a state of quiescence, and in the meanwhile the world's ears will doubtless be regaled with all sorts of fictions.

The general opinion in Japanese official circles appears to be distinctly optimistic. The gravity of recent events is not underrated, but it is believed that unanimity exists among the leading statesmen, and that so long as they hold together, they will easily retain control of the situation.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an important telegram from Peking which represents things as having nearly quieted down. It adds that the Minister of War, Tieh Li ang, and Prince Su have given to the foreign Representatives solemn assurances that there will be no disturbance.

The opinion prevailing in Government circles in Tokyo with regard to the Peking Crisis, is given as follows by the Japanese press:—

Though the death of the Empress-Dowager, following that of the Emperor, is a very serious matter for China, that country is greatly to be congratulated on having succeeded in settling so expeditiously the question of the succession to the Throne without the misfortune of exciting any disturbance. Doubtless the celerity shown in solving this problem satisfactorily is due in part to the importance attaching to the wishes of the deceased Empress-Dowager; but it must also be regarded as an evidence of the genuine respect paid to those wishes by Chinese officials, and to the earnestness shown by them in combining to preserve the situation. By taking careful thought for all emergencies, and by the appropriate measures which they are actually adopting to maintain good order, it may be affirmed that they have proved their indifference to petty considerations in a season of national emergency and have demonstrated their genuine desire to achieve the reality of harmonious coöpera-

tion. For the rest, everything being quite calm in political circles in Peking and no reason being apparent for apprehending any serious occurrence, it may be concluded that unless some unforeseeable incident supervenes the present crisis will pass safely.

Thursday, November 19.

The latest report from Peking is that the Imperial Princes have decided to revive what is known as the *shiren* system of government. This word, literally translated, means with "lowered curtain," and may perhaps be rendered into English by "camera." It will be remembered that in the last will and testament of the late Empress-Dowager there was a clause providing that in all difficult affairs of State the Regent, Prince Ch'ün, should consult the present Empress-Dowager, that is to say, the widow of Kuang-hsü. The idea now attributed to the Imperial Princes in conclave is that this clause should be made to apply to the Regent's administration in general, since it would not be wholesome that he should wield anything like autocratic power. Prince Ch'ün will therefore be expected to consult the Imperial Lady behind the curtain on all administrative affairs, and China will enter another period of female government, probably more nominal in this case than it was in the case of the great Lady who has just passed into the shadow. It is interesting to reflect on the signal difference between China and Japan in this respect. In the latter country the framers of the Law of the Imperial Household, after careful reading of their nation's history, came to the conclusion that the interest of the country would be best consulted by debarring female sovereigns altogether.

It is observed in Peking with much interest that Prince Ching's name does not appear among those who had been appointed to various offices in connexion with the obsequies of the late Emperor. This omission is attributed by some—rightly we imagine—to the Prince's great age, and by others to a supposed estrangement between him and the Regent Prince Ch'ün. They are said to have been on bad terms for many years, though considering Prince Ch'ün's youth, it is not easy to endorse this second theory.

It was stated in a recent telegram from Peking that a decision had been arrived at not to change the year-name until next spring, in deference to the memory of the deceased Emperor. This information seems to have been incorrect, for we now learn that the year-name has been already changed from *Kuanghsü* to *Hsuanlung*. The new year-name means "extended unity."

The threatened financial panic in Peking appears to have been averted. The Government has taken steps to prevent the withdrawal of exchange-merchants who were threatened with ruin, and has lent a sum of one million taels in silver and two million strings of cash to the banks. These measures are said to have restored confidence and things are now quiet.

Shanghai is as usual distinguishing itself as a hotbed of canards. Its latest stories are that H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has fled to the British Legation for protection; that Prince Ching is *in extremis* and that the infant Emperor has been assassinated. Side by side with these tales may be placed a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* which says that the Peking statesmen are managing matters with much adroitness and efficiency.

The *Hochi Shinbun's* correspondent in

Peking seems to be something of an alarmist. He wires that Prince Ching is confined to the house by sickness—which is not at all improbable considering that this aged Prince's health has been broken for some time back,—but he adds that Yuan Shih kai is taking a very prominent part; and is going about with a strong guard of soldiers so that some trouble may be expected.

It appears that the Peking correspondent of the *New York Herald* wired to that journal in the sense that there was a heavy run upon the Specie Bank, but this is positively denied, nothing of the kind having taken place.

It need scarcely be said that the foreign Representatives in Peking are duly discharging all the duties of condolence which devolve on them at this crisis.

### THE BALKAN COMPLICATION.

Friday, November 18.

The settlement of the Casablanca affair seems to have given universal satisfaction, a fact which constitutes strong testimony to the spirit of moderation and fairness which animated Paris and Berlin in elaborating a compromise. Meanwhile things look more hopeful in the Balkan complication. Thus Turkey is said to be disbanding the reserves recently called out by her, and the Austrian Government has appealed to Russia, France and England to counsel Serbia as to the advisability of abandoning her warlike demonstrations. In all probability this suggestion will be adopted and the Serbs can scarcely fail to appreciate the force of the warning. Of course it is a mere truism to say that every day that passes without an appeal to arms represents so much additional time for calm reflection.

Saturday, November 14.

The telegrams this morning indicate that the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria are proceeding favourably and that the two Parties are now separated only by a question of the amount of compensation due to Turkey. In consequence of this favourable prospect the Ambassadors of France, Russia and England are said to have reported that there is now no obstacle in the way of holding a conference of the nations. On the other hand, a radical difference of opinion seems to exist as to the matters which would come before the conference. The King of Italy is said to have officially informed the Emperor of Austria-Hungary that, inasmuch as the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an accomplished fact, it can not be submitted for discussion at the conference. We doubt whether this telegram is correct, for the King of Italy is scarcely likely to have propounded the strange doctrine that a violation of a Treaty is legalised by accomplishment.

There is another rumour that France and England have agreed to delimit the spheres of their conciliatory efforts, England undertaking to exert her influence in the Turko-Bulgarian part of the complication, and France accepting a similar obligation with regard to Austria and Serbia. Serbia is said to have welcomed this arrangement.

Meanwhile the Austrian Representative at the Porte is said to have informed the Turkish Government that his country can not possibly agree to submit the Bosnia-Herzegovina question to the Conference. If that resolve be adhered to, it is scarcely probable that England will agree to enter the Conference at all. All parties in the

State have explicitly announced their conviction that they can not possibly recognise the right of one signatory of a treaty to set its provisions at naught without in any way consulting the other signatories.

There has been some outcry against Austria for arbitrarily annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that it is interesting to hear what an observer like Mr. Geoffrey Drage—personally known to many in Japan—has to say on the subject in a letter to *The Times*:—

Sir.—Having just returned from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, I should like most emphatically to endorse the testimony given by Mr. Hope and the Duke of Sutherland to the general excellence of the Austro-Hungarian administration and also to the progress made in recent years.

My first visit to Bosnia was paid in 1894, and since that time the literature, both official and unofficial, with regard to the administration, has been familiar to me. For the last four years, as part of the economic system of Austria-Hungary, it has been the object of my special study, and several of the statements to which Mr. Hope gives a general denial were the object of my inquiries during the last few weeks. So far from there being any ground for these reckless attacks, one can only say that the administration of Baron Blümler seems likely to rank as high as that of his well-known predecessor, Herr von Kallay.

It should be added that enlightened criticism of the administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is not wanting at the hands of Austrian statesmen. For instance, the well-known ex-Minister of Justice, Dr. Baernreither, has recently published in the columns of the *Pesther Lloyd* some constructive suggestions, admirable alike in tone and temper, but searching in character. Whatever Englishmen may think of the policy and the methods of the Austro-Hungarian Government during the last few weeks, they are not likely to withhold their sympathy from a work which may fairly be said to rival that of the reforms they have carried out in Egypt, nor will they be led astray by attacks as groundless as those to which the administration of Lord Cromer was subjected.

### MANCHURIA.

Friday, November 13.

On the 12th inst., according to Tokyo journals, the Convention relating to the Kilin-Changchun Railway was duly signed in Peking, Japan being represented for the purpose by Mr. Abe, Secretary of Legation. The particulars given show that the methods of financing the two roads, namely the Hsinmintun-Mukden and the Kilin-Changchun, are defined in the same Convention. The amount to be lent by Japan on account of the Kilin-Changchun line is 2,150,000 yen, and the amount on account of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line, 320,000 yen. The rate of interest is to be 5 per cent., the sum received by China per bond is to be 93, and the periods during which the loans will remain unredeemed are 17 years in the case of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Road and 25 years in the case of the Changchun-Kilin. The roads themselves and their rolling stock will constitute the security. As to the appointment of principal officials, all accounts now agree that the engineering chief is to be a Japanese subject, chosen by China and approved by Japan, and all accounts further agree that the chief accountant also is to be a Japanese subject, but they differ as to the manner of his appointment. Of course this Convention does not possess operative force until it has received the approval of the two Governments, and the detailed regulations for giving effect to it will have to be discussed by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Chinese Department of Communications in consultation.

Saturday, November 14.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Dairen correspon-

dent wires that Japan's conciliatory policy towards China has been decidedly mischievous so far as South Manchuria is concerned. It has resulted in invigorating the rights-recovery spirit, and there is now talk of an agitation to effect some radical measures with regard to the Leased Territory. This rumour sounds very apocryphal, for although it is not very difficult to understand that the existence of the Leased Territory and the exercise of Japanese jurisdiction within its borders are facts very irksome to the Chinese, there is no possible remedy without a radical revision of the Treaty of 1905.

It is stated that the Viceroy of Manchuria has rejected the application for a charter to build a railway from Kaiyuan to Hailungchen. His Excellency's alleged reasons are that, as there are no great towns along the route of such a line, and as its functions would therefore be limited to the carriage of agricultural products, it could not possibly pay; that there would be great difficulty in raising the necessary capital; that a staff of competent experts could not be obtained, and that the line would interfere with the South Manchuria Road. Another account, however, does not assign to the Viceroy such explicit reasoning. It represents him as merely saying that, although the proposed line would be very desirable, it has such important relations that its construction had better be deferred for a time.

The details of the Convention concluded in Peking on the 12th inst. with reference to the Kilin-Changchun and Hsinmintun-Mukden Railways have now been published. One or two hitherto doubtful points are cleared up. Thus it appears that the Engineer-in-Chief on the latter road is to be the same Japanese subject who is now engaged in that capacity, while as to the question of an accountant, since the whole of the line from Peking to Mukden is included in one account by the Chinese, and since to place the Hsinmintun-Mukden section in Japanese hands would therefore create much confusion, there is consequently to be no such alteration in the present system, but, on the other hand, the amount of the principal and of the sinking fund due to Japan will be accurately calculated, and paid over every month by the Chinese. With regard to the Kilin-Changchun Railway, both the Engineer-in-Chief and the Chief Accountant are to be Japanese subjects, but the former will be chosen by the Chinese Authorities and approved by the Japanese, whereas the latter will be chosen by the Japanese and approved by the Chinese.

### THE BUDGET.

A correspondent asks a question which has probably suggested itself to others also among our readers, as it did to ourselves, though we were unable to answer until an opportunity offered of examining a statement more detailed than the original outline. The question relates to the fact that at two different places in the accounts two different sums appear under the same heading, namely, "surplus from last year." The two sums are 25,730,000 yen and 52,240,000 yen. They seem to be independent, but in reality the latter includes the former. Thus:—

Works under the Extraordinary War Fund .....	11,910,000
Works under funds carried over from the year 1908-9 .....	14,600,000
Total .....	26,500,000
Surplus of last year .....	25,730,000
Grand total .....	52,240,000



## DR. SVEN HEDIN.

A banquet was given at the Legation of Sweden on the 13th inst. in honour of the distinguished traveller, Dr. Sven Hedin. Many Japanese of prominence in the world of letters were present, and the great traveller is said to have made an interesting speech in response to the toast of his health.

On the afternoon of the 15th inst. Dr. Hedin arrived in Tokyo and proceeded to the hall of the Geographical Association, where a reception was given in his honour.

On the 14th inst., Dr. Sven Hedin, accompanied by the Minister of Sweden, arrived in Tokyo and proceeded to the rooms of the Geographical Society, where he was formally presented with the Society's medal. The presentation was made by Baron Kikuchi, on behalf of the President of the Society. He complimented the great traveller in the warmest terms on his achievements, and stated that the Society felt proud to be able to invite him to become an honorary member. The medal presented to the Doctor was of pure gold, bearing a suitable inscription and having on one face a beautifully engraved map of Asia. Dr. Hedin, in acknowledging the honour done to him by the Society, made only a passing allusion to his own travels, but explained that from his childhood he had taken a deep interest in the map of Asia, and that his ambition had been fired by the successes which his great fellow-countryman Nordenskiöld had achieved. The Geographical Society of Japan had presented a silver medal to Nordenskiöld, and a copper medal to Baron Fukushima and had now presented to him, the speaker, a gold medal, which he regarded as the summit of his ambition. He spoke with generous appreciation of General Fukushima's ride across Asia, and of the travels made by Messrs. Narita and Kawaguchi.

In the evening the members of the Society entertained Dr. Hedin and the Swedish Minister at a banquet in the Nobles Club. The health of the King of Sweden was proposed by Count Komura; that of the Emperor of Japan by the Swedish Minister, and that of the guest of the evening by Baron Kikuchi.

The first of Dr. Sven Hedin's series of lectures was delivered on Monday evening in one of the lecture rooms of the Law College, in the Imperial University. Baron Hamano, President of the University, occupied the chair and in addition to a crowd of students, who practically filled the place, there was a large company of leading Japanese and foreigners. Introduced by the Chairman in a few well-chosen words, the distinguished explorer and traveller spoke for two hours on his journeys in Persia, Turkestan and Central Asia generally, reserving for his second lecture on Tuesday an account of his last visit to, and discoveries in, Tibet. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention and continued cheering rewarded Dr. Sven Hedin at its close.

On the 16th inst. Count Komura gave a banquet at the Foreign Office to Dr. Sven Hedin and a number of the leading Japanese men of science. There do not appear to have been any speeches, which must have been an agreeable respite to the great Swedish explorer.

On the evening of the 17th inst. a banquet followed by a reception was given at the British Embassy in honour of Dr. Sven

Hedin. About 30 covers were laid, and among the guests were the Ambassadors of Germany, France and the United States, the Ministers of Belgium and Sweden, Count Hayashi, Barons Goto, Kikuchi, Hanau, Mitsui, Prof. Takakusu and many other distinguished men. Sir Claude MacDonald proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and Dr. Hedin acknowledged the honour in an eloquent speech, showing that his command of the English language is not less complete than his command of mountains. He said, among other things, that he felt quite at home in an English house, such kindness and hospitality had he always received at the hands of Englishmen. It had ever been his abiding desire to visit Japan, and it was indeed a pleasure to him and an inestimable honour that the delight of coming to this beautiful country should have been supplemented by the gift of a gold medal from the Japanese Geographical Society, which distinction he reckoned among the greatest honours of his whole career.

After the banquet a large number of visitors, Japanese and various nationalities, thronged the salons of the Embassy. Dr. Hedin probably felt that a heartier reception has not been accorded to him in any country.

## MARQUIS KATSURA ON THE SITUATION.

Interviewed in the course of his return journey from the south, Marquis Katsura is reported by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* to have strongly condemned the circulation of disquieting rumours in Japan or any fomenting of excitement in connexion with Chinese affairs. It is perfectly natural, his Excellency said, that China should be more or less perturbed by such an extraordinary event as the decease of two Sovereigns almost simultaneously. Any nation in the world would be disturbed by such a catastrophe. But the statesmen of China are evidently managing affairs with much ability, and there are no evidences whatever of anything like disturbance. The proper and indeed the only wise attitude for the Japanese people is to keep silent, and not to lend themselves to the cultivation of any wild rumours. They can be much better employed in many ways than in circulating or crediting stories calculated to give a setback to the financial recovery which has happily manifested itself in Japan. Official telegrams from Peking show indeed that the people are more or less excited, as is inevitable, and that there is more or less run upon the exchange shops. But these things are mere temporary phenomena, and are not to be regarded with serious misgivings. The Chinese Government is taking strenuous and adequate precautions to meet the situation, and Japan's business is to refrain from every thing calculated to accentuate the crisis. As for the question of reducing the Japanese force in Pechili, notice of that intention having been duly conveyed to the Chinese Government, and there being no sign of any commotion such as would militate against the carrying out of the programme, the Government's resolve is to proceed with the operation. China has troops enough of her own to deal with any disturbance, and a recurrence of such events as those of 1900 can not and need not be expected. For the rest, if any occasion should arise for the employment of foreign troops, Japan has forces in Manchuria and Korea which would be available at any moment. Things may safely be entrusted to the Government's discretion.

## KOREA.

Friday, November 13.

The exceedingly unwise interference of the Government in the matter of queues appears to be producing disastrous effects in Korea. Why on earth the people of Korea should not wear top knots if that style of coiffure pleases them, it passes the wit of man to understand, but that the law should meddle with such matters is about as sane as would be an act of parliament ordering the universal use of silk hats. The effect of this piece of sumptuary silliness is that the Korean peasants are afraid to come to market lest they should suffer for not obeying the edict, and many persons residing in the neighbourhood of foreign settlements are retiring to remote places in the interior, where they will be able to nourish their queues without official molestation.

Telegram from Seoul state that the organisation of a special police corps is now to be given up. This corps was used wholly for the purpose of dealing with the insurgents. Its disbandment does not mean that the constables of whom it is formed are to be dismissed, but merely that they will return to their normal duties. Neither does it mean that the insurrection requires no further subjugation: the special police force is not needed any longer because its place is to be taken by the assistant gendarmes which has been under organisation for some months.

Monday, November 16.

It is stated that owing to the disturbed condition of Korea the collection of the land tax was considerably impeded up to the last few months, but there is now a marked improvement, and it is thought that the diminution will not exceed 800,000 yen. On the other hand, the remaining taxes have proved exceptionally prolific, so that the total income will probably be in excess of the normal amount. The actual sum of land tax collected up to the end of October has been 4,756,000 yen, and the proceeds of other taxes 3,284,000 yen.

We take the following from the *Seoul Press* of the 12th instant:—

The Korean Fishery Law was published in the *Official Gazette* of yesterday. It consists of sixteen articles in all. According to the definition given in Article 1, the catching and gathering or cultivation of marine animals and vegetables, carried on as a business, is the fishing industry in the sense of the Code. Fishing rights are to be of five kinds. They are to be established on the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. They can be made subjects of assignment by inheritance, transfer, joint possession, mortgage or lease, but these transactions do not become valid until they have been duly registered in the Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Department. Those rights may be pronounced null and void by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, for several stated reasons, one of which is, when without reasonable cause, the business is not in working operation within one year from the date of the receipt of the necessary sanction, or when the business is suspended for two years continuously. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry will be the one, who on application of the parties concerned, will arbitrate in the case of disputes arising over fishing districts or methods and over any matters within the domain of fishing rights. People contravening the provisions of the present law are liable to a fine not exceeding 100 yen. The date of the enforcement of the law will be named by an Imperial Ordinance to be issued in the future. Those who have secured the necessary permission for, or have been engaging in the fishery business in accordance with established custom at the time of the law, are required to apply for permission or ratification in conformity with the provisions of the law within a certain stipulated time.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes about a £25 aeroplane is informed that we have no other particulars.

## THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

In the *Asahi Shinbun* of the 15th instant the following note appears under the title of "Taking the Bones out of the Camphor Monopoly":—"Last February, the Mitsui Firm, by a large expenditure of money and by the aid of Marquis Inouye and Baron Goto, succeeded in getting out of the hands of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company the privilege of selling the monopoly camphor. Thereafter, however, owing to the keen competition of the natural camphor of China and the artificial camphor of Germany, the expected profit could not be realized, and the Firm conceived the desire of contriving to have the article placed in their own accounts as an ordinary staple of commerce, so that they might be able to control the foreign market. To that end they saw that the only thing to be done was to get rid of the monopoly altogether, and now at length they are in a fair way to attain their object, while, at the same time, the internal conditions of the monopoly have undergone a complete change and no longer exist in anything but form. The particulars are these:—The Mitsui have, on the whole, more intimate relations with the members of the present Cabinet than they had with those of the Saionji Ministry. Mr. Azabuki Yeiji, for example, had the entrée of the Prime Minister's house and worked hard to establish a connexion. Now it is not to be gainsaid that, from the time when the camphor question came upon the tapis, Baron Goto was brought into close contact with the Mitsui through Marquis Inouye, and, just then, Japanese camphor began to fall steadily in the markets of Europe and America. (At that time Mr. Iwahara, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, attacked the Government's methods in the columns of the *Tokyo Keizai Zasshi*—Tokyo Economist—and other journals with unwonted vigour, and his articles, being translated in Germany, are said to have influenced the market). The monopoly officials of the Viceroyalty who were abroad became alarmed, and the sharp Mitsui folk seizing this occasion, used it as an illustration to show that in such circumstances the monopoly system could not rule the market. Mr. Asabuki and his fellow-directors explained the conditions fully, and in October, in the sequel of close conference, Marquis Katsura, Minister of Finance, was induced to summon suddenly to Tokyo Mr. Miyano Shinji, Head of the Monopoly Bureau in Formosa. After much discussion the proposals of the Mitsui were entertained. The Minister of Finance entrusted to the Viceroy of Formosa the power of fixing the selling rate of the camphor, and the Viceroy made an amendment in the sense of entrusting that power to Masuzawa Yu, the Monopoly Agent in London, and Mr. Tani Kintaro, the Agent in New York. Thus these two agents became competent, from November, to alter the price freely within fixed limits, and, Mr. Masuzawa establishing his quarters daily in the Mitsui's rooms in London, while Mr. Tani does the same in New York, the two are carrying on the business. According to the plan hitherto pursued in fixing the price of the staple, the orders of the Viceroy had to be sought on each occasion, and the Viceroy, in turn, had to obtain the sanction of the Minister of Finance, with the result, doubtless, that opportunities of doing business were often lost. Nevertheless under the amended system there is no telling what connivance may not take place between the officials abroad and the Mitsui, who have to do the selling.

## THE GERMAN EPISODE.

According to *Asahi* telegrams from Berlin the press of Germany is practically unanimous in its approval of the tone adopted by the Chancellor in the debate on the Interview incident. It now appears, and the fact will go far towards reconciling English public opinion, that whatever may have been the Kaiser's intention in sending his celebrated Kruger telegram, the German Government at all events acted a perfectly straightforward part in dealing with the Boers. It has also been elicited that the plan of campaign alluded to by the Kaiser in the Interview was purely theoretical and did not go into practical details. It is not at all unlikely that the Queen conveyed to Lord Roberts the sense of His Majesty's suggestions. That measure of interference would be simply a mark of friendship and could not give any offence to the British Army. It is stated that the Conservatives, the Centre and the Clerical Party united in opposing the measure proposed in the Reichstag for an amendment of the Constitution.

San Francisco sends to the *Asahi Shinbun* a telegram which we trust is purely sensational. It is to the effect that Prince Buelow was to tender his resignation on the 16th inst. and that the Emperor would accept it. The reason assigned is that His Majesty disapproves of the statement made by the Chancellor in the Reichstag to the effect that the Emperor would not hereafter interfere in the conduct of the country's foreign affairs without previously consulting his Ministers. His Majesty, according to this telegram, repudiates such an idea. He avers that he is in no sense required to receive instructions from the Reichstag, and that he will exercise his own judgment independently on all occasions which seem to call for such action. These declarations are said to have created much excitement in Germany, but we are not disposed to place much faith in the telegram until the receipt of news direct from Berlin. Certainly the Kaiser is placed in a very difficult situation, but it is plain that the responsibility for recent events must be borne by His Majesty or placed on the shoulders of his Ministers. The latter course would have been feasible at the outset, but it can scarcely be followed now. The Sovereign has himself to bear the full brunt of the episode, and it appears to us that the best method of lightening the load is to make a substantial concession to the natural anxiety of his people.

General satisfaction will be derived from the news received on Wednesday in Tokyo that the anxiously awaited interview between the Kaiser and his Chancellor has been thoroughly propitious. His Majesty is said to have frankly approved the statement made by Prince Bülow in the Reichstag, and to have declared his desire that the able statesman should remain at the head of affairs. The telegram adds that the uneasiness prevailing in Germany during the past few weeks has been entirely dispelled. It will be universally agreed, we think, that the Emperor has shown profound wisdom in his attitude towards the last phase of this unfortunate affair.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The intelligence published in Tokyo on Tuesday morning to the effect that Mr. Secretary Root was about to open negotiations with

Japan on the subject of the preservation of China's integrity and the maintenance of the open door in Manchuria, appears to have been derived solely from newspaper rumours. At all events the *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Washington which contradicts this news in the most emphatic terms. The telegram quotes Mr. Root as declaring that he has not in any way approached Japan on such a subject, nor does he intend to approach her. The United States Government is entirely satisfied with the policy declared by Japan in her treaties with Great Britain, France and Russia. That policy is identical with the policy of the United States, and it needs neither repetition nor consummation.

It would seem that some busybodies in the United States have found a fresh opportunity in the recent startling events at the Chinese capital. They are raising a cry that the line taken by Japan in connexion with these events may be startling, and that the Washington Government should seek from Tokyo some assurances, especially with regard to Japan's policy in Manchuria. Mr. Secretary Root and the President himself are both quoted as denying that there is the least necessity for such a course, and as affirming that a complete understanding exists between Tokyo and Washington.

Japan must reconcile herself to being an object of suspicion since she has become great in the eyes of the world. It is the old story embodied in her own proverb, "the storm strikes the mountain and leaves the valley unaffected." For many a year Russia was the perpetual butt of European, especially English, suspicion, and Japan is evidently destined to pass through a similar ordeal.

## SCIENCE HONOURED.

We note with unfeigned pleasure that His Majesty the King has honoured science, in the person of Dr. A. R. Wallace, by conferring upon that eminent scientist the Order of Merit. Dr. Wallace now joins the small but distinguished company of those who have received that signal distinction.

It would have required no prophet to foretell that the *Japan Herald* and its Kobe colleague would endeavour to make capital—or, shall we say, to grind their respective axes—out of this event in connection with our criticism of Dr. Wallace's recent incursion into the field of politics. These German apologists were of course delighted with Dr. Wallace's suggestion of giving away the British Empire and of abandoning the two-power naval standard which is England's sole security; and they would now be happy if they could get their readers to believe that the honour conferred on the great scientist implies approval of his political vapourings. Well informed people, of course, know that it means nothing of the kind. There are very few men who have not committed a *faux pas* at some period of their lives; and we would be the last to suggest that Dr. Wallace's magnificent services to science should be overlooked on that account. To take another case—the Kobe morning journal, like its German *confrère* (which is so obsessed with a certain idea as to talk, in its issue of the 6th, of "French shocks of earthquake in central Germany") is suffered to exist despite its little vices: but it is nevertheless desirable in the interests of public polity that these should be brought home to both journals from time to time.

## RACE CLUBS.

In an article on horse-racing in Japan and the Government's procedure toward it, the *Japan Herald*, after condemning the attempts hitherto made to reduce the sport of racing to a thing of rule and regulation, says:—

Better still would it have been to have taken no official steps in the matter, and to have left the formation of race clubs entirely to private enterprise. Any clubs founded would then have been based on the Nippon Race Club, purely as sporting concerns, and not as money-making enterprises. But the difficulty is that clubs based on the Nippon Race Club would have had the *pari-mutuel* as an item in their "make up," and the *pari-mutuel* is the very *fons et origo mali*. We are well aware that the *pari-mutuel* at the meetings of the Nippon Race Club was never disfigured by any scandal whatever. No one need do violence to his instinct of truth by pretending to think that all the folks who staked money in the *pari-mutuel* at Negishi were influenced by the love of sport, pure and simple. Their motive was less respectable. But being, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, ladies and gentlemen with due respect for the *convenances*, they behaved in a seemly manner. A very different record was achieved by the *pari-mutuel* on Japanese race courses. It very soon developed a character which effectually deterred ladies and gentlemen, and made it a rendezvous for gamblers who staked sums amounting in the aggregate to something enormous. The Government did well, we think, to put an end to it, though as to the method pursued there is room for criticism. The question now is, can there be race-clubs in Japan without the *pari-mutuel*? Will they receive sufficient support from the public? Apparently both questions must be answered in the negative. As to "leaving the formation of race-clubs entirely to private enterprise," experience has amply shown what such a plan means. The course at Negishi has been in existence for over 40 years, and throughout the whole of that time no year has been without race-meetings. But the example of Negishi was never successfully followed elsewhere in Japan. A fitful attempt, made at some time in the eighties, proved a conspicuous failure, and nothing is more certain, apparently, than that the country never would have had race-clubs at all had the matter been left to private enterprise. The military authorities wanted race-clubs and the only way to have them was the way adopted by the Government, albeit the same Government has now dealt a mortal blow to its own creations. There remains always the great query, are race-clubs necessary at all in Japan?

## THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The autumn military manœuvres came to an end on the 13th inst. and the march past took place on the 14th, in most beautiful weather. At 3 p.m. on the 14th the usual audience and luncheon were given. The number of persons present is said to have been about 3000.

The naval review is to be held on the 16th inst. at Kobe. The number of ships participating will be unprecedented in Japan, namely, 124, with a total displacement of 380,000 tons. In order to attend this review the Emperor left Nara on the 15th inst. and proceeded to the Detached Palace of Prince Arisugawa at Maiko.

The Naval Review, which was to have been held on the 17th inst., had to be postponed

till the 18th in consequence of inclement weather. The morning of the 17th was ushered in by a strong westerly wind which brought up heavy rain, and, though the sky subsequently cleared, such seas were running that it would have been out of the question for His Majesty to embark. Postponement therefore became inevitable. A serious accident was barely avoided. It appears that a number of sailing boats carrying about 700 students left the harbour of Sakai in the morning and put to sea, towed by a steamer. On getting outside, such a fierce wind was encountered that the tow-ropes parted, and for a period five or six of the boats were in imminent danger of being upset. Happily the water police came to the rescue in time. One torpedo-boat was blown against the landing jetty at Maiko, and suffered some injury. Admiral Togo conveyed to His Majesty a statement as to the condition of the weather and advised that the Review should be postponed for one day.

The naval manœuvres passed off on the 18th inst. with great eclat, everything taking place exactly as planned. After the manœuvres His Majesty, who was on board the *Asama*, gave audience to about 500 Princes, statesmen and officers, and subsequently a banquet was served on board the *Asama*, the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma*. His Majesty issued a short rescript, which was read on board all the vessels of the Fleet immediately after the Imperial inspection. It said that three years had elapsed since the last review by the Emperor in person, and that on learning the results of the manœuvres and on inspecting the ships, His Majesty found evidence of good progress. This was attributable to the earnest assiduity of the officers and the men, and they were exhorted to continue their diligence and sincerity.

## A GREAT INJUSTICE.

It will be remembered that the revival of the boycott in Hongkong was attributed by a paragraph in the *Asahi Shimbun* to a lecture delivered by Mr. Murai in the Law College on his recent travels in China. The *Asahi*, quoting Chinese newspapers, attributed to Mr. Murai statements so offensive that they could scarcely fail to arouse Chinese ire, and the theory was that these statements, having been taken down and transmitted to China by Chinese students among the audience, were instrumental in bringing about a revival of the boycott. It would now seem that this story had no basis in fact, and that a grave injustice has been done to Mr. Murai. He has sent to the *Asahi Shimbun* a verbatim copy of his lecture, and close examination of it shows that it does not contain anything answering to the description given by Chinese newspapers. An English correspondent writing to us on the subject says:—"The lecture was delivered some time ago, and the numerous Chinese students in Mr. Murai's audience made no remarks at the time, and remained on perfectly friendly terms with him. Since the appearance of the shamefully distorted report in the *Asahi*, however, he has been subject to constant insults and threats. He sent the manuscript of his lecture to the *Asahi Shimbun* and it appeared in that paper on Sunday last. I may add that the lecture, which was delivered in English, was read over to me beforehand, and certainly there was nothing to offend the dignity of any Chinese man."

## A STRANGE TELEGRAM.

San Francisco wires a strange and scarcely credible piece of news to the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It is to the effect that Mr. Miyaoka, Councillor of Embassy, contemplates inviting 100 of the American press representatives to Japan, for the purpose of enabling them to post themselves accurately in the conditions existing in this country. The telegram further quotes Mr. Miyaoka as saying that this project has already received Imperial approval, since nothing could conduce more fully to the peace of neighbouring countries than that their peoples should understand each other thoroughly. One of the difficulties in crediting this story is that Mr. Miyaoka is now in Tokyo. Of course the name given in the telegram may be erroneous, though the facts related are correct. But it appears to us that the statement is merely an exaggerated account of the intelligence recently published in Japan to the effect that there is to be, next year, an interchange of visits between Japanese and American press-men. After all, it must appear to outsiders that Japan has pretty well done her part in showing a friendly demeanour towards her great neighbour, and perhaps it would be as well now to avoid anything in the nature of an anti-climax.

## PROFESSOR AYRTON.

The Japanese press announces the death of Professor Ayrton but gives no particulars. It is to be feared, however, that the sad news is true. Professor Ayrton served for several years in Japan at the former College of Engineering, where he filled the chair of physical science and where he commenced the discoveries which culminated in the successful application of electricity to purposes of traction. Professor Perry, also of the Engineering College, where his specialty was mathematics, worked always in conjunction with Professor Ayrton, and both men subsequently became famous in the world of science, both also receiving the blue ribbon by becoming Fellows of the Royal Society. It suffices to mention the names of Dyer, Milne, Ayrton, Perry, Alexander and Conder if one desires to learn what great advantages the Engineering College enjoyed so far as its Faculty was concerned. During recent years, the bruit of Mr. Ayrton's fame has reached the Far East only fitfully, but that his career was one of the highest distinction there can be no question. We have no record of his age, but it can not have been much over 65, so that, in the ordinary course of nature, several years of usefulness should still have remained to him.

## OPINIONS.

Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul in New York, is reported to have delivered a lecture in that city the gist of which was that peace is the most valuable asset that Japan can possess. Her whole energies will be devoted to preserving the tranquillity of the Orient. She regards the Pacific Ocean as the great tradal basin of the world, and she considers that her own part will be to take advantage of the opportunities of her geographical position and to act as a medium of communication between the East and the West. This is telegraphed to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Washington, and is accompanied by another item of intelligence, namely, that a newspaper correspondent



whose name appears to be Richard Harley, has responded to the above lecture by producing a statement attributed to General Viscount Torio, who is quoted as saying that war between China and Japan is inevitable, and that it will last for thirty years when once it commences. Viscount Torio died several years ago, and it is therefore possible to attribute to him any utterances whatsoever. He did not even live to see the Russo-Japanese War, and, for the rest, from our own personal acquaintance with him we find it quite incredible that he ever used the statements now attributed to him.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

The number of shares applied for in the case of the Oriental Development Company is now definitely ascertained to have been 4,792,489, being very nearly 35 times the number to be allotted. The Imperial Household of Japan subscribes for 5,000 shares; Prince Nashimoto for 1,300, and the Emperor and ex-Emperor of Korea for 1,000 each. Of course this result does not bear comparison with the singular extravagance shown by the nation just two years ago in applying for shares in the South Manchuria Railway Company. The latter incident may be supposed to have taught a lesson to speculators, and the present volume of subscriptions, large as it is, seems to be regarded simply as an evidence of reasonable business enterprise. Deducting the shares applied for by Imperial personages, which will doubtless be allotted in full, the remainder will have to be distributed in due proportion, and as there will thus remain only 3,700 to be distributed, it follows that each applicant will receive one share for every 36 applied for. The Tokyo newspapers concur in regarding this event as a sure sign of the revival of business enterprise. They note that the applications in the case of the South Manchuria Railway were 1900 times greater than the number of shares for allotment, but that extraordinary fever was due mainly to the administration of stimulants by the Government, whereas the authorities on this occasion have done everything in their power to exhibit a sedative. On the whole therefore it is confidently judged that the era of reaction has set in. We may mention that the payment of the first installment on the shares has to be made by the 10th of December, and the organisation of the Company is expected to be completed by the 20th of that month. Lieut.-General Baron Usagawa is confidently spoken of as the first President. The actual work of the Company will commence about February or March next.

There is a great deal of talk about the organisation of the new Railway Bureau. It will be one of the most important sections of the Government, since it will practically have complete control of the entire railway system throughout the Empire. The present expectation is that it will be attached direct to the Cabinet and that its name will be Tetsudo-In, the nearest English equivalent of which is "Railway Board." There has always been much talk of abuses in connexion with railway administration, and the present occasion is regarded as quite unique for purposes of reorganisation. Tokyo papers discuss the matter in various tones, being evidently influenced more or less by political bias; but, on the whole, the impression seems to be that Baron Goto is just

the man for the task and that he will grapple with it in a thoroughly courageous spirit of reform. The Baron himself is spoken of as likely to be the first President of the Board, but only as *locum tenens*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes the Minister of Communications as saying that the idea of a message charge for telephones has not been abandoned by any means. It was felt from the first that such a change ought not to be sprung upon the people unawares, and that ample opportunity should be given for discussion. Thus far the opponents of the measure have made their voices heard most distinctly, but that fact will not induce the Government to abandon the project, unless the opposition be found to have good reason on its side. Meanwhile the Department of Communications has submitted the question, together with full statistics, to the various chambers of commerce throughout the country, so that it may be discussed by the United Chambers when they hold their next session, namely, in December. We (*Japan Mail*) are inclined to think that the change will be postponed until public opinion becomes better reconciled to it, which will probably be the case in Japan as it has been in Occidental countries already.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpō*, there is a project on foot to organise what appears to be a new Government bank for receiving fixed deposits and applying the interest to the purchase of bonds. We are aware that this is a very vague statement, but so is the rumour now in circulation and we can only reproduce the story for what it may be worth.

The forests on Mt. Ari, as well as the mines, are to be taken over, it is said, from the Fujita family and worked by the State. This is the property acquired in the sequel of the recent operations of the Aiyu in Formosa. No reasons are publicly assigned for the contemplated step, and certainly it has nothing to recommend it on the face of the matter. The State's hands are full enough already, one would think.

The Aomori Commercial Bank is said to be in a precarious condition. It is a small concern with a capital of 400,000 *yen*, of which 370,000 is paid up. One of the directors seems to have become honestly or dishonestly responsible for a sum of 80,000 *yen*, only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of which can be recovered. The other banks have turned their backs upon the Aomori concern, and its embarrassments are pressing.

The *habutae* weavers of Fukui continue to vehemently oppose the scheme of the prefectural authorities to organise a conditioning house under official auspices. The reasons advanced by the prefectural authorities have already been explained, and certainly they commend themselves to thoughtful people. The reasons of the weavers remain to be stated.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpō* that the Dai Nihon Sugar Refining Company is expected to declare a dividend of 15 per cent for the current half year. Its business has not been eminently prosperous, but it was able to carry over a large sum from last year's accounts, and a part of this is now available. The same authority says that unfavourable as are the conditions of the maritime carrying trade in general, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has not fared so ill. It will be able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent by taking only 100,000

*yen* from its reserves for the equalization of dividends. On the other hand, the Nisshin S.S. Company must again refrain this half year from paying any dividend, its operations on the Yangtze not having yet realized any considerable profit. As for the Fuji Gass Spinning Company, its actual earnings during the half year are not likely to warrant more than a 12 per cent dividend, though recourse may possibly be had to the reserves. But the Kanegafuchi Company's affairs have prospered better than was expected, and it will probably declare a dividend of 15 per cent.

Saturday, November 14.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Formosa has decided upon sending a strong exploration force from the mountain called Banshorei to Taito. This movement is not directed simply against the aborigines: it is also intended to open up regions which are supposed to be exceptionally rich in camphor forests.

It appears that, abounding as Formosa does in forests, it has hitherto been drawing the main part of its supplies of timber from Japan. There is a timber enterprise carried on by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Ulai in the Shinko region, but only a small quantity of Hinoki timber has hitherto been obtained there. Ample forests exist on Mt. Ari, which has lately been recovered from the aborigines. There the Fujita firm has been laying a temporary railway to facilitate the carriage of logs, but the work is still in its infancy. It is for these reasons that the Formosa Government has decided to interest itself directly in the timber enterprise.

Probably the above place-names being unfamiliar to our readers, the situation in Formosa will prove more or less perplexing. Simply stated, the facts are that the Aiyu lines now form an extensive loop, concave towards the eastern coast of the Island, and that this arc of advance is being gradually pushed forward until its extremities debouch upon the sea-shore. Roughly speaking, the location of the operation is the centre of the Island, and the route taken by the exploration force mentioned above will be from a point on the south-west coast diagonally across the Island in a north-easterly direction. We may mention that the length of the arc formed by the Aiyu lines is about 400 miles.

It appears that great pains have been taken by the Japanese authorities to dispel all misunderstandings among the people of Korea as to the purposes of the Oriental Development Company. There had been many suspicions that this enterprise was merely a pretext for Japanese aggressive purposes, and consequently the people in the interior showed considerable reluctance to apply for shares. Evidently, however, these suspicions have been dispersed, for, although not a single application for shares has been received from the province of Hamiyong, the applications from other quarters in Korea, independently of the Imperial Household, aggregate 48,073.

Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun* with reference to the subscriptions for the above Company's shares. The Baron gives an interesting opinion as to the reason of Tokyo's singular backwardness in subscribing. Our readers are aware that, among the four great cities, namely, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, Osaka stood first on the list of

subscribers and Tokyo last. The difference is enormous: Tokyo's applications amounted to only 350,000 shares, whereas Osaka's aggregated 2½ millions. Baron Matsuo's theory is that Tokyo was harder hit than any of the four cities by the depression which followed the great *post bellum* boom, and that the citizens are still conspicuously feeling the effects of the blow. He also doubts whether the results of the subscriptions may be taken as a conclusive proof of the financial situation. If they be so accepted, it would follow that the country is now in a position to fix capital totalling more than 200 million *yen* without any special inconvenience. Such a state of affairs is scarcely credible. In short, the Governor is evidently disposed to warn people against attempting to float new enterprises on the strength of this experience alone.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues its analysis of the dividends which the various companies are likely to pay this half year. Coming to the Tanko S.S. Company, our contemporary observes that, by using the entire sum of 300,000 *yen* carried over from its previous accounts, the Company was able to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. last year and to carry forward 310,000 *yen*. Hence by utilising the latter it will be able to pay the same rate of dividend this term. With regard to the Tokyo Railway, its income up to the end of October showed an increase of 100,000 *yen* as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but, on the other hand, as heavy expenses have to be incurred on account of renewals and repairs, the dividend will remain 7 per cent as before. The Tokyo Electric Light Company's returns show no special change as compared with the preceding term, but as it will be necessary to devote a part of the profits to works connected with the supply of power, the dividend will be only 11 per cent.

The Dai Nihon Beer Company has a much better record than that for the first half of the year though not so good as that for the last half of 1907. It will be easily able, however, to pay a dividend of 15 per cent.

The appreciation which has taken place in the share market during the past two months has greatly improved the situation of the Imperial Bank of Commerce. The market value of its securities has increased to the total extent of 1,300,000 *yen*.

Figures relating to the traffic returns of the South Manchuria Railway have been published, namely:—

	Total for the month. <i>yen</i> .	Average per day. <i>yen</i> .
April .....	1,023,162	34,005
May .....	658,905	21,255
June .....	656,228	22,784
July .....	569,742	18,378
August .....	603,934	19,481
September .....	710,488	23,583
Total .....	4,249,461	23,221

The total figure is 275,392 *yen* (0.539 *yen* per diem) greater than that for the first half of 1907, but is 1,257,245 *yen* less than that for the second half—i.e., the corresponding period—of 1907. No explanation of this decrease has yet been published, neither are the operating expenses shown.

Sunday, November 15.

The financial trouble at Hankow is reported to have involved six banks with total liabilities of over 4 million *taels*. The panic is said to be increasing. This event is said to have given a great blow to the trade

recovery of which signs were just beginning to be apparent.

With regard to the leading officers of the Oriental Development Company, the names now confidently indicated are those of Lt.-General Baron Usagawa for President, of Mr. Yoshiwara, formerly Vice Minister of Home Affairs, for Japanese Vice-President, and of Mr. Min Yong-hwi, formerly Minister of Finance in Seoul, for Korean Vice-President. Of course these names have still to receive Imperial sanction.

The *Asahi* says that, according to the views of the authorities, there was only a very small element of speculation in the large volume of applications made for shares of the Oriental Development Company. Three banks alone, namely, the Toyokuni, the Tokai and the Kitahama, encouraged their clients to make application. All the other banks maintained an absolutely neutral demeanour. To us it appears that the shares of a company which is not likely to call up more than 2½ millions of its capital, and which is to receive from the Government a yearly subsidy of 300,000 *yen*, ought to attract investors whether the money market be depressed or otherwise.

Certain leading foreign merchants of Yokohama and several of their prominent Japanese *confreres* are said to have addressed a memorial to the Prefect of Fukui urging that his plan with regard to the conditioning of *habutaye* should be resolutely carried out. The memorialists say that Fukui is the only place in Japan where the manufacturers are their own conditioners, and that the consequence is that, in respect of weight and quality alike, great irregularities occur in the Fukui product, whereby the dealers in Yokohama suffer much loss and the reputation of *habutaye* is greatly impaired.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, while the recent appreciation of State securities is doubtless largely due to the success of the Government's financial policy, something must also be attributed to the orders now coming from abroad.

Tuesday, November 17.

There has been a small panic at Hongkong, apparently as a result of the boycott. Four Chinese banks are said to have closed their doors, and the principal sufferers are reported to be the Hongkong Shanghai Bank to the extent of 150,000 *yen*, and the Specie Bank to the extent of 120,000. We are in some doubt whether this news refers to Hongkong or to Hankow, one journal dating it from the latter place, another from the former. The reference to marine products would seem to indicate Hongkong, but other details point to Hankow.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* alleges that the incidents in Peking are not regarded with disquiet by the Chinese merchants in Japan, but the *Nippon* quotes the officials of the Specie Bank as saying that whatever may be the ultimate outcome, the immediate effect will be to give a heavy blow to trade. Shanghai and Tientsin, which had just begun to recover from the depression, are now again confronted by something like a crisis, and it is quite possible that the banks may feel themselves obliged to decline the discounting of all bills drawn upon China. The *Mainichi Dempo* justly points out that even though Peking may not be the scene of any commotion, the Chinese nation's demand for goods of all descriptions

will be largely lessened during the period of mourning, and thus in any event trade must suffer.

A telephonic message from Osaka says that the Cotton Spinners Union has effected with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a new agreement for the carriage of cotton during the approaching year. The Steamship Company is said to have consented to lower its rate from 11¼ *rupees* per ton to 10 *rupees*. There are other conditions attached to the agreement, but their gist is simply that the cotton spinners have obtained greatly improved terms.

The new racing regulations just issued seem to have deepened rather than lessened the discontent. They contain a provision that the Chief of the Basei Kyoku may assist race clubs to pay the expenses of meetings and may give prizes to winning horses, but inquiry is said to have elicited the fact that the funds available for these purposes will be altogether petty. The various race clubs are said to be consulting as to the advisability of taking legal proceedings against the Government.

Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. Iwanaga of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Mr. Yamamoto of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are quoted as saying that they do not anticipate any serious trade effects from the Chinese incident. There may be some small diminution of demand in consequence of the period of mourning, but it will not be considerable or lasting.

The new Fishing Convention between Japan and Korea was duly published in the Official Gazette of the 18th inst. Its provisions are identical with those already described in these columns.

The Specie Bank is said to have received from its branches in China reports that they are fully on their guard in view of recent events in Peking, and the Bank itself is exercising due caution in dealing with bills on China.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an inconclusive paragraph saying that the Tokyo Railway Company is working with much ability to obtain permission for raising its fares, and that the authorities will probably give their consent after the conclusion of the autumn manoeuvres.

Thursday, November 19.

The united business associations of Tokyo held a meeting on the 18th inst. in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and adopted a resolution for presentation to the City Assembly. This resolution asserts that a great blow to progress and industry was given by the postponement of the Exhibition originally planned for 1912, and that in the country's material interest some remedial measure is imperatively necessary. Several years have passed since a competitive exhibition was held in Japan, and as it is unquestionable that such exhibitions contribute largely to stimulate industry and to promote prosperity, the business men are persuaded that the best plan is to open a domestic exhibition in Tokyo in 1912. They have therefore petitioned the City Assembly to take the necessary steps.

On the 18th inst. there was a rumour in Tokyo that the Bank of Japan was about to lower its rate of discount. This is denied. One of the directors, whose name is not given, is quoted by Tokyo newspapers as saying that the duty of the Central Bank is

to take the lead in imposing caution and to bring up the rear in relaxing caution. It is true that the money market is much easier than it was some time ago, but at the same time the horizon is not perfectly clear, for the Balkan complication and the calamities in China have to be considered, and moreover the period for the annual settlement of accounts is approaching. With regard to the question of when a reduction of rate may be expected, this authority is quoted as indicating next spring, namely, February. He says that the final redemption of the first installment of Treasury bonds and the payment of interest on the National Debt must both be consummated before the rate of discount can be lowered. Present appearances indicate that the settlement of accounts at the New Year will pass quietly, and the probability is that money will be very plentiful from the month of January onwards. That therefore will be the time to look for a reduction of rate.

A banquet was given at the Bankers Club on the 8th inst. by way of welcome to Baron Sakatani, Mr. Wakatsuki and Mr. Mizumachi. All the leading bankers were present. In the speeches delivered the only point worthy of special notice was a statement made by Baron Sakatani to the effect that many representations had been made to him by Englishmen as to the expediency of opening an Anglo-Japanese exhibition in London. The Anglo-French Exhibition has proved a great success and has contributed materially to draw the two countries closer together. It is thought in London that an Anglo-Japanese exhibition would have a similar effect, and that it would foster not only the trade between the two countries but also the friendship. Baron Sakatani commended the idea to the attention of his hearers.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Inouye Kakugoro assembled the shareholders of the Tanko S.S. Company and delivered a speech in commemoration of the completion of the 15th year of his service as a director of the Company. When he took charge of its affairs 15 years ago, it had been a comparatively small concern, engaged merely in mining coal for the railway. From the time of his assuming charge the sale of coal was extended to the general public; the mining operations were increased on a large scale; the railway was extended; a line of steamers was established; the manufacture of coke was commenced; the Company undertook the enterprise of electric lighting; timber-felling work was inaugurated and brick making was undertaken. Now finally a combination has been effected with two great English Companies and large steel works are about to be opened. Fifteen years ago the Company's capital was only 6½ million yen; now it is 27 millions with debentures amounting to more than 6 millions. Very soon the shareholders will receive the face value of their railway scrip and the Company will further be able to pay a dividend of some 9 per cent. These fine results are due mainly to the exertions of the directors and employees, but there is still a great deal to be done. The Company's coal fields extend to 100 square miles, its forests to over 500,000 acres and its iron mines are stretched over an area of 87 miles. The development of this great property is a big task and will demand all the energies of the directors and shareholders. Mr. Inouye alluded also to the steel works

which he said bear the character of a national enterprise rather than that of a purely private concern.

### THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, November 13.

The 13th was a day of depression on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. No cause was apparent except that the further fall of silver produced uneasiness, and sales were the order of the day. It is almost comical to observe the divergence between actualities and newspaper predictions. So sure as the latter are roseate—and they were distinctly so on the morning of the 13th—the results are precisely the opposite. Folks appear to be still too timid to resist any temptation of making an immediate profit, however small.

Saturday, November 14.

The news from China has naturally produced a depressing effect on the Stock market. This was evidently responsible for the fall of prices witnessed on the 13th inst., and for the stronger decline which took place on the 14th in the forenoon. A slightly better feeling was apparent in the afternoon session, but it must be anticipated that until light is shed upon Peking affairs there will be no recovery. In the case of the Yusen Kaisha's shares there was talk of competition with the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, and the cottons were of course specially affected. No explanation is yet forthcoming, however, as to the sharp decline in the oils.

Monday, November 16.

The 16th instant witnessed a veritable débacle on the Stock Exchange owing to the news from China. The death of the Emperor and the nomination of an heir had already created uneasiness which was intensified into a panic when the telegraph announced the demise of the Empress Dowager. It would seem that the bottom has dropped completely out of the market, and the quotations recall the evil time in 1907.

Tuesday, November 17.

On the 17th instant in the forenoon session there was a continuance of the débacle which commenced on the 14th, when Tokyo received the news of the catastrophe in the Chinese capital. In the afternoon, however, some recovery was witnessed, though it did not develop much strength. There is little likelihood of a permanent restoration of healthy feeling until the Chinese crisis is over. It has given, and is still giving, a great shock to Japan.

Wednesday, November 18.

The Chinese complication having ceased to be regarded with extreme nervousness, the stock market on the 18th instant recovered its tone and there was a general upward movement. The point from which the débacle commenced has not yet been recovered, however.

Thursday, November 19.

On the whole the tone of the Stock Exchange on the 19th instant was healthy, though some shares showed fractional depression. The Takarada Oil leaped up no less than 9½ points, by way of reaction from the extravagant fall which the shares of this Company underwent during the past few days. This is the period in each month when weak holders generally realize, and that fact probably accounts for the decline shown in some cases. We append the figures for January delivery:—

	Nov. 18th.	Nov. 19th.	
Tanko Kisen .....	57.75	58.85	+ 1.10
Tokyo Railway .....	61.95	61.65	— .30
Kei-Hin Railway .....	74.30	73.70	— .60
Yusen Kaisha .....	83.90	83.85	— .05
Toyo Kisen .....	29.60	29.50	— .10
Tokyo Gas .....	86.80	86.55	— .25
Tokyo Dento .....	72.90	72.60	— .30
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	78.85	79.90	+ 1.05
Tokyo Spinning .....	35.50	35.65	+ .15
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	85.80	86.95	+ 1.15
Beer .....	79.15	79.40	+ .25
Sugar .....	76.60	77.90	+ 1.30
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	127.00	136.50	+ 9.50
Nippon Oil .....	114.20	117.00	+ 2.80
Stock Exchange .....	144.85	147.00	+ 2.15

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The weather this year is prematurely cold. Heavy snowfalls are reported from the districts north of Tokyo. Aomori has naturally had the worst experience. News comes that the Chief Judge of the District Court there and several men who were accompanying him to make some investigation into matters connected with a theft of timber, were caught in a snow storm and nearly lost their lives. These are the kind of climatic conditions which, in the ordinary course of events, might be expected about the second week in December, so that winter has anticipated its season by nearly a month. Of course these snowfalls are late enough not to do any harm to the crops.

The person against whom we warned residents in a note in these columns the other day has favoured our office in Yokohama with a visit. Unfortunately he came at a very busy time, and as soon as he disclosed himself was discouragingly treated. He contrived, however, between interruptions, to say that our remarks about him were "too bad," and that as he could not get anything to do he felt quite justified in living by his wits. Perhaps if allowed time he might have put it that he is too lazy to work, and therefore obtains money by promising—among other things—to do work.

The editor of the *Seoul Press* recently paid a visit to Japan, and he records his experiences and observations in the following note:

During our recent trip in the rural districts of Southern Japan we were pleased to notice everywhere unmistakable signs of content and prosperity among our farming population. The year has been unusually good, and it was a gladdening sight to see merry groups of villagers, men and women, old and young, out in the fields gathering in the rich harvest of rice, evidently well satisfied with the result of their year's labour. Prosperity was also evidenced by newly built houses and barns which greeted our eyes on all sides. During our stay of several days we had constant opportunity to talk with farmers and peasants, and it was remarkable that from none of them came the faintest complaint on the score of taxes or, indeed, on any matter whatever. There was, on the other hand, much talk on various schemes of agricultural improvements, all requiring considerable outlays, such as drainage, introduction of American apples and Shanghai peaches, re-arrangement of rice fields, planting of trees for timber, and so forth. The economic situation in the rural districts we lately visited was thus decidedly good and encouraging, and all accounts from home lead us to conclude that what we observed there holds good for the rest of the country. The returning prosperity of the farming class, which constitutes the largest portion of the people, is already producing its salutary effect upon the domestic trade, and this, together with the slow but steady revival of our commerce with the outside world, seems to justify the hope that we are now entering upon a period of economic expansion the like of which has not been witnessed in our past history.

The great firm of art publishers Raphael Tuck and Sons send out a veritable treasure-box for the Christmas and New Year now coming into sight. Greeting cards, calendars, diaries—the portfolio



comprises everything that one could desire for oneself or wish to confer on one's friends. The wealth of designs seems inexhaustible, and the beauty of the workmanship tells eloquently of the perfection which has been achieved in this branch of manufacture. There is such a varied choice that one is perplexed to make a selection—each object appears more attractive than its fellow. One finds no difficulty in understanding the mania for collecting picture-post-cards when one encounters such specimens as those of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, for a collection made on these lines ranks next to, and not much below, a gallery of genuine pictures. Those that can afford to own or to bestow this box of treasures will themselves enjoy, or enable their friends to enjoy, a lasting delight. We can conceive no more delectable and instructive gift at Christmas or New Year, for the best poets and authors have been levied upon for contributions to the letter-press, which is thus well worthy of its delightful setting.

The *Graphic* seems to grow more and more enterprising each Christmas. Its number for this year is really an admirable production—excellent letter-press and beautiful pictures. All the stories are good, and they have the additional merit of being entirely out of the common. It is certainly a triumph of organization that such an object can be produced for one shilling. Not the least valuable part of the periodical is the supplement, which consists of two pictures, exact reproductions of "Lazy Bones" by Miss Helm Hindley, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and "The Last Match" by Mr. William Small, which was shown in the National Gallery. These two charming pictures alone are quite sufficient to make a valuable Christmas number.

It is necessary to notify correspondents that we can not possibly undertake to publish letters which come written lightly with pencil on thin Japanese paper. Such missives are nearly impossible to decipher. One of our correspondents makes quite a habit of sending manuscript in that form, and we are compelled reluctantly to consign it to the waste-paper basket, a fate not at all warranted by the contents of the letters, so far as we can judge from their legible portions.

A Japanese addresses to the *Kobe Herald* a complaint to the effect that a letter of his sent to this journal in the name of "Japanese Horse-Race Admirer" was not given the hospitality of our columns. We have failed to trace any such letter. It seems to have been lost. It would certainly have been published had it reached us.

On the 14th inst. Prince Ito left his villa at Oiso en route for Seoul to resume his post as Resident-General. This is in accordance with the programme originally announced. The date invariably named for His Excellency's return to the Korean capital has been the middle of November.

It appears that some opposition has been encountered in the Duma to the passage of the Government Bill for closing Vladivostok. The delegates from Siberia have ranged themselves against the measure, and, according to present appearances, there is no chance of its becoming law before next summer at soonest.

The Imperial Chrysanthemum Party took place on the 14th inst. in most favourable weather. The Emperor, being absent at the manoeuvres, was of course prevented from

attending, but the Empress was present. The display of flowers was remarkable for profusion and beauty.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Shanghai says that the trial of Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor of the *China Gazette*, for libelling the American Consul-General, has ended in a sentence of two months major imprisonment.

It is reported from America that Mr. Secretary Root will be probably chosen Senator for New York when he resigns the office of Secretary of State.

The President has invited the leaders of the labour movement to the White House on the 17th inst. for the purpose of consulting about the best means of dealing with the labour question. The name of Mr. Gompers is said to have been omitted from the invitation, and this arch demagogue is reported to be much incensed at the omission.

While the electric trams in Tokyo are struggling against one of the most obstinate difficulties to be encountered in Japan, namely, official procrastination, which cripples the means of communication in a city of a million and a half of inhabitants by hesitating to allow a reasonable price to be charged for a valuable service, it may interest the Directors to read the following note from *The Times*—

The members of the Municipal Tramways Association appear to have been somewhat surprised and disconcerted by the presentation of the paper by Messrs. R. G. and S. G. Cunliffe, criticized as "technical" and academic, but in reality calling attention to a number of points of very practical importance in tramway management. The present condition of the industry undoubtedly deserves close study of the questions dealt with in the paper, the basis of which is the utilization of every opportunity of reducing energy consumption, and particularly by scrupulous attention to the efficient maintenance of rolling stock. The authors claim that in Manchester, where they are engaged in the tramway engineering department, the difference between watchfulness and carelessness in regard to such matters as bent axles, gearing maintenance, and electrical equipment would be represented by an additional cost of many thousands of pounds annually. One of their methods is to keep down the maximum current demand of a car, by obtaining greater acceleration with the motor in series. Again, they favour the use of a larger trolley wire, which they contend is a source of economy. The conclusions may be appreciated even if they are not accepted in their entirety, and the paper might well start a revival of technical research for the financial benefit of tramway undertakings.

The news sent by Reuter that Bishop Awdry's medical advisers have forbidden his return to Japan, will give great pain to his many friends in this country. We presume the interpretation to be that the climate of Japan is considered unsuitable, though we trust that the veto means nothing more than that Bishop Awdry must desist, for a time, at all events, from the self-sacrificing work to which his life is devoted in the cause of humanity. The Japanese, no less than his own countrymen, will not easily abandon hope of seeing him once more in Tokyo.

The Copyright Council now sitting in London appears to be making important amendments in the law bearing upon that subject. We gather from telegrams published by the *Fiji Shimpō* under date of the 14th inst. that the amendments are all in favour of extending the rights of authors. For example, translations of foreign works have hitherto received protection for only 10 years, but the Council advocates that they shall be placed on the same basis as original works. A very important regulation is also proposed with regard to journalistic work. The idea is that everything which is marked

"Reproduction forbidden" shall be absolutely protected against being copied into the columns of other papers, and that matter not thus distinguished must, if reproduced, be fully acknowledged.

It is stated that the Government intends to issue Treasury bills to the amount of 20 million yen at the close of this month, and that the rate of interest will be 17 sen per diem. This transaction is expected to have a very bad effect upon the money market, the rate of interest being disproportionately high, and the issue coming at a time when large sums will be flowing from the hands of the people into the Treasury.

The surrender is reported of the leaders of the aborigines in the Taikakhan region of Formosa. This is regarded as an important event in the subjugation of the island, for these Taikakan insurgents have hitherto caused much trouble.

In Japan, where so many victims are yearly claimed by tuberculosis, the following telegram from the Paris correspondent of *The Times* is full of interest—

Professor Lannelongue has communicated to the Academy of Sciences the results of the researches which he has been making for the past three years into the treatment of tuberculosis. With a caution worthy of all praise, he had arrived at the conclusion of four well-known medical men, who have been experimenting with his method on children and adult patients, both in the Paris hospitals and at the sanatorium of Augicourt. In the course of an interview published in the *Matin* this morning, Professor Lannelongue explains that the serum which he employs is derived from horses or donkeys which have been submitted to the action of a toxin extracted from tuberculous matter by treatment in water, followed by precipitation by acetic acid, and redissolution in carbonate of soda. The serum used in the treatment of human beings is exclusively derived from donkeys, the doses varying from 5 cubic centimetres to 10 and 15 cubic centimetres a week. Very remarkable results have been obtained in cases of tuberculosis, even in the third stage. One of the medical men reports that in 11 cases the serum appears to have had a satisfactory effect. Of ten patients in the second stage, all were either partially or entirely cured. A tenth died suddenly after an improvement in health. The serum does not give rise to fever. The director of the Augicourt sanatorium similarly affirms that the serum gives excellent results. In view of this testimony, Professor Lannelongue believes it to be established that under the influence of the serum the bacilli diminish in number and sometimes disappear altogether.

Several leading men of science in Japan, headed by Baron Kikuchi and Baron Hamano, met at the Imperial University on the 15th inst. and decided that on the 29th inst. a Buddhist ceremonial should be performed at the Temple Kanyei ji in Ueno in memory of the late Prof. Fenollosa. On the afternoon of the same day all the friends and admirers of the deceased will assemble at the Seiyoken in Ueno, when the various writings of the late Professor on the subject of Japanese art will be exhibited. A telegram of condolence will be sent to his widow, and his bust will be placed in the school of art.

#### CUSTOMS APPEAL.

A decision has been given by the Minister for Finance on an appeal lodged by the Kobe branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Japanese firm imported 13 cases of "bent nails" on which the Kobe Customs appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 406 of the tariff. When the importers lodged a protest at the Kobe Customs contending that the goods should be dealt with under No. 388 of the tariff, the Director dismissed it. The appeal was also dismissed on the ground that the "bent nails" were different from "jacks" or "brads" in their form.

## CHINA.

EVER since the Emperor HSIEN-FENG died in 1861 at the place to which he had fled on the approach of the allied forces to Peking, the succession to the Chinese Throne has inspired misgivings. HSIEN FENG, before his demise, appointed a regency to administer affairs during the minority of his only son TUNG-CHIH, but by a *coup d'état*, the true inwardness of which has never been fully revealed, the three male members of the Regency lost their lives, and the power which they would have exercised fell into the hands of the deceased Sovereign's widow, mother of TUNG CHIH, and known in contemporary history as the EMPRESS DOWAGER. For many years her MAJESTY had the assistance of the great statesman Prince KUNG, by whom the *coup d'état* had been planned and engineered; and for many years the world, choosing to detect heinous crimes in the back-ground of her accession to supremacy, made a habit of alluding to her in terms of obloquy. The EMPEROR was only 12 years of age when he succeeded to the Throne, and it has never been disputed that the affairs of his country were wisely administered during his minority. In 1873 he attained his eighteenth year and his majority, an event which created at the time something like a sensation among the nations. But he died within the year, and immediately the question of a successor presented itself vividly. Ominous predictions of disturbance appeared in the leading London journals and people prepared to witness an exciting spectacle. There was no disturbance. One night in January, 1875, the baby son of Prince CH'UN was taken from his bed, conveyed to the Palace, and proclaimed Emperor the following morning. Had the order of consanguinity been strictly followed, the scions of two families would have stood between this infant and the purple. But KUANG-HSÜ—as the new Sovereign was thenceforth called—had two recommendations: he was a child, and his mother was a sister of the EMPRESS DOWAGER. Thus to the latter was assured not merely a renewed lease, but also a long lease, of supreme power. If any voices of protest were raised, they never made themselves audible to the world. In 1889, the new Emperor attained his majority, and not many years had passed before it became known that all hope of a direct heir must be abandoned, and that his Majesty was not endowed with qualities such as make great monarchs. Again the problem of the succession presented itself, but the EMPRESS DOWAGER and her councillors hesitated strangely to solve it—so strangely that their improvidence provoked wide comment and much conjecture. Then for just one moment the EMPEROR himself suddenly stepped into the blaze of publicity in the rôle of wholesale reformer. In 1898, he listened to the promptings of a Cantonese named KANG YU-WEI, who seemed to represent the growing volume of Chinese resentment

against the humiliations the country had suffered and was still suffering as a consequence of its unprogressive conservatism. A series of edicts were promulgated under authority of the Sovereign, but without the impress of the Vermilion Seal, of which the EMPRESS DOWAGER had retained possession. These edicts were of a nature so radical as to be almost revolutionary. It was afterwards said that they formed part of a programme intended to culminate in the "removal" of the EMPRESS DOWAGER, and that the plot was revealed by the future Viceroy, YUAN SHIHKAI, who had been made privy to it for the sake of the military aid at his command. However that may be, KANG YU-WEI and his brother-reformers were adjudged rebels, and such of them as failed to fly in season were decapitated or sent to work on the post-roads, while the EMPEROR, stripped of all administrative power, became, in effect, a State prisoner. This commotion had another consequence. It precipitated the nomination of an Heir Apparent, and in January, 1900, the choice fell upon a grandson of Prince TUN. This was a reversion to the legitimate sequence of consanguinity, for Prince TUN's family had stood first in the line of succession after the death of TUNG CHIH, and had been unlawfully passed over in favour of KUANG-HSÜ. The young prince thus selected need not be suffered to complicate the record, for, after a brief interval, his evil conduct led to his final rejection, and thenceforth the EMPRESS DOWAGER reverted to her demeanour of hesitancy in the matter of the succession problem. It would seem now that events have moved too fast for her MAJESTY, and that a sudden choice has had to be made in the presence of the shadow of death. At this moment of writing (15th) we are forbidden to allege publicly that the EMPEROR has passed away, but the recently issued bulletin of his pitiful sufferings gives us a right to hope that he has found happy release. The young prince PU-YI, nominated Heir Apparent, has just the same right to the purple as his MAJESTY KUANG-HSÜ possessed at the time of his election in 1875. He is the son of KUANG-HSÜ's younger brother, and his grandfather, Prince CH'UN, is preceded by Prince TUN and Prince KUNG in the order of succession. It is possible, however, and not at all improbable, that a scion of the TUN family having been tried and found wanting, the claims of the house have been satisfied in the sight of Chinese ethics. There would then remain only the KUNG family to placate, and as they acquiesced quietly in 1875, they are not likely to rebel now. But in 1875 the strong hand of the EMPRESS DOWAGER was at the helm. It does not hold the wheel to-day. We have little knowledge of Prince CH'UN, who becomes Regent in virtue of his parental relation to the new Heir Apparent. His father, the Seventh Prince, occupied a prominent place on the political stage between 1884 and 1890, but his son, the present Prince CH'UN,

has never been much heard of. Curiously enough, the position now created is almost identical with that which existed in Peking prior to 1884. The then head of the CH'UN family—commonly known as the Seventh Prince—was father of the young Sovereign, and was thus precluded by Chinese etiquette from occupying a position of responsibility, since a son may not place a father under discipline. The present head of the CH'UN family stands in the same relation to the Heir Apparent, and will therefore be obliged to discharge through nominees the executive functions of Regent.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

THE great lady who has just passed away in Peking may be said to have practically ruled China for nearly fifty years. There was a time when the outer world showed some unanimity in attributing to her certain evil and unbridled qualities, nor does the ethical history of other distinguished potentates justify us in denying that there may have been a measure of truth in these accusations. But when we consider the position in which she was placed, the forces she had to control and the prejudices arrayed against her, we are compelled to admit that without a very exceptional character she could not have succeeded, and that unless human nature had eschewed all its habits she could not have escaped slander. She certainly appreciated with unerring instinct the nature of the surpassingly difficult problems offering constantly for her solution, and if in her methods she occasionally trampled upon canons which inspire academical respect, so did CATHERINE the Great, so did NAPOLEON and so did ALEXANDER. The objects of her life having been essentially mundane, she freely used mundane instruments to compass them, and that by so doing she secured a maximum of tranquillity to some three hundred millions of human beings during the long space of nearly half a century, will surely be counted by history a magnificent achievement. An impermeable screen hides from the general public the main part of the happenings within the precincts of the Imperial Palace in Peking, and thus it results that the best informed observers have always been conspicuously diffident in pronouncing opinions on the acts and incidents in the immediate vicinity of the Dragon Throne. But none will be now found to deny to the EMPRESS DOWAGER extraordinary clearness of purpose, adamant resolution, conspicuous genius in adapting means to ends, and marked freedom from the bigoted conservatism which it was once the fashion to ascribe to her. She always recognised the inevitable when it presented itself, and thus it falls out that she will go down in her country's annals as the moving spirit of reforms which, if her successors bring to their consummation even a fraction of the strength she devoted to their initiation, will raise China to a worthy position among the nations,

and materially promote the prosperity of its people. Success is its own measure. Some, in appraising the EMPRESS DOWAGER's career, will set down as her greatest achievement that, in a country eminently submissive to tradition, she wielded supreme authority in defiance of all tradition, and, among people the most conventional in the world, she held an altogether anomalous position of power. But a juster tribute to her greatness will be that she steered the Chinese Empire intact through dangers and difficulties which must inevitably have wrecked any less ably directed barque of State, and that she leaves it on the threshold of a career to be achieved only by obedience to her example. The absorbing question is whether any will be found to take her place. One of the drawbacks that nature associates with her exceptional creations is the vacuum left by their removal. The EMPRESS DOWAGER will have a follower, but will she have a successor? The almost simultaneous removal of herself and her Imperial nephew looks like a shocking catastrophe, calculated to shake the Manchu Dynasty to its foundations, if not to cast it in ruins. Prince CH'UN, the new Regent, is still a comparatively young and untried man. Besides, Chinese filial etiquette requires that he shall carry on the administration by proxy. If he can secure the whole-hearted assistance of men like Prince CHING, CHANG CHIH-TUNG and YUAN SHIH-KAI, things are likely to move smoothly, for these three statesmen, in addition to their own well proved ability, have a large following among the rising generation of reformers. But the Middle Kingdom is certainly threatened with a serious crisis. No better tribute could be paid to the EMPRESS DOWAGER than the now universal wish that she might have been spared for a few years longer.

#### "B."

"A CLERGYMAN" addresses to the *Kobe Herald* a suggestion that the "B" incident had better be consigned to oblivion. We most heartily endorse the suggestion, for not only does it seem to us that the matter has received more than ample attention, but also we are constrained to think that "B" has been harried far beyond the limits of justice. After all, there is no denying that the two main charges preferred by "B." were partly warranted by the race report which appeared in the *Kobe Herald* itself. We too read the report as showing, first, that foreign ladies had entered the *pari-mutuel* booth, in spite of the regulation to the contrary; and that foreign gentlemen had persuaded the caterers to sell spirituous liquors, equally in spite of the regulation to the contrary. Certainly we did not attach much importance to the statements. Our interpretation was that the ladies and gentlemen in question had regarded these particular regulations as a subject of jest and had treated them trivially,

which would not have been a very heinous sin. But as for the two basic facts, we venture to affirm that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons reading the newspaper's report, would have gathered the same impression as we did. "B" has publicly declared that he did not speak as an actual eye-witness, his facts having been taken from the columns of the *Kobe Herald*. What then is the measure of "B's" offence? Is it not simply that he formed an exaggerated view; and that, being evidently a man of very strict morals, he considered it his bounden duty to denounce practices which, in his eyes, took the form of pernicious gambling and indulgence in spirituous liquors. The gravamen of an offence lies in its intention. No one can pretend to think for one little moment that "B." deliberately set out to libel a section of the foreign community of Kobe, his own fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen, or that his words were prompted by malice of any kind. He believed that the efforts of Japanese officialdom to check certain forms of vice were likely to be partially frustrated by the acts of certain foreigners from whom a better example might have been expected, and he therefore raised his voice in protest. His purpose was eminently good and his fault was simply excess of zeal. Is such a man to be hounded out of the community for such an offence? Truly, as "A clergyman" says, it is time that the incident was consigned to oblivion.

#### CANADA AND JAPAN.

MR. PERSTON certainly stands to his guns. He has the courage of his opinions, and that is a quality which Englishmen everywhere respect. Sent to Japan by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa expressly for the purpose — as we understand the case — of investigating whether there exists in this country a better opening for Canadian trade than that hitherto exploited, it is his plain and imperative duty to look things full in the face, and to report to his Government without favour or affection the results of his inquiries. The text of his reports has not yet been published, but in the meanwhile certain articles written and speeches made by him have afforded a tolerably clear indication of his views, and have induced the Kobe Foreign Chamber of Commerce to address a memorial to the Canadian Government, traversing his opinions and charging him with "animosity to the foreign mercantile community of Japan." To that memorial Mr. PERSTON has replied in a letter which may be described as "open," since it was communicated to a Yokohama journal simultaneously with its despatch to the addressee, Mr. A. WOOLLEY, Chairman of the Kobe Chamber. Mr. PERSTON protests strongly against being described as harbouring "animosity to the foreign mercantile community of Japan," and we are bound to say that, so far as we can see, his complaint

seems to have justification. That he should describe things precisely as he thinks they are ought not to be regarded as an evidence of animosity, or of any other mood or pre-conception. We are compelled to assume, however, that a body of sober business-men like the members of the Kobe Chamber would not have used such language without justification, real or apparent, and it is only fair to await the Chamber's reply before passing judgment. For the rest, however, the case seems quite clear. Mr. PERSTON advocates what is called "direct trade" between Canada and Japan; in other words, he advocates the elimination of the foreign resident middle-man. In support of that advice he advances three reasons. The first is that, as the middleman's commission enhances the cost of an article to consumers, the removal of that commission would improve the chances of Canadian produce in competition. Such a proposition is scarcely open to dispute. But does it not amount to a frank admission that Canadian goods are unable to compete with their rivals on equal terms? At present, all alike pass through the hands of the same middlemen and are thus subject to the same charges. Mr. PERSTON wants his countrymen to get one stage closer to Japanese consumers. It is an old, old ambition. If the Canadians choose to try the experiment, let them do so by all means. But it is right to warn them that very scant success has hitherto attended such excursions beyond the lines which have been drawn after long experience and keen observation.

Mr. PERSTON's second reason is that Japanese traders are "anxious to do business direct, instead of through foreign commission houses." Certainly they are. They would not be human if they were not. In their eyes it is a reproach to Japan that she can not manage her own over-sea commerce without alien assistance, and besides there is the further inducement that whatever the foreign middleman earns might just as well go into Japanese pockets. But not all Japanese take that view: by no means all. Indeed we doubt whether such an opinion can be justly ascribed even to a majority. This is necessarily a point to be treated with reserve, for no one person can claim more than a very limited knowledge. But within our circle of acquaintances there is not one Japanese who fails to recognise that by supplying the large amount of capital necessary for financing the country's over-sea trade, and by practically taking, as he does, nearly all the risks incidental to the business, the foreign middleman's services are of the highest benefit to Japan, and his elimination would be a national calamity. As for his reward, well, we estimate it by recalling the fact that during our long experience in this country we can not count more than three or four foreigners who made anything like a fortune. Ninety-nine out of every hundred toil on from year's end to year's end, spending practically the whole of their scanty earnings in the country, and sending home nothing except what may be



needed for the education of their children, several of whom are destined in turn to restore that small sum many times over by themselves serving Japan as their fathers did. We believe that all these things are fully recognised by the great majority of educated Japanese.

There remains one other point to be noted, and it is a point which has probably caused the greater part of the friction unfortunately developed in the course of this affair. Mr. PRESTON thinks that the uniformly hostile tone of a section of the foreign local press has created, and is creating, among the Japanese a degree of resentment which may ultimately compromise the position of the foreign community and "hopelessly endanger its commercial future." He therefore advises that Canadian trade should be carried on independently. He does not himself associate the community with this unfriendly journalism. "My opinion is," he writes, "that the majority of the foreign mercantile community of Japan have long since indulged in the hope that this never-ending fault-finding, mingled with cynical sneers and carping criticism at everything Japanese, from its Government to the action of the lowest classes, would come to an end." In that estimate of the community's moral attitude Mr. PRESTON is doubtless right. The anti-Japanese section of the local foreign press is no more representative of the community's sentiment as a whole than the writings of the Yellow Press in America reflect the mood of the citizens of the United States. How then, it will be asked, do these journals find an audience, and why are they permitted to run their mischievous course unchecked? As to the latter query, we would answer, how are they to be prevented? And as to the former, the reply is that they themselves create the atmosphere upon which they batten. They are, in fact, an evil remnant of an evil past. In the days when treaty revision held the field, there was a battle to be fought; a battle with large issues. Certain journals then championed the foreign community, and their excesses were extenuated by their desire to be serviceable. But to-day they have nothing to champion unless they manufacture material, and they do manufacture it, to the obscuring of some readers' minds and to their own profit. Perhaps in a homogeneous community they might be restrained, but, in such a community as that existing in the Japanese treaty-ports, what is everybody's business is essentially no man's business, and these riders of an old hobby go on tilting in imaginary lists, unchecked. Unhappily the Japanese can not be expected to recognise all this, but it is reasonable to hope that the plague will be cured, or at any rate largely mitigated, before it works the mischief anticipated by Mr. PRESTON.

We learn that the American Consulate General is in receipt of the following telegram from the Governor General of the Philippine Islands at Manila: "No cases cholera yesterday. Smith."

#### A CRITIC OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

AS an illustration of the spirit in which Japan is criticized by a section of the local foreign press, a leading article in the *Japan Gazette* of the 13th instant is worthy of reference. The text taken by the writer is Count HAYASHI's reply to comments made by General AOKI, sometime commandant of the Japanese troops in Pehchili, and by Mr. TANG SHAO I—whom our contemporary calls "YANG SHAO-YI." These comments may be summed up very briefly, as they are not specially germane to our immediate subject. They plead for a policy of extreme friendliness on Japan's part towards her neighbour—a policy which would exceed in benevolence any standard hitherto recognised in the intercourse of States that do not occupy towards each other the relation of allies. The *Japan Gazette* refers to the matter in the following terms:—

Japan's name became, while Count Hayashi presided over the Foreign Office, much disliked abroad and is only now beginning to recover its former favour under Count K. mura's guidance.

These utterances merit analysis. They set out, it will be observed, by assuming that the unpopularity which has unfortunately been shown towards Japan in recent years by foreign countries is entirely her own fault, speaking generally, and Count HAYASHI's fault, speaking particularly. As to the former contention, it has hitherto been universally conceded that the animosity which began to be displayed towards this country some years ago, should be regarded in the main as a not unnatural reaction from the fever of exaggerated panegyric that preceded it. As to the latter contention, it is historically wrong, for the alteration in European and American sentiment began to be marked before Count HAYASHI assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It was reserved for the *Japan Gazette* to impose on Japan and her Foreign Minister the sole responsibility for this change of mood on the Occident's part, though if there be one thing which has been more conclusively proved than another, it is that during the past few years Japan has been again and again most harshly and most unjustly attacked by foreign publicists who seemed to have deliberately espoused the rôle of unfounded aspersion. The *Japan Gazette* has not one word to say about that crusade of prejudice. It practically endorses the whole by alleging that the entire fault lies with Japan and her Foreign Minister.

The *Japan Gazette* then proceeds thus:—

In foreign spheres assertion became the leading characteristic, and Japan soon had on her hands the school question in San Francisco, immigration troubles in Seattle and Honolulu, difficulties in Korea, and innumerable contentions in China.

This is even a more prejudiced indictment than the preceding charge. It explicitly ascribes to Japan's spirit of self-assertion the school question in San Francisco, the immigration troubles in Seattle and Honolulu, the difficulties in Korea and the innumerable contentions in China. In short, whatever has happened, the blame and the responsibility rest on Japan's shoulders.

It was Japan's fault that the San Francisco authorities, instigated by the labour leaders, excluded her children from their schools; it was Japan's fault that the workmen of British Columbia combined to foment a racial prejudice against her too-industrious people; it was Japan's fault that her nationals, in the exercise of the personal liberty granted by the laws of America, crossed from Hawaii to the United States; it was Japan's fault that the Koreans resisted reform and clung to their old grooves of corruption and intrigue, and it was Japan's fault that she inherited in Manchuria a position beset with difficult problems. In short, in the eyes of the *Japan Gazette*, everything is Japan's fault; Japan can not possibly be right. We pass over our local contemporary's comments on the *Tatsu-Maru* affair, which it calls the "climax," and which, as history amply shows, would have been dealt with by Great Britain in a still more peremptory manner than it was dealt with by Japan. We pass over these comments, however, and confine ourselves to repeating a statement which has now become a truism, namely, that nothing like genuine friendship can exist between the Japanese nation and the foreign community so long as a section of the local foreign press continues to display this inveterately hostile spirit toward the country whose hospitality we all enjoy.

#### SEQUEL TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

PERMANENT SUSPENSION OF  
J. C. CARPENTER.

The following announcement appeared in *The Times* of Oct. 9th:—

At a general committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, at Birmingham, on Saturday, after consideration of the judges' report on the running of the American, J. C. Carpenter, in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games, it was decided that Mr. Carpenter be permanently suspended.

This decision will cause no surprise in view of the clearly ascertained facts, which were as follow:—

At the previous Olympic games in the very same event the incident complained of also took place. That is a curious and significant fact. There was a suspicion abroad that something similar would occur on this occasion; for that reason officials were specially placed at the corner, where alone a malpractice was even colorably possible. The crowd had massed at this particular point, so that what occurred was done immediately under the eyes of hundreds, and thus the possibility of error is entirely negated. Carpenter was on the inside, and he and Halswell had pulled clear of the others. Coming to the corner Halswell made his effort to go past and if the race was to be saved to America Carpenter was obliged to "bore" right here under the eyes of the officials and within a dozen feet of hundreds. He did bore Halswell, and the roar that went up in protest was recognized even by Taylor, who on the authority of the American papers slowed, up "knowing the race was off." Infinitely beyond this as proof two facts stand out. Before a soul was permitted to set foot on the course photographers were brought upon the scene and they photographed the actual spot. These photographs were reproduced in the great illustrated papers and circulated by hundreds of thousands, and they show as clear as noonday where Carpenter ran right across to collide with Halswell, and the latter's stagger as a result.

In the face of the photographs no explanation is possible. The American explanation of this as "pocketing" is wholly impossible. Immediately after the incident Halswell, by request, agreed to submit himself to medical examination to see whether or not there was any evidence of the elbow-blow by Carpenter. Not one but two livid marks were found upon him, and the medical men stated emphatically that only a violent blow could have produced these marks. These two damning facts have been studiously suppressed from American readers.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

"The Triumph of Despotism in a Constitutional Country" is the title of an editorial appearing in the October *Taiyō* which well deserves the attention of anybody who is interested in the progress of constitutional government in Japan. Since the essay, which no doubt is from the pen of Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, runs into 14 closely printed pages, it is by no means an easy task to do justice to it in this Summary, but we will endeavour to give our readers some idea of the conclusions reached by a very keen and impartial Japanese observer of the trend of politics in this country. Despotism in modern Japan is discussed under five headings as follows:—(1) The Despotism of the Katsura Cabinet. (2) The Despotism of the Diet. (3) The Despotism of Political Parties. (4) The Decline or devolution of the Constitution. (5) Increase in the Authority of the Government. We will take up these points in order. (1) *The Despotism of the Katsura Cabinet.* No more striking example of the existence of this despotism could be cited than the manner in which the postponement of the Exhibition was decided. The action of the Cabinet was an open violation of the Constitution. The matter should of course have been submitted to the Diet. The holding of an Exhibition in 1912 had already been sanctioned by the Diet, and there was no call for a resort to an Imperial Ordinance in determining the time at which it was to be held. An Exhibition concerns the whole nation far more intimately than it does the Government, and its success must necessarily depend on the hearty support it receives from the people. Art IX. of the Constitution sanctions the issuing of Imperial Ordinances for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects, but the action of the Katsura Cabinet can not be defended on this plea. The Katsura Cabinet in this matter ignored public opinion, and defied the Diet and the Tōkyō Municipal Assembly. In the whole affair connected with the postponement the Government's attitude to foreign countries alone was constitutionally correct. Their treatment of the nation was a violation of the letter and the spirit of the constitution. As to the postponement itself, it is not a matter that assumes vital importance, but the way in which it was effected furnishes an object-lesson as to the nature of our administration to-day of which it is most important we should take notice. There is a section of the Yamagata politicians which holds that Government is all-sufficient in itself without the Diet, but that in order to make it appear as though the Cabinet were governing constitutionally the Diet should be used as an instrument for carrying out Government measures. Marquis Katsura is of this opinion. His assertion that he is a man "of action rather than of words" is to be interpreted to mean that he refuses to enter into any discussion with the public or to consult them in reference to the measures arbitrarily determined on by himself. He not only keeps aloof from all political parties, but he regards himself as under no obligation to bow to public opinion. (*Shikōshite karera no chōsen shugi, seito seiji ni chōsen taru no i nitarazushite, kōgi yoron ni chōsen tari; seido (義道), jinshin ni chōsen taru no i nari. Sono fugen jikkō wa rinki no seisaku ni arazu shite, tami wo shite yorashimubeku, shirashimubekarazu to suru sensei budan shugi no kokuhaku nariki*)\* He would have no hesitation in repeatedly dissolving Diets rather than bow to the will of the nation. Let anyone who is well acquainted with the course of political events in this country look back over the history of our administration during the past

\* "The superiority he assumes is not to be understood as superiority to government by political party, but as superiority to public opinion, as superiority to the ways of the world and the minds of men. His 'action but no words' policy is not a mere temporary expedient, but is to be regarded as a confession of his adhesion to that despotic military policy which aims at making people obey while keeping them in ignorance." "Yorashimubeku, shirashimubekarazu" is a Confucian saying much used as an embodiment of Chinese and Japanese despotism.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

25 years. He will find that Yamagata and Katsura have always acted in one way, and that has been a despotic way. Neither of them has ever shown the slightest inclination to increase the power of the people to further popular government in any one particular. This is the plain unvarnished truth which nobody can deny. The surprise caused in some quarters by the action of the Katsura Cabinet in the matter of the postponement of the Exhibition was no surprise at all to those who have keenly observed Marquis Katsura's political life and invariable attitude to constitutional government. The fact is that the restoration of Katsura to power was nothing else than the triumph of despotism in a nominally constitutional country, and the sooner this fact is recognized by the nation the better.

(2) *Despotism in the Diet.* In our Diet in recent years power has been passing into the hands of Committees and especially of Chairmen of Committees at an alarming rate. The same kind of thing has been going on in America; which though nominally a Republic, is actually governed by an oligarchy consisting of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Treasury, the President of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Budget Committee and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. In this country the power wielded by the Chairman of the Budget Committee is so enormous that the fate of the Diet often depends solely on his individual or combined action. What is decided by Committees is decided by the whole Diet. The Diet as a separate organization to Committees exists only in form. (*Kono baitai ni oite iinkai wa honkaigi tari. Gijō wa tada keishiki no giketsu kikwan taru ni sugiaru nomi. Honmatsu mattaku tendō su.*) [The whole thing has been turned upside down.] Now one very important difference between the discussion that goes on in Committee rooms and that which takes place in the Diet is that the latter only is public. The former is kept so private that according to the rules of the Diet even members of the House can be refused admittance to the Committee rooms when discussions are going on. Though it is a fact that newspaper reporters are occasionally allowed to be present at the meetings of Committees of the Lower House, this is only when the discussion going on is of a very ordinary kind. When delicate matters are discussed the reporters are excluded; and in the House of Peers no outsider is allowed to attend Committee meetings. Thus it will be seen that one of the principal objects that constitutional government sets before it, the provision for the public discussion of public affairs, is frustrated by the manner in which business is carried on in our Diet. Our Diet is actually governed by three persons in each House, the President of the whole House, the leader of the Political party which has a majority and the Chairman of the Budget Committee. The despotism witnessed in this country is to be seen to a greater or less extent in all countries constitutionally governed. As democratic institutions, parliaments are in bad repute everywhere to-day, owing to the fact that they afford comparatively few facilities for enabling the masses to make their opinions known.

(3) *The Despotism of Political Parties.* Just as parliaments have drifted helplessly into despotism, political parties, which are miniature parliaments, have discovered that only on one condition can they avoid disintegration—they must bow to the will of the President in all things. The Presidents of parties are bound to rule despotically and the members of parties feel themselves to be under a solemn obligation to obey their leaders. In Western countries the most successful leaders of parties have been those who have ruled most despotically. Gladstone was a man who in his palmy days as a party leader never brooked opposition to his policy, his methods or his procedure. When Prince Itō founded the Seiyūkai he made it quite clear to everybody that he did not intend to share power with anybody. He alone drafted the rules of association for the Party. He appointed and dismissed officers at will. He never concealed the fact that he was opposed to what is known as *gōgisetsu*, government by a council. His despotism was most pronounced. When the Party came into conflict with Marquis Katsura, Prince Itō

without consulting the Party at all, gave in to the Marquis, caring not a straw what offence this might cause to his followers. Marquis Saionji has always governed the Party in the same despotic manner, disregarding altogether applications for high posts in the Government. He only selected two members of the Party when forming his Cabinet, and when subsequently the hopes of the Party were again raised by the resignation of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications, they were a second time doomed to frustration. In no single particular has the Party ever been able to control its President or modify a policy which he had decided to pursue. At times there have been current rumours of dissatisfaction among the Party managers with the action of the President, but these men have no business to be dissatisfied. Strict obedience or secession is the only alternative open to such people. The right of the President to govern arbitrarily can not be called into question. The nation is content with the arrangement. In this despotically governed Seiyūkai members go on increasing at a rapid rate. At the last Election the Seiyūkai commanded a bigger majority than has ever before been obtained by any Party. The despotism with which the Party is ruled frightens nobody. Rather does it seem to possess attractions for many minds. Turning to the Shimpōtō, we find that its lack of despotic government has all along been the chief cause of its weakness. Though when in office Count Ōkuma has been known to act despotically, when out of office, in the management of his Party he has always shown a strong tendency towards liberal government. His attempt to establish despotic rule within the Party a few years ago led to his resignation of the Presidency. Since he resigned the Presidency the Party has been split up into factions. Mr. Inukai is in favour of despotic rule, but he is opposed by a number of members who desire Government by a council. In the past history of the Party it is true to affirm that its most prosperous days have been those when it was despotically ruled. It would seem, then, that there is no getting rid of despotism in the modern political party.

(4). *Decline or devolution\* of the Constitution.* An eminent German jurist, Herrn Jellineck, in a work entitled "*Revision of and Changes in the Constitution*" demonstrates very clearly that, though the wording of a Constitution may not be altered, it may be interpreted and applied in an exactly opposite way to that intended by its original framers. The Government, Law Courts, public necessity, Diets or Parliaments, new habits, separately or combined, may and constantly do effect this. Herrn Jellineck gives numerous examples of cases of this kind in Germany. Most of the changes in the German Constitution which he notes are changes for the worse, if they are to be judged by the object which the framers of the Constitution had in view when compiling it. Jellineck contends that there are three reasons for the existing loss of confidence in representative assemblies. (a) These assemblies do not actually represent public opinion. The decisions come to by the assemblies are only those of the majority of the members. To render Diets and Parliaments actually representative is an impossibility. (b) The power wielded by the political party that has a majority in the Diet is such that it can afford to disregard altogether the interests of the nation at large and consult its own interests; and this it habitually does. (c) A Diet is ill suited for the discharge of all the business and legislative functions expected of it. It superintends legislation and public expenditure only in a very imperfect manner. In complicated questions where expert knowledge is indispensable for their elucidation and settlement Diets are very useless. Jellineck does not despair however of the future of representative institutions, but holds that it is necessary to devise measures for rendering them more effective. They have been diverted from the course they were designed to take and so

\* The term 退化, *taikwa*, is used by Mr. Toyabe, which is antithetical to *shinkwa*, evolution. This is a newly invented compound.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

interpreted and applied as to subvert the principles which they were intended to maintain. Look at our own Constitution. Has it not always been interpreted in a way that precludes the idea of Ministerial responsibility to the Diet? When Art. LV. of the Constitution says:—"The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it" it is quite plain that it is to the Diet as representing the nation that these ministers are to be responsible; for as regards their responsibility to the Sovereign, that in the very nature of things has always existed apart altogether from the Constitution. Yet ministers have invariably acted towards the Diet in a manner that shows most plainly that they acknowledge no responsibility towards it. Votes of want of confidence in this country are practically useless, as they are habitually ignored by Ministers of State. No minister has ever publicly acknowledged that he is responsible to the Diet in any way whatever. Neither has our Diet ever insisted on its rights in this respect. So we find ourselves to-day with a Constitution on paper that is never carried into practice. The Constitution that was intended to be a safeguard against despotism has entirely failed to fulfil this function. Our old feudal ways are still followed. The Constitution which political evolution gave us is speedily undergoing a process of devolution. Its strength is rapidly on the decline. In the very place where a stand for liberty is made in every country if it is made at all, in our very House of Representatives, despotism is allowed to have full sway.

(5) *The Growth of the Power of the Government.* From the general increase of despotism throughout our political world the Government obtains the most benefit. Think of all the attacks that have been made on Governments as a whole or on individual ministers since the opening of the Diet. What have they effected? Absolutely nothing worthy of note. The Government has shown itself to be capable of keeping the Diet under its finger and thumb. Opposition has been again and again suppressed by appeals to the pockets of members in some form or other. Parties that have commanded a majority have been used as Government tools repeatedly. And this will go on still. We see no signs of change. The power of the Government has never been greater than it is to-day. People talk about the power of public opinion as represented in the press. What notice has our Government taken of the expression of public opinion in the country during the past few years? It nationalized the Railways despite what was written against it. Public opinion agitated for a rise in the tram fares. It has not yet been sanctioned. In the Hibiya affair no notice was taken of public opinion. The Exhibition was postponed against the wishes of the nation, and so we might go on. But in the usurpation of the power that is supposed to lie with Representative Assemblies by Cabinets, our Government does not stand alone. The same thing is seen to a greater or less degree through out the whole world in every country that possesses a Constitution. The devices used by Governments for wresting the power from those to whom it has been legally given are multifarious, and many of them are glaringly unscrupulous. The whole political world seems drifting back to despotism in one form or another. By appeals to men's private interests Governments succeed in overcoming all formidable opposition and in reducing what were intended to be bulwarks of liberty and correctors of abuses into instruments for enforcing their own arbitrary decisions.

The character sketches which appear in various magazines seem to be much appreciated by Japanese readers, judging from the prominence given to them. For many months past the *Chūōkōron* has been devoting 30 or 40 pages each month to the publication of comments and criticisms on the careers and views of prominent persons written as a rule by men of some note. The adoption of this plan necessarily means a certain amount of repetition, but, on the other hand, it is possible by comparing the opinions of seven or eight writers to obtain a tolerably correct estimate of the general character of the subject of analysis.

In the October number of the magazine Baron Hirata, the new Home Minister becomes the centre of interest. To Mr. Shimada Saburō, the first writer in the long list of contributors, Baron Hirata's appointment to succeed Mr. Hara gave considerable satisfaction, he tells us, though he is by no means sure that he will eventually prove to be the right man in the right place. From Mr. Shimada's remarks on Baron Hirata's character and official career we make the following extracts. Baron Hirata is a Yonezawa man. He was educated according to the old style, having been taught that a life of simplicity and economy is the highest kind of life that a man can live. In politics he belongs to the Yamagata clique. He is an official of the conservative type, and he may be described as an extremely sincere, steady-going administrator, who if he accomplishes nothing brilliant will never do anything at all risky. In a great many particulars he constitutes a striking contrast to Mr. Hara, whose doings at times could only be described as most hazardous (*Kiwamete hiken na tokoro ga ōi*). But Baron Hirata is rather too much of an idealist to suit the position he has been called on to fill. He is one of those men who think it their duty to correct what they think to be wrong. His action in the horse-racing and pari-mutuel affair and his attitude to socialists were both the result of a certain narrow-mindedness combined with a reforming spirit. A more liberal-minded man would not have gone to the extremes that he has in respect to gambling at horse-races. Baron Hirata is a student and a theorist. He lacks a minute knowledge of general public opinion, and he is one of those officials who has kept aloof from the people and who lacks sympathy with their aspirations. The great test of his suitability for the office he fills will be his manner of dealing with the Diet. The relations of the Home Minister to the Lower House have always been of a very intimate kind. The control exercised by the Home Office over the elections and its action in numerous matters that come up for discussion in the Diet call for an immense amount of tact in a Home Minister. Will Baron Hirata prove himself to be equal to the occasion?

The other opinions stated to a large extent confirm what has been given above. The Japanese are rather fond of Ministers who are bent on effecting reforms, and seem invariably to expect great things from them. Concerning Baron Hirata's conservatism there is only one opinion. At his age it is quite incurable.

In the *Bunshō Sekai* (October number) Dr. Y. Haga writes on the many difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of class-books for Primary Schools in this country. From the year 1910 a new set of class-books are to be used and Dr. Haga is a member of the Committee appointed to compile these books. As regards *kana* spelling the old system will be followed.\* None of the changes based on euphonic rules and principles recommended by the Committee over which Dr. Katō presided for so many years are to be adopted. The Conservatives have carried the day in this matter. There are people, Dr. Haga tells us, who would abolish the *Gembun-itchi* style of writing altogether, but this the learned Doctor declares to be an impossibility. The nation would never consent to this. The semi-colloquial and semi-classical style has come to stay. It suits the age and fulfils the objects writers have in view far better than any style hitherto practised in this country. Dr. Haga says that heretofore in the Primary Schools the first six months of a boy's or girl's attendance has been occupied in learning how to read and write the *katakana* only. He thinks this is a waste of time; that the *hiragana* might be taught as well during this period. He informs us that the compilers of the new text-books for the schools have found it no easy matter to decide on the colloquial language to be taught in schools. In this country

\* The system followed in the Primary schools to-day is to mark long vowels by strokes only thus *いー* *うー* *えー* *おー*. The Middle Schools have always kept to the traditional method, spelling *Ōsaka* *オサカ*, and not *オーサカ*. (WRITER OF SUMMARY)

the language used in families differs very much according to classes. In titles of address when speaking to people this difference manifests itself very conspicuously. Many of the text-books hitherto in use consist of literal translations of foreign books. The unsuitability of these is now generally felt. Violence has been done to the Japanese language by the translators. In Japan men and women do not as a rule use the same language in addressing each other. The text-books now in use have made them do so. This undesirable change will be remedied in the new books, Dr. Haga tells us (*Josei wa yahari Josei no kotoba, dansei wa dansei to kubetsu sentaba naranu to omoi*).

The practice of introducing a large number of foreign words in writing and speaking is condemned as unnecessary and savouring of pedantry by a great many Japanese. We are surprised to find such a good writer as Mr. Natsume Sōseki resorting to this habit in the pages of the October *Waseda-Bungaku*, as he would be the last to affirm that there are no good Japanese equivalents for the words he uses. Here is one of his sentences with the *kana* spelling of the English words omitted. *Mibun no inferiority ni shita-gatte okoru jijitsu-yō no ingorance to ka brutality to ka matakku neglect sarete oru.* The English words are all murdered by the *kana* spelling. Brutality becomes (ブーリテイ) and neglect becomes (ネグレクト), and so on. In seven or eight pages of print this kind of composition is seen. We read *Tare mo anna development wo create suru koto wa dekinai. Omoshiromi wa extension ni ari*, and the like. The article to which we refer is on novels and novel writing.

In the same number of the *Waseda Bungaku* we find an account of Mr. Tokutomi Kenjiro's country life, furnished by himself to an interviewer. Mr. Tokutomi, the younger brother of the well known editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, has retired from the literary world and taken to farming. He has for the last 18 months been residing in Musashino. He says that he finds country life very delightful and that he realizes how much people miss who always reside in big towns. He seems to have taken to farming only in an amateurish way. It is the quiet surroundings and the simple life of hard work in the day and sound sleep at night that have so refreshed the jaded spirits of this literary man, as they have done in many other cases. He speaks thus of the life he is now living *Watakushi nado no nōmin seikatsu wa itasura-goto no yō de wa arimasu keredo, su-ashi de tsuchi wo fumu toki, no kokoromochi wa nani mono ni mo kuraderarenai. Sono tokoro ni chikara ga shōjimasu. Chi ni mottomo shitsushii mono ga Ten ni mottomo chikai mono da to omowaremasu.\** If it is possible for human beings to commune with God, farmers are of all people the most likely to enjoy this intercourse with Divinity, says Mr. Tokutomi. For some years Mr. K. Tokutomi has written little and he seems doubtful now whether to go back to his old life or not. Poor health is one of the chief reasons for his living the life of a rustic.

The October number of the *Kyōikukai* (Educational World) has an article entitled "Education and Men of Talent" of which the substance is as follows:—"That school teaching is being given up in favour of other pursuits by a large number of men in every part of Japan is an undeniable fact. It is not necessary of course to conclude that the men who give up teaching and take to something else are invariably good teachers, but it seems to be true to say that among the men who have turned their backs on the Department of Education and found lucrative employment elsewhere there are a great many

\* "For a man like me to be living the life of a peasant may seem a very profitless affair. But I know of nothing to compare to what I feel when treading the ground bare-footed. Here it is that a man gets strength. It seems to me that those who are nearest to the earth are nearest to Heaven." (SUMMARY OF NEWS.)



talented men. These men have in most cases not given up the profession of a teacher because they dislike it or because they feel they are not cut out for this kind of work, but solely on account of the many disadvantages under which a school teacher has to struggle throughout life. In the first place the salaries paid to teachers are so small that it is quite impossible for a man to provide for a family on the pittance he receives. If he has children he can't afford to educate them properly. And as for his own pleasures, these he has to forego if he is to keep out of debt. He finds in the commercial or industrial world men of less education than he possesses in receipt of salaries twice as big as his, and he naturally asks why he should go on living a life of privation, pecuniary embarrassment and gloom in the cause of education. The Government could pay their teachers higher salaries if they wished to do so. If they refuse to adopt this course it is only natural that they should lose good men and have to put up with men who have not sufficient talent to carve out a career for themselves in the business world. Pecuniary considerations drive some very good men out of the teaching profession. Others are repelled by the enormous amount of red-tapeism that characterizes all Government schools in this country. There are in modern Japan thousands of young men who value liberty and freedom of action above everything and to them it is very irksome to have to conform to a large number of petty rules and regulations month after month. Compared with schools and Government offices of all sorts business houses leave much to the common-sense of employees. Certain methods of procedure are of course insisted on, but there is no attempt to prescribe every minute detail to be followed in the discharge of business in the way that officials are wont to do.

The *Kyōiku-kai* says that the Mombushō officials mostly consist of men who lack practical knowledge of the state of the educational world. They have never taught in schools. Few of them know anything more about education than what they have derived from the few treatises they have perused. Consequently it happens that they frequently draw up rules to which teachers in schools strongly object. It is only people who have been engaged in teaching for some time that know how it can be most efficiently carried on. These teachers are seldom consulted at all by the Mombushō, and the Department issues order after order in defiance of their opinions. No business could succeed if it were conducted in this way. The heads of firms possess an intimate practical knowledge of their businesses. Hence the rules they make usually commend themselves to all employees as wise and necessary. Moreover, these heads of firms are men who have begun at the bottom of the ladder and who are thus in possession of a minute practical knowledge of the businesses they superintend. The Mombushō officials, school inspectors and the like are not chosen from the ranks of teachers. They consist of men who have never had to run a school or deal directly with students. Is it any wonder then that what they order and what they forbid should only excite wonder in the minds of school teachers? If from the ranks of Mombushō officials in Tōkyō we extend our observation to provincial School inspectors and controllers of education, we find that the situation is still worse, men who know much of education are hard to find. Is it cause for surprise that men of talent should object to serve under officials whom they recognize to be their inferiors in everything but rank? The treatment which school teachers receive throughout the country at the hands of officials compares badly with that accorded to private business men by their employers. There is a feeling throughout the educational world that there is no future worth toiling for or waiting for in Government employ, and so men of capacity are rapidly turning to more promising fields of enterprise. Nothing but radical change in the method of treating school teachers and in the remuneration granted to them can alter the existing situation.

The Emperor will return to Tokyo on Nov. 20th arriving at Shimbashi at 1.30 p.m. from Kobe.

### THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Room at No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, at 4 p.m., Wednesday, Oct. 28. Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Vice-President for Tokyo, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, H. E. Sir Claude Macdonald. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read. The Recording Secretary announced the election of the following persons as members of the Society: Mr. F. G. Sale, of Yokohama; Mr. J. M. Davis, of Nagasaki; Mr. Jamshedji Edalji, of Tokyo, and Rev. J. H. Lloyd, of Tokyo.

The Recording Secretary then read selections from a paper by Mr. Walter Dening, of Sendai, on "Confucian Philosophy in Japan." As portions of this paper have already appeared in print, the usual summary is omitted from these minutes. After the Chairman had expressed the thanks of the Society for the valuable paper, he invited discussion thereof.

Mr. J. C. Hall said:—There can be little doubt Mr. Dening's introductory account of the present condition of philosophic thought in Japan is substantially correct, and that the causes he has mentioned are partly responsible for so backward a state of affairs. But his analysis did not go far enough, for there is another cause which, to my mind, lies at the root of all the others, and is more important than all the rest of them put together; and that is the influence of the Imperial Rescript on Education. This is a very delicate subject for any one, be he Japanese or foreigner, to discuss with entire sincerity and frankness, and the few remarks I now venture to offer touching on the fringe of this wide topic are submitted with all due consideration and respect.

That the influence of the Imperial Rescript of eighteen years ago has been unfavourable to the progress of philosophy in this country cannot, I think, be contested. The moral precepts which it inculcates are altogether excellent; but there are one or two expressions in the introductory and in the concluding portions of it which are open to serious criticism from the philosophic point of view. The existence of the State and the observance of morality by the people are therein made to rest exclusively on the work and on the infallible teachings of the Imperial Ancestors; and this unique foundation is declared to be coeval with heaven and earth, and to be a basis broad and everlasting.

Now these high claims are very hard to reconcile with philosophy in general, and especially with that highest of all the branches of philosophy, the philosophy of history. Both history and philosophy concur in showing that the course of civilization in Japan has not been essentially different from its course in other parts of this planet of ours. That some of the early Mikados in the Hei-an epoch exercised an immense influence in promoting throughout the empire the Buddhist religion and the ethics and culture of China, is unquestionable. But surely the Buddhist clergy and the Confucianist literati of Japan, to say nothing of their foreign antecessors, had also a noteworthy share in the beneficent work? The impartial historian cannot allow the exclusive claim made by implication in the Rescript for the Imperial Ancestors.

Sociology teaches us that the ever increasing influence of the work of past generations pressing on each succeeding generation is the great driving force of human progress. Now when two separate streams of progress meet and commingle, the then contemporary and all subsequent generations on both sides have an interest in tracing reciprocally the upper courses of the confluent streams. In our own day Western and Eastern civilizations have irrevocably come into contact and interaction with each other, and are destined to commingle more and more. Hence it follows that the history of every people is part of the heritage of Humanity at large, and no one nation can claim an exclusive right to the interpretation of its own historical records. That is why foreign students of Japanese sociology will not feel called upon to offer any apology for judging on its merits any version

or view of the national history resting mainly on official authority.

Passing now from Mr. Dening's introduction to the substance of his paper, I think the Society is to be congratulated on the opportunity of having it included in its Transactions. For the English general reader it has no doubt skimmed much of the cream of Dr. Inouye's three valuable works on the respective philosophic schools. More than that could not reasonably be expected; but it would have been interesting if Mr. Dening had told us which of the three he himself most approves of. He seems to have, for the nonce, followed the example of the Japanese students of philosophy in not hoisting his philosophic colours. But he has furnished materials enough for adherents of foreign schools of philosophy to make their own choice. For my own part, as a Positivist, I must avow a strong preference for the latest of the three schools, that of the Kogakusha, in which Ogiu Sorai and Dazai Shuntai are, as I think, the two foremost names. Dr. Inouye has claimed for some of the Tokugawa Confucianists that they were not mere disciples and disseminators of Chinese ideas: that there were able, original thinkers amongst them. That claim I hold to be perfectly sound; and, as regards the Kogakusha, or "Back to Antiquity" party, one may even go further and assert that, by rejecting the Taoist and Buddhist admixtures of the Sung schoolmen and reverting to the primitive sources, they effected a reformation of Confucian doctrine similar in principle to the Protestant reform of Christian doctrine. Indeed they did more than that; for one great result of the work of those independent Japanese thinkers has been to enable us of the present day to see in clearer light the essential identity of the Confucian standpoint with that of the culminating development of Western philosophy, which takes reality and the sciences for its basis instead of metaphysical abstractions, and so lays the necessary foundation for the final religion.

Mr. Reischauer asked if there was any possibility that Dr. Inouye's three volumes on the three schools of Confucian philosophy (a review of which, with an Introduction, constituted Mr. Dening's paper) would be translated into English. No one was able to answer this question; but Mr. Galen M. Fisher stated that he intended to furnish translations of some of the works of the Yōmei School, and that he was already at work on a paper on the life and works of Kusanaga Banzan.

Mr. Fisher added:—In his introduction Mr. Dening attributes the exclusive adoption of the Shushi school by the Tokugawa to its balanced ethics as compared with the extreme tendencies of the other schools. No doubt for lack of space he omitted another reason which scholars consider to have influenced the Shogunate to favour Shushi, namely, the recognition by Yōmei of the right of the people to hold their rulers to account and in case of flagrant misrule to rise in rebellion, whereas Shushi counselled submission to the powers that be.

In this connection the revival of interest in Confucianism among thoughtful Japanese is indicated by the revival in 1907 of the festival in honour of Confucius, which had been allowed to lapse since the Restoration. The celebration of the festival, both last year and this, called forth addresses from a number of eminent men. This revival is reflected in the magazines. And in the September, 1908, issue of the "Seiyu Rinrikai" magazine there is an address by Mr. T. Yokoi, advocating the systematic use of extracts from Confucius and Mencius in the public schools to supplement the confessedly inadequate ethical instruction now based almost exclusively on the Imperial Rescript on Education. Mr. Yokoi's address called forth sharp criticism from Prof. T. Inouye, who held that Confucianism was unsuited to the purpose, because it is not in accord with the principles of modern physical science, nor with the accepted views as to the individual's rights, duties and value. The same conclusion is reached from a Christian point of view by Rev. T. Miyagawa in the "Kirisutokyo Sekai" for October 15, 1908.

That this revival is not confined to scholars may be seen in the fact that an ethical society

has been formed by such men of affairs as Baron Shibusawa and Yano Suneta for the purpose of elevating the morality of the commercial class by the inculcation of Confucian principles.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms, No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, at 4 p.m., Wednesday, Nov. 4th. In the absence of H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald, President of the Society, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Vice-President for Tokyo, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. The Chairman then called on Dr. M. W. de Visser, of the Dutch Legation, to read selections from his paper on "The Fox and the Badger in Japanese Folklore." At the close of the reading, the Chairman expressed the thanks of the Society for the very interesting paper and inquired the reason for the large number of red *torii* leading to the Inari Shrine at Fushimi, near Kyoto. The Lecturer replied that he did not know positively, but he presumed that a large number of *torii* made the shrine more efficacious.

Mr. E. W. Clement then read from the *Japan Evangelist* of May, 1909, extracts from an account of an interesting case of "fox-possession" (*kitsune-tsuki*) in Chofu early in that year.

In closing, the Chairman announced that the next general meeting, to be held in December, would be the Annual Meeting, at which the annual reports would be presented and officers elected for the coming year.

The following is a summary of Dr. de Visser's paper:—

After several references to old and modern Japanese works, containing legends or essays on foxes and badgers, Dagini Ten, Izuna, and Inari, the conclusions are drawn up in the following way.

A long, winding road of superstition and quaint belief lies behind us—superstition, as far as foxes and badgers were feared as bad forbodings or haunting and possessing beings; belief, in regard to their worship as gods, parts of the numberless Shinto Pantheon. On looking back upon this road of twelve centuries we see China's influence entirely dominating the field of divination, transformation and possession, the latter as far as it was due to human witchcraft. Japan itself was perhaps responsible for the fox-sorcery which was afterwards compounded with Indian magic; as to the cult of the fox as the spirit of the rice, this was certainly pure Japanese conception and growth.

In the eighth century we saw the Japanese legislator menacing those who smoked foxes or *mujina* out of graves, a proof that the superstitious Chinese custom had spread even then in this country, otherwise it would have been omitted in the Japanese version of the Chinese law. Further also the Chinese ideas of foreboding in connection with the appearance of white or black foxes and of foxes in general appeared to be prevalent in Japan, as they still were centuries afterwards. And not only their appearance, but their howling, copulating, or soiling places were all considered as ominous, mostly portending evil. That they were also known at that time as haunting beasts, is proved by the passage of the *Shoku Nihongi* which tells us that a god subdued a spook, whose vulpine head was found in the garden. Further we have read in the *Rei-i-ki* a tale about a fox who took the shape of a charming maid and married a man, with whom she lived a long time. She gave birth to a strong, agile son, whose descendants even up to the fourth generation excelled in strength. But dogs, the deadly enemies of foxes, always scent their real nature, so that the transformed fox fled away, even from a puppy.

The *tanuki* was not yet mentioned in these days, although a calendar of the fourteenth century showed us that this animal's crying was feared as a foreboding of death and quarrel. As to the *mujina*, the mysterious pearl found in its stomach was apparently believed to have supernatural power, just as that of the Chinese were-foxes, for it was presented to the Emperor and preserved in a shrine. That at that time the *mujina* was believed to have the power of changing itself into a man, we learned from another passage of the *Nihongi*. After the eighth century, however, the *mujina* disappeared from the stage of literature for a long time, and it was not before the eighteenth century that it appeared again.

In the ninth century we read of Celestial Foxes flying over the Palace, and of ominous appearances of ordinary wild foxes, while the beginning of the tenth century brought an interesting legend about foxes who took human shape and deluded a man in a remarkable way. So popular was that story, that it was told in detail in four different works of the tenth, eleventh and fourteenth centuries, while it

inspired an author of the Muromachi period in writing a similar tale in different form.

The eleventh century spoke for the first time of fox-possession and of foxes, worshipped in Shinto temples. It seems to have been a magic cult which the Virgin Princess at Ise established, for the sorceresses of the capital followed her example, much to the indignation of their contemporaries, who considered the matter as a scandal on the great gods of Ise, for under their names the foxes were worshipped. Both fox-magic and fox-cult (of the spirits of the rice) must have prevailed in Japan from older times, so that the only new and appalling fact in the matter was that the cult took place in abuse of the holy name of Ise's deities. It is, however, quite possible that there existed an old fox cult in Ise, as was the case on Mount Inari, an old slumbering worship of vulpine-shaped rice spirits. Was not Toyo-uke-Gime, the goddess of the Outer Temple at Ise, the great spender of food, identified with Uga no mitama, the Lord of the Rice, who reigned on Inari's slopes? Moreover, a severe punishment was received in the eleventh century by one of the Fujiwara who had killed a divine fox at Ise, while in the following century the court was twice discussing the same crime, which was considered to be as severe as killing a divine spirit. This seems to indicate that there really existed an old connection between Ise and foxes.

Further foxes transformed themselves into beautiful women in order to seduce men, who were sure to die if they had sexual intercourse with them, unless the foxes themselves died in their place. Or they haunted men by appearing as the double of a woman, or as a tree or a mysterious glittering being and possessed people in order to get food or to convey some communication by mouth. Their tricks were mischievous, but more intended to frighten mankind than to do harm.

The haunting foxes were always old, according to the Chinese conception that the vital spirit (*tsing*) of all beings is steadily strengthened by old age, so that it becomes able to take human shape and haunt. In one virtue foxes surpassed men, namely in keeping their word when they once had promised to protect and help somebody who had spared their life or restored them their soul in the form of a precious gem.

The twelfth century shows us the capital a prey to haunting foxes who regaled the people with sumptuous meals of horse dung and cow bones transformed into delicious dishes. The Sujaku gate especially was the favourite spot of the beasts, which did not even respect His Imperial Majesty, nor his officials, in whose carriages they drove away, nor Buddhist high priests whom they caused to come to the Sujaku road and pray before the altars of phantom houses, nor private persons whom they deceived by paying with old sandals and clogs, tiles and pebbles, bones and horns, temporarily transformed into gold, silver and silk. They even played tricks in the Palace, where they appeared as young women in order to tempt young men. On the other hand they protected a house against fire, where the deity of an shrine, probably the Rice Spirit, caused them to appear, and were considered so divine that the Emperor banished a distinguished nobleman for having killed a fox in the neighbourhood of the Saigū's place at Ise, while twice afterwards the Court seriously discussed a similar case. So the haunting demon of China and the fox god of Japan appeared side by side.

The thirteenth century brought a good deal of new information. There was a fox carrying fire in its mouth and in human shape burning down the house of a man who had hit it with an arrow. This reminds us partly of the fox-fire (*kitsune-bi*), partly of the Tengu who set houses on fire and on the other hand protected them against conflagration. As to possession, we find the motives of practising this quite different. Sometimes it was only hunger or a turn for epicurism in the matter of food which made a fox possess a man, but on other occasions nothing less than divine worship was the animal's aim. At the same time their appearance was still considered as portending evil or good luck. When their haunting assumed too large proportions, they were menaced with a battle, whereupon one of them appeared in a dream, promising protection and prediction of luck, if the threat of punishment was withdrawn.

In the meantime Indian influence had come into play in the fox cults of old Japan. *Dagini Ten*, in reality a numberless crowd of Dakini, Indian female divinities bestowing magical knowledge upon men, was identified with Ben'en, the Goddess of Wealth, on the one hand, and with magical Japanese fox gods on the other. She was also called the "Deva-King, the Venerable Fox" and the "Bodhisattva, the White Fox-King," and Ben'en herself was believed to come out of her temple in the shape of a white fox. *Dagini Ten* appeared as a supernatural woman in a dream, but left her hair in the hands of the sleeper in the form of a fox tail, while she ate her offerings in vulpine shape. We need not ask how

strongly the fox cult and fox sorcery must have been prevailing in those days, when we see how the Shingon priests degraded their Dagini, nay even their Ben'en, to the rank of foxes in order to get hold of that part of the Japanese religion and magic.

In this century the *tanuki* appeared for the first time, alone or combined with the fox in the term "*kori*" (狐狸), "foxes and tanuki." The same term occurs sometimes in old Chinese books in the sense of "foxes" only, and even the character 狸 alone was used for fox. But in Japanese literature the term "*kori*" always means "foxes and tanuki." The latter animal was in those early days not the rather harmless spook beast as in later times. On the contrary, it drowned the hunters who dared hunt birds on a mountain lake, appearing as an old hag, who arose from the midst of the lake in a dazzling light and flew through the air to attack whoever approached the lake. Or the *tanuki* appeared as a pitch-black, gigantic Buddhist priest in an old chapel and was believed to devour men. A common trick of the *tanuki* was throwing pebbles and potsherds into houses. As remarked in my treatise on the Tengu, the "*Tengu-tsutube*" or Tengu-pebbles were well-known, and as early as 778 a shower of tiles, pebbles and earth clods came down during twenty nights upon different houses in the capital, thrown by an invisible hand.

And this was not the only thing which the *tanuki* had in common with the Tengu. They both liked to appear as Buddhas or Bodhisattvas in order to deceive devout priests and hermits. For being worshipped by mankind was their delight, as well as that of foxes, so that they were even thought capable of abusing the name of a deceased Emperor in possessing several persons and requiring worship in his name. But the power of transformation of both foxes and *tanuki* came to an end as soon as they were killed. Then their powerful and majestic appearance shrunk to its original size, and the mighty giants or Bodhisattvas lay down as miserable beasts.

The fourteenth century did not bring much information, except that we read for the first time about a special way of making out whether somebody was a transformed fox or a man, namely by driving smoke into his nose. Even the Emperor was so afraid of haunting foxes that he left a house where they exhibited their magical power, and preferred to run the risk of being attacked by Hiyoshi, the Shinto god of Heizen, whose sacred sedan chair was left in the Palace by the angry monks. But not always did those beasts succeed in deluding mankind, for if they were not sufficiently experienced in that difficult art, they were discovered at once and became the laughing-stock of those whom they would deceive. Old *tanuki* and old foxes were mentioned side by side as taking divine or human shape.

In the fifteenth century the old fox-sorcery broke forth in mighty waves and even penetrated the walls of the Shogun's palace. It was then for the first time that we found the term "*kitsune-tsuki*," or "employment of foxes," a magic art practised even by such high personages as the Chief-Diviner and the Shogun's physician. Yet it was deemed a very wicked art and punished with exile. Some later Japanese authors referred to an older passage where they believed they had discovered a trace of the same kind of sorcery, namely the legend of the abbot *So-o*, found in the *Fuso-ryakki* (12th century). But there is not a single proof that this abbot, who in the year 888 exorcised by means of incantations a fox which possessed the Empress, and compelled the beast to leave the shakui palace, was himself the culprit who had caused the fox to possess Her Majesty in order to obtain praise and honour by driving the animal out. The author of the *Fuso-ryakki* apparently did not think of such roguery on the part of the devout abbot.

The famous legend of the transformed fox *Tamamo-no-mae*, the favourite concubine of the Emperor Konoe, showed us the nine-tailed white fox in India, China and Japan, at every time having a very bad influence on King or Emperor as consort or concubine. Probably this legend did not date from very olden times, because in China as well as in Japan the appearance of a nine-tailed or a white fox was originally considered as a very good foreboding. Indian influence may have caused this difference with the old belief, for it is characteristic that in the legend itself India is pointed out as the original field where the fox played her tricks, and that the power of Buddhism against this deadly enemy of mankind is intentionally put in a strong light. And it was a very efficacious means of propaganda indeed, for both in literature and on the stage the legend obtained the utmost popularity. Of Indian origin seems also to have been the word "*yakan*," which sometimes occurs in the *Rei-i-ki* (8th century), *Konjaku Monogatari* (11th century), *Mizu kagami* (12th century), and *Zoku Kojidan* (13th century), side by side with the word "*kitsune*," as having the same meaning. An old Chinese work, quoted in the *Wanyosho* (10th century), said that

the yakan was different from the fox, namely a smaller animal with a big tail, which could climb upon trees, and that the Chinese by mistake had applied its name to the fox. Other Chinese books teach us that it was an anthropophagous animal, resembling a blue-dog, which was mentioned in Buddhist sutras. So we arrive at the conclusion that the yakan, although originally different from the fox, was introduced in Japanese folklore when it had already lost its primary Indian meaning in China, and was simply thought to be identical with the fox.

The worship of female fox-deities, probably spirits of the rice, was prevalent in those days, as it must have been from olden times. At least the encyclopedical work *Ainoshō* (1446) mentioned them in connection with the name *myōbu* (Court lady) for fox. The same work spoke of fox-fire, which was believed to be made by means of burning horse bones, carried in the mouth by foxes; but we see in later works, that according to other explanations it was the breath of the beasts, or a shining pearl at the end of their tail, or burning horse hoops, which made those *ignes fatui*.

The sixteenth century brought only old tales in a somewhat different form, namely the well-known legends of the man who was lying under his own godown, and of the transformed fox who was married to a man but at last fled away from a little dog. The only interesting passage we found was about the fox whose appearance was considered to be a bad omen because it happened in summer time, and who was killed by the power of a poem.

Just as was the case with the Tengu, after the silence of the sixteenth century followed a torrent of legends in the seventeenth. At that time *Inari* conquered the field. The slumbering fox cult on Mount *Inari* subdued by the anthropomorphic goddess,\* who was worshipped on the same mountain, at once appeared on the scene. The foxes, themselves spirits of the rice, were now messengers of the rice goddess, but they were not only sacred but received worship in shrines as representatives of *Inari* herself. Their shrines were demolished when a fox had done any wrong and built up again if the culprit was punished by the fox-god of the shrine himself. At the same time old stories were told about *Inari*'s connection with the fox, as for example that of the small fox who appeared above the hilt of a sword as a sign of *Inari*'s presence in the Palace. The *Inari* temple at Kyōto had become the centre of all for cults throughout the Empire, and in the same way *Inari* of Oji near Yedo was the head of all foxes in the eight provinces of Kwanto. On New-Year's eve they assembled at the foot of a tree near by in order to go up to the temple and pay reverence to their divine Mistress. The more fox-fire was seen there at that time and the more light it spread, the better would be the rice crop of that year. Could there be better evidence of the nature of the fox-gods as spirits of the rice? But the foxes were not always thought to have connection with *Inari*. Sometimes they transformed themselves as in former days, only for the pleasure of deluding men. So did also the tanuki, who even chose the Buddhist temples as a field for their tricks and made an image preach to the devout believers.

Fox possession was very common in those days, as well as later, and madness, melancholy. Hysteria and so on were all ascribed to the same cause. Women, weak men and children were in general the victims of this special kind of disease, which was cured in different ways. The patient was forced to snuff up smoke of burning wolf dung, or to drink thin tea or to swallow roasted leaves of the shikimi filicium religiosum, all things which foxes were believed to detest. If there was doubt whether somebody was possessed by a fox or was taken by an ordinary illness, no better trial could be made than by making him take the last mentioned medicine, because the fox-possessed patient would flatly refuse it. But there was still another way of driving the fox out, namely pricking the tumour, made by him under the skin of the possessed person, with a needle, mostly taken from the tail of an eel fish.

It was often by human sorcery that a fox was caused to possess somebody. From very olden times this fox-magic existed in Japan, and instead of decreasing under Buddhist influence it spread more and more under the name of "Dagini doctrine." There was one mountain especially where it flourished for many centuries, namely Mount *Izuna* in Shinano province. "Izuna doctrine" being a combination of the old fox-magic, practiced on the mountain, with the cult of a Great Tengu, was already mentioned in a work of the fifteenth century, but did not reach the summit of its fame before the seventeenth. Since that time it was well-known as a powerful magic, by means of which the sorcerer caused the fox he had in his service to possess

\* It was certainly a female deity in spite of Kobo Daishi's legend, where apparently the male mountain god and not the female Rice Spirit is spoken of,

somebody or to tell him everything he wanted to know.

Next to this magical use of foxes we find them still considered as forebodings, for, just as in olden times, their howling was believed to be a forerunner of luck or calamity. Yet, in spite of their power as divine, magical and ominous beings, they did not escape the cruel hand of man, who used their livers and fat in preparing medicine and unguents, and caught them in traps by means of their favourite food, rats fried in oil.

The eighteenth century speaks of *Inari*'s revenge when fox shrines were neglected or sacred trees cut down. Madness, suicide and death by lightning fell upon the unhappy culprit and his family. But protecting fox-gods were sent by the goddess to monasteries or temples in reward of devout worship, while often great wealth was bestowed upon men by divine foxes which they had saved or assisted. More than ever the temple on Mount *Inari* was the centre of all fox cults in Japan, and its priests were the chief mediators between fox deities and men. The divine foxes kept watch by turns on the holy mountain, and even the "Venerable Fox God," *Kiho myōjin*, identified with *Dagini Ten*, was nothing but a messenger of *Inari*. At the same time the Goddess felt herself responsible for the mischief her subjects did and punished them severely. She gave them also different ranks which they could buy for money, picked up at the offering boxes of temples. The divine foxes who lived in Buddhist temples not only protected these buildings against fire and other calamities, but were also guardian gods of the priests and gave oral and written oracles to the believers.

It needs hardly be said, that side by side with the cult of *Inari* and her vulpine rice spirits the magical *Izuna* doctrine flourished with redoubled vigour. It was practiced by both Buddhist priests and laymen, but in some cases, if a priest went too far in this heterodox behaviour and took a good deal of profit from the fame he obtained by exorcising the fox which he himself had made possess a person, the authorities intervened and banished him to another province. In Lumo province especially the so-called *kitsune-mochi* or "fox-keeping," was very common, as much as the dog-sorcery in Kyushū. It is remarkable that the influence of the latter was believed to be checked by the tooth of a fox, the dog's deadly enemy, although in fox-lore it is always the fox who flees as soon as he is aware of the presence of a dog.\* Except in causing people to be possessed, predicting the future and showing an amazing knowledge of all kinds of things, the fox-sorcerers gave performances with "spiritual foxes" (*ki-ko*, 狐火), making for example two persons from one, which reminds us of the old stories of foxes acting as the doubles of women and men. Others deluded the people by means of the magic power of their foxes in showing them a mock shape instead of their own, as the man in Osaka did who offered his body as a target to those who liked to shoot at it.

But also apart from human influence foxes were still believed to possess and haunt mankind and change themselves into men. Sometimes they were dangerous especially in their revenge, sometimes harmless, when they discussed Buddhist topics in the shape of priests or appeared as ghosts of the dead. But they soon resumed their unkind shape when fumigated or bathed or attacked by dogs. Sometimes they amused the people by fata morgana, showing castles and horsemen in battle array and long processions of daimyō.

Next to foxes the old tanuki had become very popular figures of Japanese folklore. They took the shape of one-eyed spooks or hags, or appeared as gigantic women or black priests in the dead of night, amidst lightning and earthquake. They flew as dazzling comets through the air, or fell as flaming human heads before bewildered men, whose feet they burned and whom they made ill by their pestilential breath. They knocked at the gate in the midst of the night and made their victims go to haunted houses, where they frightened them to death by their tricks. They buried their dead with Buddhist funeral rites and asked assistance of the priest of the monastery they had haunted the night before. Not always, however, were the tanuki so dangerous or troublesome to men. Often in clear moonlight nights, they amused the people by playing the belly-drum or they appeared in their dreams in the shape of children, asking their permission to live under their houses, announcing a belly-drum concert beforehand, or predicting that

\* On Mitsu-mine, a mountain in Musashi province, sacred dogs were kept in the temple of Mitsu-mine Gongen from remote ages up to the present day and on the 19th of every month an offering of cleaned rice was made to them. From all sides the pilgrims flock there together in order to "borrow a dog" as they call it, that is to obtain a charm which cures fox possession. An invisible dog is believed to follow the charm and drive the fox out. Comp. *Yoshida Togo's* geographical lexicon "Dai Nihon Chimei Jishū," p. 3054.

they, the tanuki, would be killed the next day by a dog. For they knew the past and the future, this life as well as former existences. On rainy nights they and the *myūna* appeared as *ignes fatui*.

After an absence of a thousand years the *myūna* had returned to life in popular superstition. They haunted and predicted death to the people in the shape of boys or black lay-bonzes or old witches, lived during hundreds of years as monks in Buddhist monasteries, eagerly accumulating money and giving examples of their queer handwriting till they were killed by a simple dog. Even after death they brought a curse upon those who spent the money which they, the *myūna*, had collected during their long life, or caused the death of the daimyō man who had killed them. As priests they discussed Buddhist sutras, as old scholars the Chinese classics. So much did they resemble the tanuki, that their belly-drum and *ignes fatui*, their human shapes and ways of haunting were all the same, as well as their old age, which gave animals and plants supernatural power.

In the nineteenth century fox possession was not less common than before, but was mostly ascribed to human sorcery. Yet we also read about foxes who possessed persons and made them ill in revenge for some evil, or gave them power to work much more than ordinarily in gratitude for being allowed to stay in the house of their master. Another time they pretended to be the ghost of a deceased bishop and made the possessed girl write Amida's holy name, at the same time taking care to avoid Amida's anger by wrong characters which made it something different from the real name. Needles and moxa were the means of curing such patients, or old precious swords which had killed some haunting fox long ago and were laid upon the heads of the possessed. The fox was also transferred into a medium by means of Buddhist incantations, as in the days of old, and then driven out by still more tantra and questions as to his origin, reasons and aim; or the possessed were taken to some Buddhist temple, famous for its powerful influence in such cases. The old legends of foxes, married to men during a long time, and of others feasting men on mock meals of dirty stuff, were told in slightly different form, while in the same time new elements had found their way into fox-lore, as for example the hypnotic power of old haunting foxes and their capacity of quickly changing bright moonshine into the utmost darkness, just as the Tengu did in their sacred valleys. They still showed their revengeful nature by annoying those who had insulted them, by means of long daimyō's processions and useless errands in the night, and as in olden times their mysterious lights glowed on field and moor when darkness fell on wet and dreary nights.

Fox-sorcery had reached its highest point. *Izuna* Gongen had his temples on the tops of many mountains, where Tengu cult and fox-magic went hand in hand. Shinano, Kōzuke, Izumo and other provinces abounded with families who were believed to have *osaki*—, kuda or man-foxes (*jinko*) in their service, which they caused to possess and haunt their enemies or rich people from whom they wished to obtain something. It is no wonder, that such families were feared and shunned, and that nobody would allow his son or daughter to intermarry with them. The sudden rise and fall of poor and rich, theft, illness and inexplicable events were all ascribed to their influence. In short, the magic power, as well as the divination, which they obtained from their supernatural foxes, was believed to be unlimited.

In the mean time the tanuki had become more harmless than before. In Shikoku, where foxes were, they had taken the place of those animals, playing many a trick on the simple country folks, and also elsewhere they sometimes deceived young men and girls by taking the shape of pretty maids or handsome lovers, or deluded devout priests by appearing as Amida riding on a purple cloud. But in general they helped and amused mankind more than they annoyed them. Sometimes they lent them money, picked up from ditches and valleys, or gave them presents or precious swords; sometimes they amused them by fata morgana, making appear before their eyes enormous castles or busy market scenes. They lived as monks in monasteries and sold their drawings to the peasants, who liked them very much. They lived above the ceiling of private houses, where they caused paper and pencil to fly up to them and proceeded to write. But at last they were mostly killed by dogs, their natural enemies, and funeral services were held on behalf of their souls. To-day the old superstitions are still in full vigour, as the Japanese newspapers teach us by their daily accounts. The sacred sword in Fudo's temple at Narita, as well as

\* Comp. the *Tsūfuki, Fujiwara no Tamejima's* diary, where we read sub dato Kōwa 5 (1103), 8th month, 27th day: "The Crownprince (a little child) moved to Takamatsu palace. When he went out, Mumi-michi wrote him the character 犬 (dog) on the forehead. Some days before a Court lady had done the same."



Hommyoji, the Nichiren temple at Kumamoto, attract crowds of pilgrims who believe themselves possessed by foxes and are sure to be cured at those holy places. The character 犬 (dog) traced on the forehead of a child protects it against foxes and badgers, as in olden times, so great is the fear of the spook-beasts for dogs; and the bone of a tortoise's foot held in the left hand is considered as an excellent talisman against their bewitching power. The fabulous teapot which changes into a badger, and the tanuki-fire on rainy nights are known to old and young. Fox cult and fox magic do not yet belong to the past, and the former especially will not disappear as long as Shinto lives. For even if all superstitions, borrowed centuries ago from China, die out, the fox, the spirit of the rice, will retain his fame as the sacred messenger of Inari, and will be seen before her shines throughout Japan.

### THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Within the walls of the Forbidden City, and for the most part behind closed doors, one of the greatest dramas of modern history is being enacted. Of what has actually been taking place during the past ten days the outside world at present knows but little, but enough has already leaked out to enable a fairly plausible story to be constructed. But to understand the present it is first necessary to glance at the dramatic personae and note a few facts about them. First there is the Empress Dowager, the great central personage about whom the whole Chinese political world has revolved for years. Next, the Emperor Kuang Hsu, for ten long years the prisoner of the astute Empress Dowager, who by changing his guards regularly twice a month effectually prevented that unhappy young man from forming any connections or links with possible friends. Then follow Prince Wang, Manchu, one of the great personages at court, and lately made head of the Board of War, and with him Yuan Shihkai, Chinese, the renowned progressive leader, but fifty years of age, who has already held most of the positions of authority in the North. Fong Tsan, Manchu now in Japan, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces, and Yang Hsi Hsiang, Chinese, Viceroy of Chihli, are also supposed to be followers of the above two chief actors. On the other side we have Chang Chih Tung, the very embodiment of "China for the Chinese," a great scholar, and yet withal alive to the need of radical changes all round if the empire is to continue. Till recently he held the control of Central China in his hand; latterly he has held important offices in Peking. With him is Tieh Liang, Manchu, formerly Commander of the Army, and now holding important posts. And last, but not least, the heirs to the throne, Pu Lun, a young man of twenty-five, now in America with Tang Shao i, Yuan Shihkai's henchman, and Pu Yi, the son of Prince Chun. Both these heirs seem to have equal right to the throne.

Now with the way prepared we can better appreciate what has been taking place in Peking.

On Nov. 8th, Sunday, (or Nov. 9th) the Empress Dowager, having eaten too freely of melon as a cure for fever, according to report, was seized with violent dysentery. Feeling that her end was near she gave orders that the Emperor Kuang Hsu should be put out of the way, and that Prince Chun's son Pu Yi should succeed to the throne. These orders were carried out and she then died. Another report says that her end came suddenly before arrangements could be made, and that the party of Yuan Shihkai immediately made an end of the Emperor, who from a Chinese point of view would most certainly have repaid Yuan Shihkai to the full for having so basely betrayed him ten years ago. This much is certain, that both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor departed this life within a short time of one another.

What happened next it is difficult to tell, for on the one hand we have Prince Ching bringing four hundred soldiers into the palace, and this in conjunction with Yuan Shihkai. On the other, we have Prince Chun's son, Pu Yi, proclaimed Emperor, with his father as Regent, supported by Chang Chih Tung and Tieh Liang. Which

party has therefore really got the upper hand it is too soon to tell, but that events are following hard after one another is shown by the report that two eunuchs have been executed for murdering the late Emperor, possibly by the very instigators of the murder. This is a typically Chinese way of doing things. Then it is reported that the infamous eunuch Li Lien Yin, the evil genius of the Empress Dowager, has committed suicide, or a tempted to commit suicide, according to another account. And finally comes the startling news that Yuan Shihkai himself has been poisoned. But this likewise is contradicted. Besides this, it is officially announced that the Empress has followed her consort to the next world.

Thus, ends as far as is known at present, the series of tragic events at Peking. The situation is truly critical for if the opposing factions within the palace and court carry on their fightings to the bitter end no power can prevent similar things from happening in the provinces. For the sake of the peace of the world it is devoutly to be hoped that some form of compromise will be acceptable to the chief contestants, and that both Chang Chih Tung and Yuan Shihkai with their respective followings, for China needs both at this time, will sink their differences and strive together for the true reformation of their country.

### RACE CLUB REGULATIONS.

The Race Club Regulations were promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of Nov. 16th as below.

Art. 1.—Horse Races shall not be permitted to be carried on unless they are promoted by race clubs established in accordance with Art. 34 of the Civil Code. Races which have been promoted only for amusement at festivals or similar occasions are excepted.

Art. 2.—Race Clubs shall hold their meetings twice a year and each meeting shall not last more than 4 days. For extraordinary meetings, if any, special permission must be obtained.

Art. 3.—There shall be two kinds of race:—ordinary and obstacle.

Art. 4.—The courses shall not be less than one mile in length and 24 yards in width.

Art. 5.—The construction of the course, stands and other auxiliary buildings must be perfect so as to maintain general order and to evade danger to persons or horses.

Art. 6.—Permission for each race meeting must be obtained from the Director of the Horse Breeding Office, application being made two months prior to the meeting. The following items must be described in the application: (1) The date when the meeting is to be held; (2) programme; (3) the kinds of horses; (4) the prizes to winners; and (5) the estimate of the income and expenses. The number of races per day, and the number of horses partaking in each race, as well as the distance of each race must be stated in the programme.

Art. 7.—The distance of each race shall be over 1 mile. Distance for griffins or for consolation races may sometimes be made less than 1 mile on permission of the Director of the Horse Breeding Office.

Art. 8.—Horses used in races shall be country bred and foreign mares with ages of over 4 years.

Art. 9.—Horses which are not beneficial for the purpose of horse improvement shall not be permitted to be employed at races.

Art. 10.—All the race clubs must employ over 10 new country breeds at every meeting. The age of the domestic griffins referred to above shall not be over 8 years.

Art. 11.—All race clubs must establish by-laws and appoint scale examiners, starters, judges, jockeys, etc., and must place the foregoing details before the Directors of the Horse Breeding Office.

Art. 12.—The Director of the Horse Breeding Office shall send his staff to the race meetings to exercise supervision whenever necessary.

Art. 13.—Within one month of the conclusion of the race meeting, the clubs must inform the Director of the Horse Breeding Office, of the following:—(1) The number of the horses partaking in the races; (2) the names, kinds, qualities, colours, ages, height and length, and character of the winners and the countries where they

were bred, names of the owners, the kinds of races, distances and speed; (3) the expenses and incomes; (4) the number of the visitors; and (5) the general conditions of the meeting.

Art. 14.—The amounts of prizes shall be fixed in accordance with the distances assigned to the various races.

Art. 15.—The amounts of the prizes shall be offered in part for country bred horses.

Art. 16.—Prizes—money or articles—presented by individuals which were included in the programme are to be referred in the foregoing two articles.

Art. 17.—The Director of the Horse Breeding Office may make a preference in the programmes at each meeting and assign prizes to the winners.

Art. 18.—The Director of the Horse Breeding Office will at times present special prizes to the winners at union races appointed by him.

Art. 19.—The Director of the Horse Breeding Office will on occasion present a portion of the expenses needed for instituting the race meetings where there is necessity to promote horse improvement.

Art. 20.—For maintaining order at the meetings, the governors of the prefectures concerned—and the Chief of Metropolitan Police Office in Tokyo—shall take all necessary steps.

Art. 21.—The Governors and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Office may prohibit a race meeting or take suitable steps in the following case: (1) when clubs infringe the present regulations or commit unjust and improper action; (2) when conditions appear dangerous; and (3) when necessity arises for maintaining order at the meetings. The government officials who are present at the meetings must at once inform the local governors or the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Office of the details of the prohibition.

Art. 22.—Besides the present regulations, the Director of the Horse Breeding Office may impose upon race clubs any conditions he deems to be necessary.

Supplementary.—The foregoing regulations shall be enforced on the day when they were promulgated. Races, the programmes of which were intimated to the Horse Breeding Office, shall not be dealt with under Art. 6 of the present regulations.

### TRADE-MARK DECISION.

Mr. Geo. B. Heart, representative of the Stanley Works, Connecticut, U.S.A., lodged, through Mr. Matsumoto of Tokyo, a protest with the Patent Bureau against S. Yuasa, a hardware merchant of Kyoto. The protestor stated that his clients registered on July 26th, 1905, a trade-mark showing "S.W." in heart form and were using it attached to various hardware articles manufactured by them. The Japanese registered on Aug. 13th, 1907, a trade-mark the design of which is "H.Y." in heart form. As the Japanese trader's mark was very similar to that of the American traders, the public were unable to discriminate between the mark. In consequence the business of the American firm in Japan was much injured. The Japanese patentee's representative held that his client used the letter "H.Y." while the Americans employed "S.W." They were clearly different. Mr. V. Hirayama, the Chief Examiner of the Bureau, admitted the protest of the American firm and ordered the Japanese not to employ his trade-mark on such hardware.

Mr. Y. Hirayama, the Chief Examiner of the Patent Bureau, has passed a decision on a protest filed by Messrs Wellsbach Company of Philadelphia against R. Tanaka of Osaka. The foreign firm registered, on Oct. 26th, 1908, at the bureau, a trade-mark showing the word "Apollo" and the Japanese also registered a trade-mark which shows a similar word "Apollo" though the form of the design is different from that of Messrs. Wellsbach Company. The foreign firm contended that the mark of the Japanese should be taken as an infringement of Art. 8 of the Trade-marks Law. They asked the bureau to take the Japanese mark as null and void. The Chief Examiner allowed the petition.

## A LITERARY MISCELLANY—II.

The Autumn has brought its usual rich harvest of books—fiction, travel, literature, art—no theme under the sun seems to escape the myriad-mind of thinking humanity. Truly, as said the Preacher, "of making of books there is no end," while the readers who would assimilate at least a fraction of their good things despair of finding the necessary time. Or, as Mr. A. C. Benson in his new discourse "At Large" (Smith, Elder) would put it—the air is full of song. In criticising his generation and preaching his gentle philosophy of life, he compares himself with justice to "a bird singing the same song over and over again; a new book is only a new bush." And in such vein "with all his old picturesqueness and chastity of diction" he protests against the doctrine of self-assertion and praises individuality and the solitary life.

"Verse," says Professor Saintsbury in his masterly *History of English Prose* of which the second volume (from Shakespeare to Crabbe) has just appeared, "is not a game nor a mere ornamental kind of prose, but a means of expression which has been developed in the effort to say what cannot be said in prose." To avoid the pitfall of sacrificing sense to sound is the great desideratum. Discussing the conflict between emotion and reason which marked the poetry of the seventeenth century, the *Times* reviewer of Professor Saintsbury's work says:—

It was the aim of Donne and the other fantastic poets to enlarge the scope of poetry by infusing passion with reason; and in their versification one can see how far they succeeded and how far they failed. Professor Saintsbury often refers to the matchless cadences of seventeenth century verse, as in this of Marvell's:—

My love is of a birth as rare  
As 'tis, for object, strange and high;  
It is begotten of Despair,  
Upon impossibility.

These cadences are conclusive, like a sound argument. Reason puts a period to passion, and the process is perfectly expressed in the compass of the verse. But verse itself such as this "is of a birth as rare as 'tis, for object, strange and high"; and it was achieved at the cost of many metrical failures. The fantastic poets were bewildered about the subject matter of poetry, and their bewilderment expressed itself in blind experiments of versification. These experiments produced a reaction with regard both to matter and to form. All through the seventeenth century there was a conflict between emotion and reason; and the final victory of reason was expressed in the supremacy of the heroic couplet.

The expedition sent by the British Museum to Central Africa for the purpose of examining and collecting flora and fauna has had its notably successful work embodied in a handsome volume "From Ruwenzori to the Congo" (John Murray) compiled by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who was attached to the party as medical officer, botanist and entomologist. At the time of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to the heights of Stanley's "Cloud-King," the British Museum party were at work in the same region, and some of its naturalists were in fact prevented only by adverse weather conditions from forestalling the royal Italian explorer. Mr. Wollaston's book is beautified by a number of excellent illustrations from photographs, some of which—that of the Semliki River and Lake Kivu, for example—possess high artistic merit. The expedition kept clear of hairbreadth adventures, and Mr. Wollaston avoids "the tendency to sensation-mongering which besets every traveller to some extent." Truth is stranger than fiction, especially in Central Africa, but remarks a critic:—

Surely that hippopotamus must have been a very small or a very emaciated one which, together with three antelopes, was consumed by fifteen porters in two days, skin and all. A wretched hippopotamus will feed a caravan of a hundred for that length of time without great difficulty, and, enormous as the capacity of the caravan-porter unquestionably is, these fifteen must have had Gargantuan appetites indeed.

Mr. Wollaston's book does not pretend to be the scientific record of the Expedition, and would therefore probably possess more interest for the general reader.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne, who is admittedly *factile princeps* among the poets of to-day, has just published a series of critical essays on "The Age of Shakespeare." The distinguished litterateur and critic was born a few weeks before Queen Victoria ascended the Throne; and it is nearly half a century since he published his first work, "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," which preceded "Atalanta in Calydon" by four years. It was with the publication of "Songs Before Sunrise" more than a generation back that Mr. Swinburne established his reputation as a poet of the first rank. In him romanticism found unexpected and triumphant expression for the last time. He showed himself master of a wonderful power of perceiving the possibilities of new metrical forms admirably suited to the genius of the language, and the frequency with which some of his lyrics have been parodied is proof of their instant appeal to the public mind.

Mr. Swinburne's criticisms are sometimes severe, not to say, crushing. Said he of a certain book (whose title, out of consideration for its author, we will refrain from mentioning).—

"This abortion of letters is such a very mooncalf, begotten in malice or idiocy, that no human creature above the intellectual level of its author will ever dream of attempting to decipher the insignificant significance which may possibly—though improbably—lie latent under the opaque veil of its inarticulate virulence."

It is nearly half a century since Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), who has just celebrated her 71st birthday, published the novel which first brought her fame. The magazine in which "Lady Audley's Secret" appeared has long since been forgotten—who nowadays remembers its title, "Robin Goodfellow?"—but the novel, which has been dramatised in various shapes, has been read by millions, and is still being sold. Some may say that she is now representative of an old school of fiction writers, but her art lives again in her sons, of whom Mr. W. B. Maxwell is one of the ablest alike in literary skill and method of our latter-day novelists. It is indeed a far cry from "Lady Audley's Secret" of the mother to "The Guarded Flame" of the son.

Speaking of style, especially in fiction, the writer who is for ever seeking to impress the reader with his cleverness in expression, whose meaning one has to hunt for, so deeply is it hidden beneath abstruse terms and *quasi* epigrammatic forms, usually comes to grief. Two notable offenders in this respect are Mr. Bernard Capes and Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Those who struggled with the former's *Jay of Italy* and the earlier portions of Mr. Hewlett's *Half Way House* will be disposed to endorse the following criticism of Mr. Capes' new novel *The Green Parrot*. The principal character therein is a genius who has burnt his manuscripts and retired from literature because nobody wants what he has to give them—"style." "The public and, for the most part, the critics, wanted neither art nor stories.....One thing they seldom regarded was style; or, if they did mention it, it was with some impatient disparagement, as a thing bothering and unnecessary." He attributes this decay of sensibility to progress in science and the mechanical arts. "He observed, as time passed, the critical creed to establish itself more and more on the contention that it did not much matter how you said a thing, so long as you had something to say. That seemed to him a tub-thumper's motto."

"It would be affectation" continues the reviewer in *The Times*, "to seem not to understand that John Wisdom's grievance with his generation is his creator's. Mr. Capes is discontented with us. The grievance is not a new one; there are always 'stylists' complaining of the decay of appreciation, because their 'style' is not held to excuse their general want of merit. The analogy of the plastic arts is misleading. Literature is all material or all workmanship, whichever way you like to look at it. Style is fine detail. We appreciate it in George Meredith or Henry James. But fine detail is of no value on a bad mass; nor is really fine detail ever found there: for the good artist works well in the large as well as in the small; and a sculptor would be ridiculous who made his figures ugly and out of

proportion and sought to justify them by the fineness of their surface. We grant Mr. Capes the merit of ingenious expression; though "wryed meanness" and "slumberous pulchritude" have a certain affection about them; but no amount of verbal ingenuity can recommend a story of people who are all either vulgar or sentimental, enacting incidents which are insincerely imagined and told without a grain of humour."

The result of the competition for the First Novel Prize of 100 guineas offered by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the well-known London publisher, has just been announced. The winner is Mr. Rupert Lorraine and the picturesque name he has adopted for his story is "The Woman and the Sword." The sword, it may be said at once, plays no little part in the story: never was a story perhaps in which there was more swordplay. The circumstances of the tale largely account for this, for its action mostly takes place in Germany during the grim and turbulent period of the Thirty Years' War, in which Gilbert Charrington, the hero, has when the reader first meets him already seen long service. A soldier of fortune in the Protestant cause, he has been in the service of half the captains of Europe. The abducted heroine of the story, the "Woman" of the title, is the young, charming, though hot-tempered Mistress Hilary Page, only daughter of one Sir Mortimer Page. The violent historic background of the story is presented with dignity and knowledge, but what will probably astonish the reader most is the number and variety of the thrills the book has given him. Yet on recalling them, he will see that these were, so to speak, legitimate thrills, due to the natural evolution of a powerful story, in which, if the characters have often to pass through scenes more than usually appalling, the terror of them is founded on historical fact and is no mere invention of the author. Readers, however, need not fear a sombre book; they will undoubtedly find "The Woman and the Sword" exciting to an usual degree. The book will shortly appear in Unwin's Colonial library.

## HEAVY SNOWFALL.

On the afternoon of Nov. 12th snow fell in Utsunomiya and the temperature dropped to 45°F. In Itamuro and other districts near Utsunomiya, snow has continued falling since Nov. 9th, with the result that communication with other places has been stopped. A similar visitation was experienced in Kashiwazaki, Nagaoaka and districts in Niigata prefecture. Traffic on the railway was impeded. On the same day a snow storm was experienced in Aomori and the adjoining districts, snow falling to the depth of a foot.

A telegram from Yamagata says that snow has been falling for some days past, principally in the district of Mogami. On Nov. 15th the average depth was about 5 feet. An old man was frozen to death. In the districts of Iiwa and Yonezawa the depth of the snow was a little over 3 feet.

On the morning of Nov. 15th snow fell at Saseho.

It is reported from Fukushima that owing to the recent heavy snow four persons have been frozen to death in the district of Date.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

A case in which Messrs. Albert Haim & Co. claim *yen* 792.83 from M. Shibata, a merchant of Benten-dori, came up again on Nov. 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Miyake.

H. Mita, a merchant dealing in woven goods, Ota-machi, was examined as an expert witness. The Judge having shown him a sample of fancy shirtings which were in question in the present case asked some questions as to the quality, price, etc. Witness replied that he could not give a definite opinion on the material as to the quality, etc., as he did not attend to business in that line last year.

Parties' Counsel summarized their evidence and spoke briefly. Subsequently the Judge declared that the hearing was concluded and decision would be given on Nov. 25th.

## YOKOHAMA.

A Chinese boy on the French gunboat *Décide* now in Yokohama harbour, has been arrested by the Kaga cho police at a Chinese house, No. 139, Yamashita-cho. It appears that on Nov. 9th he stole money belonging to an officer of the ship. When arrested he had taken off his queue and attired himself in Japanese costume.

On the evening of Nov. 13th fire broke out on the premises of the Continental Hotel, No. 123, Yamashitacho. The flames were put out before much damage was done.

The body of a woman was discovered drifting off the Bund about 7.30 p.m. on Nov. 13th. The deceased was identified as Hana Sudzuki, sister of a carpenter living in Shin-machi, Kanagawa.

A youth employed at the Hodogaya Station was run over by a wagon on Nov. 14th while attempting to connect it with a train. His feet were severely injured.

On the afternoon of Nov. 13th a car on the Keihin Electric Railway collided with a cart in Shinmei-cho, Kanagawa, while the latter was trying to cross the line. The driver of the wagon sustained severe injuries.

About 8 a.m. on Nov. 15th fire occurred on a lighter which was lying off Kaigan-dori. A portion of the cargo consisting of raw-cotton was damaged.

On Sunday evening an outbreak of fire occurred in a house at No. 135, Yamashita cho. The flames were put out before much damage was done. A defective stove is reported to have been the cause.

About 5 p.m. on Nov. 16th a child was struck by a train while playing near the railway at Takashima-cho. He was severely injured on the head.

On the evening of Nov. 15th an infant wrapped in a blanket was found in the grounds of the Buddhist temple Yakuoji, South Ota-machi. The foundling was handed over to the City Office by the Tobe police as the parents are not known.

Owing to a land-slide, a coolie was crushed to death on Nov. 15th while working at the foot of a hill in Nakamura-machi.

The Chinese Consul-General in Yokohama has issued a warning to the Chinese residents in connexion with the serious rumours afloat in consequence of recent mournful events in Peking. The Consul-General said that the residents should not be moved by mere rumours.

Mr. T. Nishimaki, the manager of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been removed to the head office, and Mr. K. Tatsumi, vice-manager of the Yokohama office, is appointed to the London branch.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting at 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 17th. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, made an explanation as to the Central Government's proposal to defer, for two years, the improvement works of the harbour and the construction of various buildings on the reclaimed land, which works have been hitherto fixed to be completed in 1912. On a motion by Mr. Saito, a decision was come to that should the Government not further defer the works, the present proposal would be adopted.

Mr. M. Odagiri, one of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will shortly leave for Europe and America to investigate financial conditions.

About 6.30 p.m. on Nov. 18th fire broke out in a barber shop in Matsugai-cho, destroying four houses. A lamp is reported to have been the cause. During the fire a collision took place between a number of soldiers and police. The trouble, however, was settled amicably later at the Isezaki-cho Police Office.

While working on the *Nippon Maru* in the

Yokohama harbour on Nov. 16th a coolie fell to the bottom of the third hold. He sustained severe injuries on the head, etc. He was removed to the Noge Hospital.

At 1 p.m. on Nov. 21st the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Pharmaceutical Society will hold a meeting at the Yokohama Pharmaceutical School. Professor K. Ikeguchi will speak on the progress and development of medical science.

Tomo Watanabe (25), younger sister of a doctor living in Sugita near Hommoku, committed suicide on Nov. 17th by drinking morphine. She had been suffering from an illness for some years past.

The baseball team of the Reach-all American Club is expected to arrive in Yokohama on Nov. 21st by the *China*. They will play matches with the Waseda and Keio Gijiku Colleges and various other Clubs.

On Nov. 18th the Chinese of Yokohama performed funeral rites at their Club in connexion with the demise of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China. Most of the offices were closed.

About 8.10 a.m. on Thursday fire broke out in a house in Chitose cho. The flames were put out before much damage was done. Sparks from a chimney are reported to have been the cause.

## GYMKHANA AT KAMAKURA.

A Gymkhana has been arranged to take place on the beach at Kamakura on Sunday next, advantage being taken of the low tide at 10 a.m.

## STEWARDS:

S. Isaacs, Esq., Judge	E. C. Davis, Esq., Handicapper
E. C. Davis, Esq., Judge	E. C. Davis, Esq., Handicapper
J. T. Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course	E. Edison, Esq., do
F. M. Tegner, Esq., Starter	A. H. Tait, Esq., do
E. O. Herrman, Esq., Scales	C. Strome, Esq., Hon. Treasurer
	H. Y. Irvine, Esq., Hon. Secretary

The Programme is as follows:—

Event No. 1.—China Pony Championship.—3 Furlongs. For All China ponies. Catch Weights Under 190lbs. Each rider to supply a pony; ponies to be drawn for 10 minutes before mounting (Kai-hin-in-Cup.)

Event No. 2.—Egg and Spoon Race.—1 Furlong. 1 Prize for Winner and 1 Prize for Lady.

Event No. 3.—Lantern Race.—2 Furlongs. Prize for Winner and Prize for Lady.

Event No. 4.—Country Bred Handicap.—3 Furlongs. Handicap by yards, according to Weight of Riders.

Event No. 5.—Thread and Needle Race.—2 Furlongs. Prize for Winner and Prize for Lady.

Event No. 6.—Bending Race. For All Horses and or Ponies.

Event No. 7.—Putting Potatoes in Buckets. For all Horses and or Ponies, (Horses and or Ponies to be at the gallop the whole time.)

Event 8.—Grand National Steeple-Chase. Catch Weights.

N.B.—Events Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, for country bred horses only which will be provided by the Committee. Entrance fee for each event one yen. Protests will not be entertained by the executive on any pretext whatsoever; entry lists will be posted at the Yokohama United Club and or Club Germania. 1st entry will be accepted.

## CRIME.

On the evening of Nov. 12th a youth attempted to murder a woman by injuring her throat with a knife at a public house in Yoshiwara, Tokyo. Subsequently he attempted to commit suicide with the same weapon. There is no report as to the cause.

On the following morning a man and a girl attempted to commit suicide at a licensed house in the same locality by drinking poison. The man died and the woman was at once removed to a hospital near by. According to letters left by them, the cause seems to have been heavy debts.

An old man living in Kiou-cho, Tokyo, committed suicide on Nov. 13th by drinking poison. Poverty was the cause.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the provisional light at Bentsen-jima, the entrance to Nemoro Harbour, Hokkaido, which has been shown since the rebuilding of Bentsen-jima Staff Light was commenced (Notification No. 767 of Department of Communications, August, 1908), will be discontinued on November 10th, 1908, and the following permanent light will be exhibited on and after the same day:—

Name of lighthouse:—Bentsen-jima Lighthouse, Construction and painting:—iron pillar, painted white. Height of light:—21 feet from the base, and 56 feet above the water. Character of light:—alternating red and white of 10 seconds each by acetylene gas. Candle power:—white light, 200 and red light, 80. Distance visible:—white light, 13 nautical miles and red light, 8 nautical miles, in clear weather. No change as to the position, illuminating arc and suspension period of light.

Notice is also given that Fuku-se Beacon Light south of Hirado-shima, province of Hizen (see Notification No. 1,022 of Department of Communications, October, 1908), has been shown, and is as follows:—Position:—Lat No. 33° 4' 40", Long. E. 129° 26' 28" (according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 198). Construction and painting:—Circular concrete tower, painted red and black in horizontal bands. Height of light:—65 feet above the water. Character of light:—Sixth order fixed white light. Illuminating arc:—The whole horizon. Candle power:—100. Distance visible:—9 nautical miles in clear weather. Notice:—The light is unwatched. Should the light go out by accident there may be some delay before relighting it.

## SVEN HEDIN MEETS ANNIE BESANT.

The *Theosophist* quotes the following item which was contained some time ago in the *Neue Metaphysische Rundschau* (Berlin):

"In letters to his relatives, Sven Hedin, who is already walking towards Lhasa again, reports on a meeting with Annie Besant in Srinagar. He was living there incognito, in order to escape the abounding amiability of the Indians. 'Only one guest,' he writes, 'did meet me, one, but a lion—or rather a lioness—Annie Besant. She was once sitting near me, at the table of the Viceroy, but there she was so much engaged by a conversation with the land lord—and I still more by a dialogue with a lady,—that we did not exchange ten words. Now she came to see me here instead, and we had many an interesting conversation. She is an elderly lady with a penetrating look, a deep earnestness in her entire appearance, and of splendid eloquence. The day before yesterday she gave a lecture, in the Maharaja's garden, belonging to the most splendid and most suggesting I ever heard, a comparison between the fundamental truths of the great, dominating religions, and a fortunate attempt at reconciling them. It is singular to see the deep, undefined awe shown to her by the Hindus."

## BIRTHDAY RECEPTION.

A birthday reception of the most informal kind was held on Wednesday at 12.15 on the lawn at the residence on the Bluff of Mr. and Mrs. James Walter in celebration of Mr. Walter's attainment of his 62nd birthday. The affair was only thought of the day before, owing to Mr. Walter's health, and at once decided on. As many friends as possible were spoken to, and they in turn spoke to others, but necessarily many people, not only in Yokohama but in Tokyo, including Mr. and Mrs. Walter's many Japanese friends, were unaware of the event. A large company came, however. Mr. Healing gave the toast "Best congratulations to Mr. Walter upon his birthday," and the son of the house, Mr. J. Hebben Walter, replied: "My father asks me to thank you all for coming here to-day and for your kind congratulations." The weather was fine and very favourable to the reception.



## HOME NEWS AND OPINION.

## THE KING AS A CONGRATULATOR.

Mr. Stead in the October *Review of Reviews* declares that King Edward utilised his first evening in London after his return from Marienbad by going to see Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Back Floor." As the motif of that play is the conversion of all the reprobate lodgers in turn by the simple expedient of telling them what saints they were, Mr. Stead suggests that the King's telegram of felicitation to him who was once generally known as Abdul the Damned might have been written in the Royal Box between the second and third acts. The message ran as follows:—

I beg your Majesty to accept my warm congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of your accession since the promulgation of the Constitution. There is every reason to hope that under the able direction of so eminent a Grand Vizier, your Majesty's Empire will have a peaceful and prosperous future, and that the veneration of posterity will be secured for your Majesty.

Mr. Stead suggests that other monarchs may stand in need of treatment on similar lines. Here is a sample which might do for the Kaiser:—

I beg your Majesty, my illustrious nephew, to accept my most warm congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of your accession. There is every reason to hope that under the able direction of so eminent a Chancellor as Prince von Billow your Majesty's Empire will have a peaceful and prosperous future. And the veneration of posterity will be secured for your Majesty now that you have learned that if speech is silver, silence is golden.

This was, of course, before the news of the famous Interview had caused Europe to stir uneasily in its bed. It would be even more appropriate now.

## THE GREAT NAVAL COMPETITION.

Thus the *Saturday Review* (which all will acquit of Teuto-phobe tendencies) on the great naval competition, a propos of an interview with the German Chancellor which appeared some weeks ago in the *Standard*:—

Prince Billow, whose good faith, we think, is unimpeachable, made another of his bad slips when he sought to laugh away the naval competition of the two nations. To pretend that the German fleets have not been brought within measurable distance of our own is to trifle with broad facts which anybody may roughly test for himself. The British Admiralty, of course, cannot hope to provide such security as the naval alarmists demand, but it does try to meet the strain imposed upon its resources throughout the last ten years by German emulation. Here, however, we have the true prophylactic against the danger which Prince Billow and all sane English politicians wish to avert. We may be careless of enmity, whether natural or cultivated, as soon as we have made ourselves unassailable. If we intend to enjoy a deep and lasting peace with Germany (and other European or Asiatic States), all we have to do is to maintain the two-Power standard—with something in hand.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in an address to his East Lancashire constituents, discussed the subject less temperately. Though he began by admitting that, in order to avoid being organised as a great military nation with a people in arms, it was essential for our shores to be secure against invasion, that we were determined to maintain in the future the security we had got now, and that "so long as the world remained what it was," he for one would not offer to other nations "the temptation which would be afforded by a defenceless England," he went on to rave about the "footpads of politics" and "yapping pariah curs," by which polite terms he intended to indicate those who, with the best of intentions, if not in the best of ways, persisted in drawing the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the clear facts of the situation. Mr. Harcourt's remarks, says the *Spectator*, go far to discount and stultify his excellent advice that we should keep our heads cool, our Fleet ready, and our tongues civil. Violent optimism is almost as dangerous as the "blatant sensationalism" he so bitterly condemns.

## THE WAY OF THE OFFICIAL APOLOGIST.

The instinct of self-defence in controversy leads sometimes to strange distortions of facts. More especially is this noticeable in the case of the

official apologist. Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in parrying the charge advanced in the House that the Liberal Government, during their tenure of office, had provided for less tonnage in new construction than Germany, took into his reckoning more than 10,000 tons of warships which belonged to the programmes of the Unionist Government. The vessels which Mr. McKenna thus glibly accredited to his own party were the *Lord Nelson*, the three *Invincibles* and the three cruisers of the *Defence Class*.

The following table sets forth the Liberal Government's account:—

Year.	Programme.	Tons.
1906-3	Bellerophon .....	18,600
	Téméraire .....	18,600
	Superb .....	18,600
1907-8	St. Vincent .....	19,250
	Collingwood .....	19,250
	Vanguard .....	19,260
1908-9	Foudroyant .....	19,250
	Cruiser "A" .....	17,250?

Total.....150,050

During the same years the German Government made provision for 180,000 tons of new construction, which include the *Blucher*, *Nassau*, *Sachsen*, *Baden*, *Württemberg*, *Fritzof*, *Hildebrand*, *Hindall* and the great cruisers "F" and "H." All except the first three of these are "capital" ships, with displacements in the neighbourhood of 19,000 tons, while the *Nassau* and *Sachsen* are cruisers corresponding to our *Invincibles*. Thus it follows that, in spite of the First Lord's official platitudes to the effect that he did not think Mr. Bellairs' statement "could be regarded as accurate," the Liberal Government has, during its tenure of office, laid down some 40,000 tons less than the German Government—with all the latter's disclaimers of competition.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

"The public school boy does not shine conspicuously as a citizen." So said Sir Arthur F. Hott, of Harrow, at the International Conference on Moral Education. He learns the importance of himself and often imbibes the curious idea that nobody but a public school boy is "any good," but "why is it that when that boy leaves school and university he does not become a more enthusiastic citizen of the great body politic?" Some people would reply that his interest is too much centred in sport and athletics, and that he gives to shooting and cricket an enthusiastic attention which he does not devote to the more serious subjects pertaining to his future duties as a citizen. And the speaker told an anecdote which has a bearing on this point of view. A small boy was once overheard on the cricket field asking a friend's advice in a dilemma. He had been told to go to one of the masters at a certain time, but at the same time his presence was required by the cricket captain. Which authority was he to obey? The friend's answer was that he had certainly better obey the cricket captain and cut the master, who could not make it so unpleasant for him as the other authority. The incident is not only piquant but full of significance. Sport in all very well in its ways, *pace* the saying which some inventive mind has attributed to Wellington—but success in this very modern world calls for some more solid and enduring foundation than (with all its benefits) the cult and worship of athletics.

## A RECORD OCT. 1 IN LONDON.

Thursday was the hottest October 1 for twenty-two years. The maximum in London, 77 deg., was 9 deg. above the average for the month. The day, barring Wednesday, when the temperature was 79 deg., was the warmest since August 3. An examination of the Greenwich records, which go back to the year 1841, shows that there have only been nine years—1843, 1861, 1865, 1873, 1882, 1886, 1895, 1901, and 1906—in which a maximum above 70 deg. has been recorded on October 1, 1886 taking first place with a reading of 77.7.

The first day of October found London under a blazing sun, overflowing with visitors, a city of colour and pulsing life. All the country has for days been pouring people into the capital. Re-

turning from summer resorts, those who have their home in London have found a busy autumn season such as has never before been known. The streets, especially in the West End, are thronged by pedestrians. Sightseers and people with money to spend are everywhere to be found. Hotels, restaurants, theatres, and shops are all doing as well as in the height of the season. Several fatalities from the heat are announced from the provinces.

## LORD MILNER ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Lord Milner, who is now on a lecturing tour in Canada, discusses in the October number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" whether or not Canadian Preference is of value to British trade. He writes:—

"My contention is, that since the introduction of Preference we have been gaining ground in that competition, whereas before the introduction of Preference we were losing ground."

It is no doubt true that when all the imports of Canada are considered the proportion derived from Great Britain has shown a steady decline both before and after the grant of Preference. But this is due to the fact that Canada imports every year an increasing quantity of goods which for various excellent and obvious reasons we do not attempt to supply. As an instance Lord Milner cites the case of turbines and other machinery intended for the control of water-power. The provision of such machinery is naturally easier for a United States manufacturer who produces it both for his own and for the Canadian market than for a British manufacturer who has practically no other than the Canadian market for this description of goods. Lord Milner then gives a table of imports for the years 1890, 1898, and 1906, which shows conclusively that when those goods only are considered which we make some pretence of supplying, the imports from Great Britain, which were declining in 1898, the year in which Preference was granted, have since steadily improved. In conclusion Lord Milner maintains:—

"Experience in the case of Canada shows—and this experience is not confined to Canada—that Preference is capable of effecting what I claim for it. When British goods are competing with foreign goods in any part of the Empire on more or less equal terms, even a moderate Preference on British goods will turn the scale in their favour. Where they are competing at a slight but decided disadvantage, Preference can neutralise that disadvantage. But where the disadvantage is very great owing to distance or other natural causes of a preponderating character, or even to the settled habits or customs of the importing community, no Preference that I either expect or desire to see imposed can wholly counteract that disadvantage."

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

At 9 p.m. on Nov. 11th a freight train from Shidzuoka collided with four empty wagons at the Tenryugawa Station, derailling them. Further the train collided with a building, destroying it. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

A passenger train was overturned while running between the Kabuto Tunnel and Kabuto Station on the Kwansei Railway on the morning of Nov. 12th. A number of the passengers, including Mr. S. Tsunekawa, the manager of the Nippon Sugar Refining Co., and Colonel T. Otsu were more or less injured.

Owing to a land-slide, the locomotive and two wagons of a freight train were derailed on Nov. 12th at a point near Naoetsu on the Hokuyetsu Railway causing damage to the line. Traffic was stopped for several hours.

A telegram from Morioka reports that the locomotive and a car of a passenger train were derailed at 3 p.m. on Nov. 13th at Hiraidzumi on its way from Aomori to Tokyo. The passengers are safe. The cause is reported to have been negligence on the part of a pointsman.

At 5.40 a.m. on Nov. 13th a freight train collided with a passenger train at Tanakawa between Hino and Tateyama. The locomotive and three wagons of the freight train were seriously damaged and one of the conductors was injured.

## THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The annual autumn athletic sports of the Imperial University, Tokyo, were held on Nov. 14th on its ground. A large crowd of spectators including some foreigners were present. The programme was as follows:—

1. 100 metres Race.
2. Spelling Race.
3. Putting the Shot.
4. 100 metres Winners' Race.
5. 200 metres Race.
6. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
7. Long Jump.
8. 200 metres Winners' Race.
9. Throwing the Hammer.
10. 400 metres Race.
11. Pole Jump.
12. 400 metres Winners' Race.
13. 600 metres Race.
14. Middle School Students' Champion Race.
15. Government School Students' Race.
16. 600 metres Winners' Race.
17. 1,000 metres Race.
18. High Jump.
19. Graduates' Race.
20. 1,000 metres Winners' Race.
21. Party Race of the Colleges.
22. Obstacles Race.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THREE cases of cholera are reported in Shimomatsu cho, Tokuyama.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General in Seoul, left Oiso on Nov. 14th for Seoul.

THE Prince Imperial will return on Nov. 20th from Gumma prefecture where he was present at the manoeuvres of the Emperor's Body Guards.

THE Prince Imperial returned on the morning of Nov. 19th from Maebashi, where he was present at the manoeuvres of the Emperor's Body Guards.

Two clerks of the Osaka Tobacco Monopoly Office were arrested on Nov. 14th on a charge of having received bribes from some merchants patronized by the office.

A KANAZAWA telegram says that on the evening of Nov. 13th the steamer *Noto Maru II* went ashore off the village of Namboku. The ship sustained slight damage but the passengers and cargo were safe.

Two cars of a passenger train were derailed on the evening of Nov. 17th at the Hidzume Station near Morioka through negligence on the part of a pointsman. Damage was caused to the cars and to the permanent way.

On the night of Nov. 16th a workman attacked his comrade with a large knife in Atago-machi, near Shimbashi, inflicting severe injuries on the head. The assailant was arrested on the spot. A slight dispute was the cause.

GENERAL FENGSAH, of the Chinese Army, who was present at the recent Manoeuvres in the west left Kobe on Nov. 18th by the *Tetsu-Rei Maru* for home in connexion with the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

PRINCESS DOWAGER KWACHO who was suffering from meningitis for some months past died on Nov. 14th. She was 56 years of age. On the same day Mrs. Sudzuki, elder sister of the late Viscount Enomoto, died at the age of 80 years.

AN outbreak of fire occurred about noon on Nov. 16th in Hashimoto-cho, Kanada, Tokyo, destroying three houses and damaging three. On the same evening another fire broke out in the house of a share broker in Shinjuku, burning down the building.

THE opening of the King Edward VII. Secondary School at Lytham, Lancashire, marks the latest phase in the development of the Lytham Charities, which have a romantic history. Two centuries ago £5 was bequeathed for the education of the poor children of Lytham. The fund grew to nearly £500, which the trustees invested in land which now forms the centre of

Blackpool. The Corporation of Blackpool has paid nearly £100,000 for the freehold rights of small sections of the Charities estate, and it is confidently asserted that the Charities ultimately will be worth £500,000.

A HIROSHIMA telegram says that on the night of Nov. 15th two children were killed by fire at Hatsuka-machi in that city. A report from Chiba is that a woman and her two children were killed by fire on the same night in the district of Katori.

A GERMAN ENGINEER announces that £25 inclusive will be the cost of the aeroplane which he has invented. The sum is a moderate one, and shows us that whatever the machines are going to do, the price, at any rate, is coming down.

THEY have rickshas in Uganda, it appears, and people noted for their wonderful stamina. The men frequently run twenty five miles pulling rickshas without a stop. On the king's birthday a Marathon Race was organised by the Governor or the natives.

THE bicycle thief does not always meet so tragic a fate as befell Mr. Godden, a glover of Woodstock, who, seeing a cycle in a gateway at Cheltenham, mounted and rode off. In descending a steep hill he lost control of the machine, dashed into a tree, and was killed.

Two submarines, Nos. 6 and 7, encountered a heavy sea off Awaji Island on their way from Kure to Kobe on Nov. 12th. The boats took shelter at Koadzuki where they underwent repairs for damage, the nature of which was slight. On the following day they left for their destination.

It is on hygienic grounds, we believe, that children in America now and then have on their hats an inscription, "Do not kiss me." And there is also in America an anti kissing society!—but where, one naturally enquires, was the A-K. society in the days of Hobson and the Merrimac?

ON Nov. 17th, fire broke out in the Noro Brick Factory, Sapporo, destroying 40 houses. A woman was killed. On the same day another outbreak of fire occurred in the district of Inba, Chiba prefecture, burning down 85 buildings. Sparks from the locomotive of a passing train were the cause.

HAWKSHED Grammar School, near Ambleside, where Wordsworth was educated and which was founded in 1585 by Edwyne Sandays, Archbishop of York, will, it is stated, shortly be closed. The Board of Education are understood to have under consideration a scheme whereby the foundation of the school will be devoted to scholarships for boys and girls resident in the parish of Hawkshead.

SPEAKING of the importance of the implements in billiard-playing, Mr. S. A. Mussabini says that, as with the cues, there is not a professional player worthy the name who does not carry a set of billiard balls about with him. Intimacy with the weight, the density, the "feel," and the angle of a true-running set of ivories counts for more than many may imagine. Every set of balls possesses its own characteristics.

THE philosophical man does not believe in meeting troubles half way, but that evidently was not the creed of Mr. Barrett, a prominent British publican. Worry over the Confiscation Bill was the only reason put forward at an inquest to explain his suicide. His widow stated that the Bill caused him a great deal of anxiety, and he had expressed him a opinion that if it passed there was nothing but ruin for him and his family.

THE examination of the *Mauretania* in dry dock at Liverpool after her recent eventful voyage proves that the sensational reports which appeared in the American press were without the slightest foundation. There is not the least damage to the hull. The after-starboard propeller, from which one blade was ripped during the storm on the last outward run, probably by submerged wreckage, is to be completely removed, as the dislodged blade struck the other two, to judge from the pieces

chipped out of them. The work of fixing three blades, each of which weighs 3½ tons, will be completed by Wednesday, and the *Mauretania* will keep her scheduled sailing to New York on Saturday next.

THE *Nagasaki Press* states that shortly before the *Hirano Maru* left the harbour on the morning of Nov. 14th at 7 o'clock, for coal consumption trial, five engineers and draughtsmen were in a boat near the vessel's rudder, recording her draught, when the engines were suddenly set in motion and the wash from the screws threw two assistant draughtsmen, an apprentice and the boatman into the water. The *sendo* was drowned and his body had not been recovered at the time of going to press. The three other men were rescued but are badly injured, chiefly in the legs, the apprentice having one leg severed at the knee.

WESTWARD the Star of Empire continues to take its way, says the *Boston Courier*. About 800,000 acres, constituting the Rosebud Indian Reservation of South Dakota, are to be opened for settlement next Monday, and another of these rushes of would-be settlers which many think scarcely compatible with civilised methods, but which preceded the settlement of Oklahoma and other Reservations in days past, is expected—it is understood that at least 100,000 people are waiting for the chance to get the fine agricultural land comprised in the tract of 1,250 square miles. There is little wild land left in the United States on which the Indian could exist long in his wild state.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE of Mr. Rhodes, by Mr. Henry Pegram, A.R.A., which is to be erected in Adderley-street, Cape Town, is now being cast in bronze, and the memorial will probably be ready for shipment to its destination within the next two months. The statue, which is nine feet high, is to be erected at the upper end of the well-known thoroughfare, which already contains a fine statue of Van Rebeck, the first Dutch Governor of Cape Town. This, of course, is not the only Rhodes memorial which has been erected in South Africa as, in addition to statues at Bulawayo and elsewhere, there is the imposing monument that is being prepared for the summit of Table Mountain.

UNDER construction in the United Kingdom there were at the end of September 66 warships, of 251,138 tons. Of this amount, tonnage aggregating 199,632 tons was for the British Navy. There were four first-class battleships building in Government dockyards, and seven in private yards; two first-class armoured cruisers in Government and three in private yards; four third-class cruisers—two in Government and two in private yards; eight torpedo-boat destroyers, in private yards; fifteen first-class torpedo-boats, in private yards; while four submarines are building at Chatham and fifteen in private yards. Of vessels building in private yards for countries other than British, two are first-class battleships, two scouts, two gunboats, nine torpedo-boat destroyers, and one shallow draught gunboat.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPINIONS OF THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—The letter signed "Layman" which was published in Saturday's issue of your paper is of considerable interest. Had it not appeared, I should have refrained from commenting further on the position taken up by Mr. Woodd and "Traveller" in reference to the occasional statement of my opinions in the Summaries in question. I now take this opportunity of saying that during the 12 years I have been writing these Summaries I have received scores of letters referring to their contents and to the way they are compiled. Most of the correspondents have not only approved of my giving my own opinion as to the state of religious thought in Japan: they have expressed the wish that I should do so more than has been my practice hitherto. Some of these correspondents are scholars of high repute in their own lines and what they say is this: We recognize that you have made a very special

study of the subjects discussed in your Summaries. It is known to us that the preparation of those Summaries has involved an enormous amount of reading and very wide observation in the fields of modern Japanese literature. We desire to know to what conclusions your study has led you. So we hope you will take no notice whatever of anything that super-sensitive, narrow-minded people may say and give us, whenever you feel so disposed or think it necessary, your own honest opinions on the subjects you are treating. Most of the letters to which I refer have been destroyed, and I should not be at liberty to use the names of the writers publicly even were they in my possession. But one that was received only last week, after stating that the reading of the Summaries has given "extraordinary pleasure" to the writer and to others, goes on to say:—"Concerning the present question as to whether you are entitled or not to express your own opinions occasionally in your reviews, the situation here in Japan is peculiarly unfavourable, inasmuch as many of your most assiduous readers are ardent sectarians who regard it as an act of merit to proclaim their own beliefs and convictions and as rank impertinence for anyone to address to them the expression of a difference of opinion. Some of those readers, perceiving the learning, sense and ability of your articles, jump to the conclusion that you must share their beliefs. This explains the indignation of some good people. Others, more acute, have long wished for an opportunity to attack you personally. Allow us to express the hope that you will not be too painfully affected by either public or private animadversions and that you may long continue to write freely in the manner of a thinking person of the present time." This puts the case in a nutshell, and the sentiments expressed are those of a great many readers of the *Japan Mail*. You, sir, have enough common-sense to know that no experienced writer, writing on subjects to the study of which he has given over 30 years of his life, would ever submit to be dictated to as to how he should write. What such a writer says to such cavillers as Mr. Woodd and "Traveller" is, "Pass over the Summaries if you don't like them; but don't be impertinent enough to try and dictate to the man who writes them as to how the work is to be done." As to personal opinions, nobody's opinion is invariably reliable. We human beings are feeling about for the truth on all manner of subjects. In a grandiloquent way Mr. Woodd talks about people who only utter "half truths;" let me tell the reverend gentleman that some people do not get thus far. They stop at the quarter or even the eighth part of a truth. The notion that anybody knows or can state the whole truth on numerous subjects is of course quite absurd. I do not claim any authority for my opinions beyond that which fair-minded scholars, foreign and Japanese, accord to them. To Mr. Woodd and "Traveller" the opinion of a man of 62 who has spent his life in studying special subjects appears contemptible. Why not treat it with the silent contempt it deserves? With "Traveller" I am not going to enter into a lengthy discussion about Sir Oliver Lodge. I have no time for that. He attacked me on the writing of the Summaries. I asked courteously for proof of his assertions, wanting to see of what passages in the Summaries he was thinking. He gives no proof of any kind. Mr. Woodd tried to make out that a tip-top scholarly work like "Supernatural Religion," which was so well written from the point of view of theologians that its authorship was attributed to a Bishop, is quite trustworthy, and he had the impudence to suggest to you, sir, that you should refuse to publish anything from my pen on Christian Theology, a subject which I have studied for at least 40 years. He has backed out of the controversy without either withdrawing or making good a single one of his original statements. The notion that an editor of a newspaper will submit to be dictated to by a correspondent as to what he shall publish and what he shall suppress shows with what a modicum of common-sense some religious people are endowed. The last thing that a newspaper editor wants to do is to suppress opinions that are contrary to his own. Popes of Rome perhaps can do that, and the Salisbury Square Evangelical popes seem also to be able to do it, but a paper run on the lines suggested by Mr. Woodd would obtain no subscribers in this progressive age of ours. It is, Sir, distasteful to me to occupy space in your paper in mere self-defence, but it seems to me that the subject discussed by Mr. Woodd, "Traveller" and "Layman" is many-sided, and that the majority of common-sense readers of the Summaries, realizing how enormous is the labour their preparation involves, do not sympathize with the captiousness shown by persons whose real grievance is the fact that the writer of the Summaries holds diametrically opposite opinions to their own. In the time of Charles I. Mr. Woodd's plan of suppressing adverse opinion was followed all over Europe. But, fortunately, we live in an age in which intolerant people like Mr. Woodd do no more

than excite a smile of pity among educated men and women. I am, yours, etc.,

#### THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARIES IN QUESTION.

April 8th, 1908.

#### AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—One cannot but be amazed at the following statement published in a letter signed "Layman," recently contributed to the *Japan Mail*: "A man whose living depends on the advocacy of certain teachings, cannot be depended upon. In no court of law could so obviously biased a witness be regarded as reliable." This statement is far too sweeping to be justified. Were it true, no man could be an authority on matters connected with the source of his livelihood. The judge upon the bench would no longer be an authority on law, because therefrom he draws his income. The doctor's advice would be absolutely worthless, not to say dangerous, to the patient, because he must only be expected to suggest what it would enhance his fee. Even the man of Science would be excluded from an authoritative opinion, because, forsooth, he draws salary as a teacher of Science in a University. To what extremes of argument will the advocates of a prejudiced and indefensible theory descend, if thereby they can only deny to the representative of Christianity that right to honesty and common sense which they concede to the representative of any other cause.

Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE"

#### RELIGION AND MORALS IN FRANCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—For twenty-five years now France has been engaged in the vast educational experiment of doing without religion in education. The exclusion of Christianity and all other forms of religion from State schools, and the substitution of a formal and impersonal system of moral teaching, have been in progress since 1882. It has recently been intensified by the exclusion of the Kantian religious premises which might have appeared tolerable to a nation of philosophers. What the actual results of the experiment are may be read in the report on "Moral Instruction and Training in School," recently issued by the *Committee of International Inquiry* in two volumes.

"In fifty years criminality in France increased threefold, although there was scarcely any increase of population. This enormous increase in crime was particularly noticeable among the young. . . . France has passed, too, from being one of the soberest of the nations, to being one of the least sober." We infer from the report that the consumption of alcohol has increased threefold, the sale of opium has also increased enormously. Again we quote from the report: "The pornographic press . . . pours its obscenities into every hamlet of the land."

To many this will seem but the natural result of a system that encourages atheism of the grossest kind. The population is also retrograde in number. Those who deny that the increase of immorality in France has anything to do with the absence of religion, will have some difficulty in accounting for the fact that the experiment of doing without religion has not checked the rate of national decadence. Yet no one can deny that it is the fundamental business of the state to provide its subjects with the highest moral education available, and to give it a higher moral sanction than the changing whims of a government, or the prejudices and vapourings of a degenerate press.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,

PHILO.

#### THE KNELL OF DOGMA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of Nov. 7th I observe a well-written letter on the subject of "The Summaries of the Religious Press" signed "A Layman."

Every one whose thought and reason are free must agree with the writer, especially in his concluding paragraph commencing "The knell of dogma is sounded," where he says "The truth is gradually coming out, and the efforts of salaried ecclesiastics cannot prevent it. And in the new order of things that is approaching, if the real truths of Christianity are to be saved from the general wreck of priestcraft and sectarianism, it will be by those who not only refuse to make a living by it, but who would not accept a cent for spiritual teaching—not even to save themselves from starvation, etc., etc."

But before that desirable millennium can arrive there is one sentence in the Bible that would need to be expunged; which is—"The labourer is worthy of his hire"—for it is upon that text that the whole fabric of ecclesiastical teaching

rests, from the Archbishop of Canterbury downwards. That is the text which brings our armies of missionaries into the field from England and America, Germany and Scandinavia. How many missionary "teachers of the truth" would the poor benighted heathen Chinese and Japanese get, if it were not that the "labourer is worthy of his hire," which is always hurled at the heads of those who think and feel as "A Layman" writes. How many "propagators of the Gospel" would there be if the "hire" was subtracted from the "propagation"?—So long as the clergy and the missionaries take money for their work, they are on no higher level than any other men or women who work for their living, and it is time they should realize that they are so regarded.

Yours, etc.,

PLAIN SPEAKER.

Shanghai, November 12th, 1908.

#### THE LICENSING BILL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd of Oct. I notice an article which I think ought not to pass without comment. It is entitled, "The Principle of the Licensing Bill," and without discussing the bill, or even stating what its main features are, proceeds to sneer at it and the government which introduced it in a most contemptuous way. Claiming to give a "Colonial estimate" though a "London Review," the writer proceeds to bring out the old stock arguments, which have done duty for the past thirty years at least, and which have been answered a hundred times, "vested interests," "legitimate business," "a tax-paying class," and especially the impossibility of making tipplers sober by legislation. What the "Review" is, and who the reviewer, we are not told, but perhaps it might be well for one or both of them to propose some way by which the women and children could be kept out of the bar-rooms and thus decrease for the future, if not for the present, the enormous number of drunkards, especially women, who disgrace the land. As the reviewer, claiming to speak from the standpoint of common sense, cries down this and all such legislation as a complete failure, perhaps he might turn with profit to old belated China, where we are informed the production of opium has been reduced by thirty per cent in five years. It really seems that there is a hope within a few years of driving that giant evil from the Middle Kingdom, or at least reducing it to a mere fraction of what it has been. And does this writer think that England is less capable of raising in her might and shaking off a giant evil than phlegmatic old China is? If so, there is one colonial at least who hopes he is greatly mistaken.

But the statement to which I specially take exception is that this is a "colonial view" or the view of a "trans-oceanic Briton." Of course the colonies are many and their inhabitants are varied, but I have reason to believe this so-called 'colonial view' is by no means a prevalent view, certainly not in the Dominion of Canada. Indeed I feel quite safe in saying that legislation for the suppression of evil was never in better favour than at present. Perhaps there never was so much territory in America under prohibitory law as at present, and the tendency seems to increase rather than to decrease.

Thanking you for your courtesy in inserting the above, I am, sincerely,

COLONIAL.

[The article in question, which purported to be no more than a "colonial view of the Licensing Bill," was communicated as such to the columns of the *London Outlook* and was reproduced as such by us. The main contention of the writer was that the principle of inducing temperance simply by reducing the number of public-houses was fundamentally unsound. The futility of any attempt to reduce drunkenness among women so long as the licenses of grocers are untouched is equally apparent. It is indeed hard to acquit the present Liberal Government of being guided in this matter, to a large extent, by political considerations. But we may refer "Colonial" to a further article on the subject in our issue of the 13th inst.—ED. J.M.]

#### A VERY OBVIOUS POSITION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In a letter appearing in your issue of the 16th inst. "Justice" compares paid advocates of religious teachings with doctors and scientists. The comparison as to reliability is unfortunate. The scientist or the doctor who makes a discovery, even one which completely upsets past theories and teachings, is not confronted by the loss of his income, by a trial for heresy, by censure of superiors, or dismissal from his office. If it were so—human nature being what it is at present—the reliability as an unbiased witness of either of these might, and undoubtedly would, be



called in question. But it is not. On the contrary, the discoverer is honoured. If the discovery of radium or the germ theory of disease conflict with past "teachings," so much the worse for the latter. All honour to the man who thus extends the boundary of human knowledge. But how is it with the creed-bound theologian? How about those who become advocates of Baptism, Presbyterianism, Roman Catholicism, Methodism and the various other more or less conflicting creeds? They can't all be right; but what happens when one of these teachers changes his views, or makes a discovery that is unwelcome to his church? There is no honour, no premium on revolutionary discoveries here:—but there is a premium on leaving the various dogmas as they are. Hence an enormous obstacle to the spread of Truth.

I will speak for myself and say what I should be tempted to do in such a case, were I of the "Brahmin caste." About 25 years ago I was a member of the Presbyterian church, and believed in the Presbyterian creed. My first doubt was about the dogma of hell, of eternal punishment. Other doubts followed, until at length the creed formerly held became untenable. But if it had so happened that I had entered the Presbyterian ministry, with a wife and three or four children dependent on me; and if, subsequent to this doubts had intruded, should I have treated them in the same way? Or should I have inclined to the welcome view held by many good Christians that doubt is a sin; and then filled my time with the details of church work etc., and crowded out the unwelcome questions? Instead of three, four or five hundred a year with comfort and a high social position, and the immediate and obvious welfare of my family, there would confront me the cheerless prospect of disgrace, poverty and, possibly, the workhouse.

Of course I, might not put the issue to myself so bluntly. I should perhaps prefer to think of the effect on the good souls in the congregation spiritually dependent on me. Give a shock to their belief and what might become of them? Very easy to find "exalted" reasons for leaving things as they are. This applies to all the details of the creeds, and this is one of the reasons why there is a conspiracy of silence. I have mentioned but one case to show what inducement there is for paid professional Christians to keep things as they are. There are many other reasons: I frankly admit that if I were in the position described, the strong temptation would be to leave doubts and doubt-producing books alone; and to do as Mr. Spurgeon advised and "just swallow it all." That there are men who believe implicitly in the creed of their Church I do not doubt, and that there are others who believe less but keep silent, and still others who are influenced by other considerations, also I do not doubt. And the reason why the paid advocate of religion is biased as a witness is just this: that he is called upon to testify to something which his living depends on his supporting. If he testifies against it, his living stops; but if he testifies for it, his financial and other support goes on. This is where the bias comes in, and as to whether or not it would be regarded as such in a witness, I leave to practical, common-sense people to decide.

Yours faithfully,  
November 16th, 1908.

LAYMAN.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS IN FRANCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your correspondent "Philo" attempts to convey the impression that secular education in France has been the cause of an increase of crime in that country. The "Literary Guide" of October 1st has an interesting article on the subject from the pen of Mr. Joseph McCabe, from which I quote the following:—

"The Minister of Justice insists everywhere (in his report) that an increase of alcoholic consumption is the main cause of the increase of certain crimes, and he precisely singles out Brittany, Normandy (quoted by the religionists as exceptions) and other districts in the Catholic south and west as the very worst districts in France for drunkenness."

"The full number of *plaintes* entered in 1905 was 546,257. . . . But when one learns that the number had gone up from 300,000 to 500,000 between 1875 and 1892, the increase does not look alarming. It is testimony to the increased alertness of the police. Further, the Minister of Justice analyses the increase by districts. In Paris the increase (1904-1905) was 1.9 per cent, the second lowest on the list. In more Catholic districts it was 4.3 (Montpellier), 4.7 (Douai), 5.8 (Rennes—the heart of Catholic Brittany—and Poitou) and 6.9 (Nîmes) but instead of attributing this to Catholic influence, I will be more honest than our critics and recognize that the prosaic cause was, in the Minister's words, "the cheapness and abundance of cider and brandy in 1904."

"There is no ground whatever for speaking of

general deterioration of the French character. The sincere social student will ask how France compares with other countries in the last decade or so, and he will find this result: in Austria serious crime has gone up by 25 per cent in 12 years, and other crime 50 per cent; in Germany the convictions went up from 119 per 10,000 inhabitants to 127 between 1892 and 1902; in England and Wales the convictions of criminal offenders went up from 9882 to 10,831 between 1903 and 1906; and in Scotland and Ireland the increase was still greater. So much for the ethical code of religious educationists.

"But if any reader is really disturbed by the newspaper-scares about bands of young Paris *apaches*, let him study the *Annuaire statistique*, the official report on Paris, from 1902 to 1905. He will find that arrests of minors in that city have gone down in the 3 years from 6249 to 4706!"

Yours truly,

RATIONALIST.

Yokohama, November 17th, 1908.

#### THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN:

Before returning to our country we, the Honorary Commercial Commissioners Representing Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast of the United States of America, desire to express our heartfelt gratitude and the appreciation for the innumerable courtesies and abundant hospitality extended by the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama, and to all who have contributed in making our stay in Japan so delightful, and to thank you for your expressions of good will and your generous entertainment.

We feel that you have, by your wonderful reception of the American Fleet and of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners, given expression in the clearest and sincerest way possible to your desire for the friendship and good will of the American people, and we have no doubt but that the effect will be to bring the people of the two nations closer together.

Through the kindness of your commercial bodies, we have been given the opportunity to visit most of your important industries and cities and to see the agricultural and industrial enterprises and also observe the commercial opportunities which your country possesses.

The Commissioners have viewed with astonishment the proficiency you have attained in bringing the land under the best cultivation for agricultural purposes. As we passed through your country, we observed that you had even utilized the upper hill slopes for the production of rice and tea and mulberry plants. Every little patch of ground shows the intense care and attention which your people have bestowed upon it.

We were amazed at the rapidity with which the manufacturing life of your country has sprung into being. We have seen in every direction the smoke of great manufacturing enterprises curling skyward and it is very difficult to realize that these industries date back only a comparatively few years.

We were afforded the opportunity for visiting several large cotton spinning plants and it was indeed a revelation to note the perfection to which this industry has been brought.

We were particularly pleased to find the very latest methods as regards houses, food, hospitals, schools and amusements for the employees carried out to such a degree. Many of our manufacturers could study your methods with profit.

Our party enjoyed visiting your shops and seeing specimens of your industries and much regret that our stay was so limited that it was impossible to devote much more time to this purpose.

Through the exceeding kindness and courtesy of your Minister of Communications and the managements of your electric railways who furnished private trains and every comfort that thoughtfulness could suggest, the Commission was enabled to reach distant points of your country and enjoy some of your beautiful scenery.

We visited the workshops where are manufactured the embroideries, porcelains, bronzes and lacquer ware for which your country is so famous. We were given every opportunity to observe this work as it progressed, step by step, up to the time of its completion. It is well known that, for artistic ability and workmanship, the Japanese as a nation are without rivals in these lines.

We had not realized, however, the length of time and painstaking care necessary to bring this kind of work to such artistic perfection.

At Nikko, we verified your proverb, "Do not use the word magnificent till you have seen Nikko." We will never forget the gorgeousness of the coloring around Nikko, brought into beautiful contrast by the intense green of the cryptomeria trees.

On the trip south, Fuji-San showed its magnificent head through the clouds. Your country combines

the grandeur of mighty mountains with the loveliness of plains and valleys.

The excursion down the Hodzuga Rapids in boats decorated with garlands will long remain in our memories. The delicacy of the feathery bamboo, blended with the beautiful foliage of the various trees on the slopes of the hills and valleys past which we were borne by the rushing stream, offers a softness and richness in the landscape that reminds us of the Italian valleys.

On every hand we found that nature and man had worked hand in hand for the good of all. On the slopes of the hills there were evidences that forestry is not the least among your sciences.

We look prophetically into the future and firmly believe that the progress of Japan in the past is but a trifle compared with the progress in manufacture and commerce which is before you as gradually you apply all the resources and advantages at your command.

We leave with regret this land which has united closely art and nature and will ever cherish in our memories these pleasant days among you which have passed only too quickly.

We assure you that we will never be satisfied until we have had the opportunity to entertain a similar Commission from Japan to the United States.

We know that, owing to our want of knowledge of your language and customs, we must have violated at least some of your social usages and have at times failed to fully realize the courtesies extended. If any such cases should come under your notice, we trust that you will understand that all of our shortcomings, be they omissions or commissions, were of the head and not of the heart.

The Honorary Commercial Commissioners Representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast of the United States of America.

F. W. DOHRMAN,  
Chairman.

Tokyo, November 5th, 1908.

The American businessmen forwarded the following preliminary report to the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce, with those members who left Yokohama recently:—

Yokohama, Nov. 9th, 1908.

The entertainment accorded the Pacific Coast Business Men Representing Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Spokane, Tacoma, San Diego, Eureka and Honolulu throughout Japan partook of an ovation.

There is no doubt but that the Government of Japan and the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe intended that no attention or expense should be spared that the American Commissioners might be received, entertained and shown the country and its conditions in a manner never before undertaken.

Their earnestness and enthusiasm became contagious, and the Japanese people, without regard to rank, vied with each other that the Commissioners might know and feel that Japan is the sincere friend of the United States. Everywhere we journeyed in the villages and towns, as well as in the cities, delegations of prominent officials and business men met and delivered addresses to us, a number of them being in English.

School children were at the depots and lined the passage ways and, in many places, sang to us our national airs and waved flags and banners, every other one of which was emblematic of the United States.

It would absurd and wrong after the manifestations of affection which were accorded us by the Japanese people, to question the sincerity of their friendship.

Every member of the Commission realized that it was not the Commissioners whom the Japanese sought to compliment, but that through them they were seeking to reach the hearts of the people of the United States.

At first, we were under the impression that the elaborate preparations were chiefly intended for the reception of the American Fleet. But when we visited the villages, towns and cities where the men of the Fleet did not go, we found preparations on an elaborate scale made in our honor and the people lacked nothing in their enthusiasm.

No member of the Commission can ever forget the hundreds of thousands of faces, radiant with smiles, which everywhere greeted us.

Before visiting the Empire of Japan, none of us had the slightest conception of the sentiments which the people of that country bear to the people of the United States. Commodore Perry's memory is as much revered as that of almost any patriot who has died for Japan. The people of that Empire feel that the United States has dealt fairly with them and has given them advice which was not in any way tinged by selfish interest.

They declare that the moral support of the American people and our sympathy during the war with Russia, assured them that they would be successful. They constantly spoke of the friendship manifested by our country when President Roosevelt

suggested that hostilities between Japan and Russia should cease and an honorable peace be concluded.

We were all impressed with beautiful scenery, the fine climate and the fertile soil of Japan.

The people of Japan are clean in their persons and in their homes, and are the most orderly we have ever met. According to the report of the different members of the Commission, only two drunken men were observed and not an incivility was offered to any of us. This is a remarkable fact as, in many of the cities, the crowds which cheered us were so dense that the passage ways for our jinrikisha were almost blocked.

We realize that owing to the short period we were in Japan and so much of our time being taken up by the entertainments given us, our opportunity for close study was very limited and some of our observations may be erroneous.

In Japan we found many things that were crude and many of these were pointed out to us by the Japanese themselves. Through us they sought a remedy and we were invited by them to criticise whatever, in our judgment, appeared wrong, and for us to suggest reformation.

Bearing in mind that only fifty-five years ago Japan was a hermit nation and that to-day she is a world power, realizing to what extent they have developed their natural resources and, through their Emperor, changed their form of Government, established educational institutions, and performed a work more gigantic than has before been undertaken by any other people, we deem any such criticism at this time improper.

There is no mistaking the onward and upward trend of commerce, manufacturing, and education in Japan. She has within her the elements of a high civilization and her people are not blind to these factors.

The commerce of Japan has had a rapidity of growth unequalled by any other modern nation. The Japanese build, man and navigate their own ships and they have built ships which seem equal to the best that ply the Pacific Ocean.

Many of their manufacturing plants are on a large scale and in conformity with the latest models of either Germany, England or the United States. In one of the cotton spinning factories which we visited, the sanitary arrangements were nearly perfect. There was a school for the employees, a theatre, tea house, hospital, boarding house, sleeping apartments and such employees as were furnished food were given it at less than one half of its actual cost. We were advised that there were many other manufacturing institutions adopting like measures for the comfort and benefit of their employees.

While we found the wages paid in the factories small as compared with wages in America, they were sufficient to enable the employees to accumulate savings, as the cost of living in Japan is extremely low.

It is a mistaken idea to believe that the Japanese are an under-fed people. Their diet, while simple, is wholesome and well prepared. The Japanese people as a rule, do not wear the heavy clothes of the Caucasians. They are, however, gradually adopting the dress of the Western nations.

In almost every instance where the school children met us, the boys were clothed in uniforms of blue with caps to match and they all wore shoes and impressed us by their very orderly appearance.

Years ago, Japan borrowed from the United States our school system, and education is compulsory. The school house there has become a sight as common as in America. The eagerness of the ordinary Japanese children to gain an education is remarkable and they seem to learn readily. Thus far, those who are educated in modern ways seem to co-operate in the advancement of everything that benefits their country, to a degree surprising to foreigners.

Owing to the country being mountainous and having a heavy rainfall, there is almost an incalculable amount of water power that can be developed. Already there are numerous electrical plants receiving their power from this source.

The mines of coal and copper and oil fields are being developed. In fact, the people seem alive to all the things which make towards the higher civilization of man and they have the daring and the ability to put their thoughts into action.

Their banking system is thoroughly organized and is a great aid in the support and development of the industries of the country. In fact, Japan's awakening is such and her geographical location is so favourable to trade and commerce, that it is probable that there is as little danger of migration from that country to other parts of the world as there is from either France or England.

That the Japanese are going to become a great trading nation is apparent. That the material development of the Empire is going to make a great demand for all the labor of their people is quite evident.

We were impressed with the idea that Japan has a great future. The people of the United States ought to be proud of the friends which they have in

the Far East. The co-operation of Japan and America is essential to the uplifting of Asia.

There is more in the Orient than both of these nations can do and they can afford to encourage the awakening of China and extend to her a helping hand.

Our visit to Japan, while important, can be made doubly so, if at no distant date, a similar visit is paid to the United States by a body of representative men of that country.

Before leaving the Empire we presented to the five Chambers of Commerce through whom we received our invitation to visit Japan, the following resolution signed by all the thirty members of the Commission:

"The Honorary Commercial Commissioners Representing Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast of the United States of America, appreciate the sentiments which actuated the Chambers of Commerce of Japan in extending an invitation to us to visit Japan and realizing that we have met with a reception in this Empire from the highest official to the humblest person which has touched us so keenly that we are without words to express the sentiments within us, do respectfully request the high officers of state who have received us, the commercial bodies which have instructed us, the clubs which have entertained us, and the ladies and gentlemen who have opened their homes for our pleasure, to accept a resolution passed at a meeting of our Commission November 4th, 1908, as follows:

"That the friendship and good will of the people of the Empire of Japan towards the citizens of the United States of America is unquestioned.

"That the trade relations between the two countries can and ought to be strengthened.

"That a plan should be adopted by which the commerce between the two countries may be increased and the friendship between the two nations perpetuated."

#### CHESS.

[Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the CHIEF EDITOR, The Japan Mail. Problem solutions should be handed in at the Japan Mail Office, or to Mr. W. B. Mason, not later than the evening of Thursday.]

Entries for the V.C.C. Handicap Tournament are now open. This competition is open to all classes, with first and second prizes.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Sarnia."—You will see that your suggestion as to extending the time for solutions has been adopted. We think accuracy in our diagrams can be secured without aid from the Forsyth notation. Specimens of the "Rice Gambit" will appear later.

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 2.

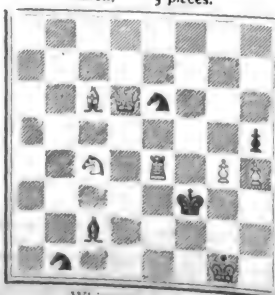
- | WHITE.            | BLACK.                      |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Q — R 8        | Kt — Q 5 or K 2             |
| 2. B — K 7        | Kt moves                    |
| 3. B x P ma'e     | if 1. Kt — Q 3<br>P x Q     |
| 2. Q — B 3        | if 2. Kt moves              |
| 3. B x Kt ma'e    | if 1. Kt — Kt 2<br>Kt moves |
| 3. B o Q x P mate |                             |
| 2. Q — R 4        |                             |
| 3. B o Q x P mate |                             |

Correct solutions received from W.H.S., A.E.P., S. rnia, H.B.W., Philotea.

Solvers will please note that the time for sending in solutions is extended to twelve days and solutions will accordingly appear, in future, fortnightly instead of weekly.

#### PROBLEM NO. 3.

By A. W. GALITZKY.  
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

The 56th Winter Season of the City of London Chess Club commenced on Saturday, the 17th October, on which date, at 2.45 p.m., Messrs. Jacobs and Lawrence played 10 boards simultaneously against all comers. The club has sent a challenge to the Brooklyn Chess Club for the annual match by cable, Great Britain v. America.

The annual meeting of the London Chess League to receive the entries for the various competitions was held at the City of London Chess Club early in October. In the "A" division the following clubs have entered:—Athenæum, Battersea, Bohemians, Brixton, Hampstead, Ladies, Lee, Leyton, Lud Eagle, Metropolitan, North London, Sydenham, Stock Exchange, South London, and West London.

Mr. Bernard Reynolds, playing for *The Times*, has beaten Dr. F. H. B. Atkinson in the correspondence match, and Mr. James N. James, of the *Chess Amateur* team, has drawn with Mr. Ray L. O'Sullivan.

GAME NO. 3.—The eleventh game played in the match for the Championship of the World.

FRENCH DEFENCE (MACCUTCHEON VARIATION).

- | WHITE.          | BLACK.          |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lasker.         | Tarrasch.       |
| 1. P — K 4      | P — K 3         |
| 2. P — Q 4      | P — Q 4         |
| 3. Kt — Q B 3   | Kt — K B 3      |
| 4. B — K Kt 5   | B — Kt 5 (d)    |
| 5. P x P (h)    | Q x P           |
| 6. Kt — B 3     | P — B 4 (c)     |
| 7. B x Kt       | P x B           |
| 8. Q — Q 2      | B x Kt (d)      |
| 9. Q x B        | Kt — Q 2 (e)    |
| 10. R — Q sq    | R — K Kt sq (f) |
| 11. P x P       | Q x P           |
| 12. Q — Q 2     | Q — Kt 3        |
| 13. P — B 3     | P — Q R 3 (g)   |
| 14. Q — B 2     | P — B 4 (h)     |
| 15. P — K Kt 3  | Kt — B 4 (i)    |
| 16. B — Kt 2    | Q — B 2         |
| 17. Q — K 2     | P — Kt 4        |
| 18. Castles     | B — Kt 2        |
| 19. P — B 4 (j) | P — Kt 5        |
| 20. Q — Q 2     | Q R — Kt sq     |
| 21. Q — R 6     | B x Kt          |
| 22. B x B       | Q — K 4         |
| 23. K R — K sq  |                 |

BLACK.

TARRASCH.



WHITE.

LASKER.

- | POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 23RD MOVE. |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 23. Q — B 4                       | Q x Kt P (k) |
| 25. Q — Q 6                       | Q R — B sq   |
| 26. B — R 5 ch                    | P — B 8      |
| 27. B x R ch                      | R — Kt 3     |
| 28. R x P ch (l)                  | P x B        |
|                                   | Resigns      |

NOTES BY M. J. H. BLACKBURN.

(a) This constitutes the MacCutcheon defence. It is no better than some of the older defences. Tarrasch, however, appears to believe in it.

(b) In two of the previous games Lasker played at this game he, for some reason, fell back upon a move adopted by him in the match with Marshall.

(c) This is premature: Kt — K 5 or Q Kt — Q 2 would have been stronger.

(d) If his intentions were to take the Kt, then certainly it would have been better to do so before taking B on the previous move.

(e) Almost compulsory now to defend the weak pawns.

(f) Black has already the interior position, and perhaps castling, dangerous as it looks, would have been slightly better.

(g) A needless waste of time; caution carried to extremes; it may be he wished to move the Kt, but

was afraid of the check at Kt 5; there was, however, nothing in that move for suppose Black moved his Kt—B 4 (which was probably the best) the game might have proceeded as follows:—4. B—Kt 5, ch. K—K 2; 15. Castles, B—Q 2: 16 BxB, Q R—Q sq; and although there are one or two weak spots in his game the position can be defended.

(4) Apparently Kt—B sq was quite safe.

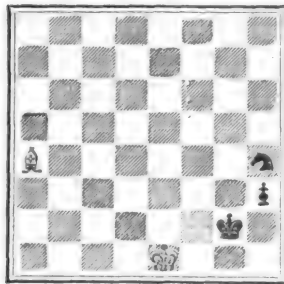
(5) Again Kt—B sq, or even B 3 would have been preferable. Black's defence—if it can be called a defence—was very feeble; in fact, the whole scheme from the sixth move was faulty.

(7) An embarrassing move for Black, to which there is no valid defence.

(8) Immediately fatal, but his moves were somewhat limited. Kt—K 5 appears to be the only alternative.

(9) Played in Lasker's best style.

END GAME.—No. 2.  
Black, 3 pieces.



White, 2 pieces.  
White to play, and draw.

In this position, by Sam Loyd, White draws by grounding his play on the fact of the invariability of the Knight's move. By the timely sacrifice of the Bishop, he brings about a situation essentially similar to that of Salvo, in which the lone King draws against Knight and Pawn:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 B—Q 7	P—R 7
2 B—B 6 ch	K—Kt 8
3 B—R!	K x B

4 K—B 2, and will hold Black King in the corner, drawing. The latter must take the Bishop at Rook's square some time to have even a chance of queening. When he does so, White has simply to play K—B 2 or K B sq, according to the position of the Knight, to make a drawn game.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

## SUCCESSFUL JAPANESE LOAN.

Received 7.30 a.m., Nov. 20.

The issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds on the Industrial Bank at 97, has been closed after two hours. The loan was subscribed five times over.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## THE REICHSTAG AND THE INTERVIEW.

London, November 12.

In the Reichstag Herr Kiderlen Waechter, acting Foreign Secretary, made his maiden speech, defending the overworked foreign office. He was jeered at and shouted down. Radicals and Socialists were not called to order for speeches declaring that the Imperial superlatives were imperilling the Empire. The Admiral of the Atlantic, they said, must now be styled the Admiral of the Pacific. They denounced the insane cult of a Kaiser who was allowed to pose as an authority on science, art and religion, claiming special personal relations with the Almighty. The Kaiser was the recreator of national unity, but a unity of indignation.

## THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

A NOTABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, November 13.

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons

has definitely accepted the two-Power standard in British naval policy with a ten per cent. margin of superiority over the next two strongest Powers. This declaration, it is believed, foreshadows the immediate laying down of six *Dreadnoughts*.

## THE ANNEXATION RATIFIED.

Bills were introduced yesterday at Vienna and Buda Pesth ratifying the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## COLLIERY DISASTER IN PRUSSIA.

Later.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Hann in Westphalia. Some 360 were entombed, 37 bodies have been found, and 36 injured miners have been taken out. There is no hope of rescuing the remainder, and it has been decided to flood the mine.

## A LABOUR CABINET.

The Hon. A. Fisher has formed a Labour Cabinet in Melbourne.

## THE GERMAN SITUATION.

London, November 12.

The German press is disappointed at the failure of the Reichstag to rise to the occasion and enforce the principle of ministerial responsibility, during the debate on the interview. The papers apprehend that the Kaiser's impulsiveness may accentuate a crisis, and assert that His Majesty was not previously informed of the nature of Prince Buelow's statement.

The resignation of the Imperial Chancellor is regarded as inevitable.

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

London, November 13.

Sir Clementi Smith, P.C., formerly administering the government of the Straits Settlements, Sir Alexander Hosie, F.R.G.S., Consul-General for the province of Szechuan, Mr. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, Mr. W. E. Brunyate, C.M.G., Khedivial counsellor, Cairo, and Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M. P., F.R.G.S., senior partner of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., China merchants, have been appointed delegates to the opium commission assembling at Shanghai on the first of January.

## THE GERMAN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

London, November 14.

The Federal Foreign Council had a four hours' session yesterday. Buelow made a detailed statement as to the political situation at home and abroad. The Council expressed itself as entirely in accord with Buelow's assurances to the Reichstag.

## THE DEATH ROLL IN WESTPHALIA.

The total number of killed in the colliery disaster at Hamm in Westphalia is 360.

## BISHOP AWDRY.

Later.

Bishop Awdry has been forbidden by his doctors to return to Tokyo.

## AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

Berlin.—The Socialists have proposed in the Reichstag to amend the Constitution, making the consent of the Reichstag necessary to a declaration of war.

The topic in Berlin is the *Koelnische Zeitung's* severe condemnation of the Emperor's absence from Berlin at the present crisis and his apparent indifference to the situation.

## SECRETARY METCALF RESIGNS.

Washington.—Mr. Secretary Metcalf has resigned and will be succeeded by Mr. Newberry, Assistant Secretary.

## CALIFORNIAN PUBLIC OFFICIAL SHOT.

San Francisco.—District Attorney Heney, public prosecutor in the Municipal cor-

ruption scandals, was shot during the trial of Abraham Ruef on a charge of bribery. He is dying. His assailant, an ex-convict, has been arrested.

## THE KAISER AND BUELOW.

The Kaiser receives Prince Buelow at Kiel on Monday. The result is anxiously awaited. It is beginning to be understood that Buelow's assurances for the future given in the Reichstag were made without consultation with the Emperor, whose approval is doubtful. The country strongly supports Buelow.

## THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

London, November 16.

Owing to the sudden death of Count Huelsen Haefeler, the principal aide-de-camp of the Kaiser, His Majesty has abandoned his trip to Kiel, and will return on Tuesday to Berlin, where he will give audience to Prince Bülow.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO OUTRAGE.

Henry's assailant committed suicide on the 15th.

## THE NEAR EAST.

The Eastern Question is slumbering, pending negotiations at Constantinople regarding which there are contradictory reports current, but it is believed that the negotiations are progressing favourably.

Montenegro has protested to Austria against the violation of the frontier by Austrian guards, one of whom was captured, his companions escaping. Austria denies that the frontier was crossed. There is excitement at Cetinje.

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

London, November 17.

The Rt. Rev. C. G. Lang, Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Archbishop of York.

## THE KAISER AND THE HAMM DISASTER.

The Kaiser has contributed \$25,000 marks for the relief of sufferers from the Hamm disaster. Prince Eitel Fritz visited the scene, but was greeted in a most hostile manner. Prolonged uproar prevailed till the Prince promised to ask the Kaiser to take steps to reduce the number of accidents.

## THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Mr. Churchill has invited the parties in the cotton dispute to a conference at the Board of Trade, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement for the prevention of disputes. The expense of any enquiry resulting from the conference will be borne by the State.

## THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

London, November 17.

Chinese reformers in Australia have received telegrams suggesting foul play in connection with the death of the Emperor. The newspapers earnestly hope that the dynastic changes will not affect the tranquillity of China and emphasize the responsibility of the Regent. The *Times* remarks that the death of the Empress-Dowager implies necessarily some modification of policy. Although the promise of constitutional government remains embalmed in an imperial edict, the reforming spirit is working in many ways. Whether under the new regime the court will be less reactionary, is a problem the solution of which will be awaited with intense interest.

## JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

In the course of a debate on the estimates for the colonial forces, in the French Chamber, Admiral Frenaim denounced the Japanese anti-French propaganda in Indo-China.



The Ministers for Education and for the Colonies declared that there was no cause for uneasiness. The population were rejoicing at the civilization brought from France. The Franco-Japanese agreement had been a happy event for Indo-China.

#### KAISER AND CHANCELLOR: STRONG POPULAR FEELING.

London, November 17.  
Feverish suspense is being displayed in Germany on the eve of the interview between the Kaiser and von Bülow. The papers in a final warning urge the Chancellor to insist on unconditional surrender. The utmost pressure is being brought to bear on his Majesty. It is stated that the Kaiser went to Baden on Sunday, at the request of his grand-aunt the Dowager-Duchess, who dwelt upon the gravity of the popular feeling and urged that he should retain Bülow as Chancellor.

#### TROOPS MOVING IN THE BALKANS.

In view of the movements of troops in Serbia and Montenegro, the Porte has decided on the adoption of military measures in the districts bordering on those frontiers. Austria is also moving troops.

#### THE DEAD AIDE-DE-CAMP.

The Kaiser is deeply affected by the death of Haseler, who was one of his most intimate friends. The papers assert that Haseler on the morning of his death was very outspoken on matters arising out of the celebrated interview. The violent scene which ensued is believed to have hastened his decease.

#### LORD LUCAS.

Lord Lucas has been appointed Chief of the new Territorial Department of the War Office.

#### THE KAISER AND PRINCE BÜLOW. Later.

The Kaiser and Prince Bülow had a two hours conference at Potsdam. It is officially announced that the Emperor listened with the gravest attention to the Chancellor's report as to public feeling. He replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy, and he added that he approved of Prince Bülow's statements in the Reichstag and assured him of his continued confidence.

Stocks have jumped up in Berlin.

#### PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

Lisbon.—Stories that in consequence of troubles in China, Portugal will despatch a squadron to Macao are unfounded. The two countries are now negotiating for the delimitation of Macao.

#### PHILIPPINES RAILWAY LOAN.

The Philippines Railway four per cent. loan for four million dollars has been issued at 95 in London.

#### SERVIA.

London, November 18.  
Serbia has withdrawn her guards from the frontier and has disbanded her reserves.

#### RUSSIAN GENERALS RETIRED.

St. Petersburg.—In connexion with the army reforms, sixty-three generals will shortly be retired.

#### THE TRANSVAAL.

Colonel Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at the new Reform Club, said the Transvaal's policy for the exclusion of Asiatics was right. The two races would not mix, and difficulties would disappear if countries like the Transvaal only admitted those to whom they could ultimately grant citizenship.

#### PERSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The papers report that

Colonel Liakhoff's cossacks have joined the revolutionaries at Tabriz.

#### THE BALKANS.

Austria has increased her troops on the Bosnia and Herzegovina frontiers by six thousand men.

The Servian and Montenegrin envoy has left Constantinople, having failed to arrange an alliance against Austria.

#### GERMAN PRESS RELIEVED.

London, November 19.  
The German press seems relieved at the termination of the crisis, and comments in generally favourable terms on the settlement. It is urged that a law should be passed fixing ministerial responsibility and controlling the actions of the sovereign.

#### A NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Negotiations are in progress in London and Paris for the issue of a Japanese 5 per cent. loan of £2,000,000 in debentures on the Industrial Bank. Half will be issued in London to-morrow at 97, and half in Paris on the 23rd. The object in view is the development of Korea.

#### JAPAN AND CHINA.

Count Hayashi declares, in a statement made to Reuter's representative in Tokyo, that Japan never had the slightest intention of landing a single soldier in China without the consent and mandate of the Powers.

#### NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

Later.  
In the New Zealand elections Ward's Government have been successful. The prohibition vote has been largely increased and, it is estimated, will result in the closing of 148 public houses, besides the cancelling of a number of wholesale licenses.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The recent conference between Nonconformists and Anglicans has resulted on practical agreement, involving a compromise, on the Educational Bill, but a fresh hitch has arisen owing to a new point raised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, threatening an Imperial (?) Bill.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### ADVICE TO THE SHAH.

London, November 13.  
Teheran.—The British and Russian Ministers at a special audience advised the Shah that he had better keep his pledge and promulgate a Constitution.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 13.  
There is a steady demand for Japanese stocks. Chinese securities are strong.

#### BRITISH NAVAL STANDARD DEFINED.

The British Premier has announced in the House of Commons that the Government's definition of the two-Power standard is a preponderance of 10 per cent. over the combined strengths in "capital" ships of the two next strongest Powers. This announcement was received with general cheers.

#### JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The papers publish a large-type interview with Mr. Hara, who says that everywhere in Japan the people are much improved. If this continues as it is hoped, Japan will not find much difficulty in bringing her finances into the most satisfactory state, and national securities will rank among the best investments. Mr. Hara visits Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and the Continent.

#### THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, November 14.  
Paris.—The Report on the navy gives a gloomy account of the position. Only 12

first rate battleships exist and many cruisers are in a dreadful condition. Scouts and mining vessels are wanting. The crews are short. The complete renewal of guns, projectiles and powder is desirable. The Report contends that fundamental reforms are necessary.

#### THE KAISER.

Berlin.—The Imperial Chancellor goes to Kiel on Monday to see the Emperor. The Federal Council has unanimously objected to the Emperor speaking on foreign affairs without previously consulting his Ministers. The Conservatives' manifesto appeals to the Emperor to realise that his place is beside his Ministers in Berlin, not with his friends elsewhere.

#### ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION IN MANCHURIA.

Washington, November 16.  
It is reported that the State Department is keenly investigating numerous complaints of alleged discrimination on the part of Japan against foreigners, especially in Manchuria. It is believed that Secretary Root intends as far as possible to insist upon the open door. A treaty upon these lines is not contemplated, but a clearer understanding is desired with Japan as to her intentions in Manchuria.

#### THE KAISER AND PRINCE VON BUELOW.

London, November 17.  
Berlin.—Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor, will have an interview with the Kaiser on Nov. 16th. The Chancellor is widely urged to speak plainly to his Majesty, and to impress upon him the demand of the people that it be allowed to control its own destinies. Some apprehension is being entertained as to the possible recurrence of a crisis unless the Kaiser agrees to modify his position.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

It is reported from Berlin that there are signs menacing the strained relations already between Austria and Serbia. The representatives of the Powers have assembled at Belgrade and unanimously agreed to advise Serbia against continuance of her military preparations.

#### JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, November 17.  
Negotiations are probable between the United States and Japan with regard to their relations in the Far East. Apparently the main object is to define, by interchange of notes, the subjects whereon both are in accord and thus to dissipate any doubts as to the cordiality of the relations between the parties. Japan seems to have initiated the negotiations. Mr. Root, American Secretary of State, has declared that the relations between the two countries are perfectly cordial.

#### PERSIA.

London, November 18.  
Teheran.—The Shah, in reply to the Anglo-Russian representation, has answered in an unsatisfactory manner. He declares that personally his tendencies are constitutional, but he regrets that the nation is not ready for a constitution.

#### "THE TIMES" ON THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

London, November 18.  
The Times expresses satisfaction at the peaceful installation of the new régime. It eulogises and felicitates Prince Chun. With the example of Japan before it, China may expand more energetically in the direction of economic development.

#### THE KAISER GIVES ASSURANCES.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that

the Emperor gives the Chancellor the necessary assurances for the future. Admiration is generally expressed at the extraordinary skill and tact manifested by the Chancellor in extricating himself from his difficult situation to the satisfaction of Parliament and the nation without alienating the Emperor.

#### THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

Vienna.—Measures are announced with the design of strengthening the military position with reference to Serbia and Montenegro. The army corps stationed on the Bosnia-Herzegovina frontier have been strengthened by 6,000 men.

#### JAPANESE BONDS.

London, November 19.

Applications have been invited for the issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds on the Industrial Bank of Japan at 97, with a million reserve issue.

#### WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN MONTENEGRO.

Vienna.—A telegram from Cattaro on the Dalmatian frontier details the Montenegrin preparations for war. Families and officials have left, the archives and ecclesiastical treasures have been removed. Guns command the town.

#### TURKEY AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg.—A sensational telegram received from Tabriz via Teheran insinuates that Turkey's proposal of intervening in Persia was intended to be used as counteracting recent Russian action in the Balkans. The Government, however, has intended to abstain from intervention.

#### (ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE) GERMAN AFFAIRS.

##### CASABLANCA AND THE INTERVIEW.

Germany and France, regretting the occurrence of the Casablanca affair, have determined to submit the whole dispute to arbitration, with a view to its solution. The Governments of the two countries have also agreed to abide by whatever judgment the tribunal formulates in matters of fact and law, and to exchange expressions of regret as to the conduct of their respective officials. The above agreement was signed at the Foreign Office of Germany on the 10th instant by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador.

In the Reichstag questions were put by members on the 10th instant and were answered by the Chancellor with reference to the Emperor's interview. The part referring to the Far East was as follows:—Herr Basserman, leader of the Liberal Party, said that the Emperor's language as to the marshalling of the German Fleet against incidents on the Pacific Ocean had caused much commotion in the three countries of Japan, America and China, and that no Japanese journal had failed to express indignation. Thus a blow had been given to the relations with Japan, which had just begun to assume a really friendly character, and the indication was that they had been radically disturbed. This was all the more regrettable, having regard to the situation of Germany who found herself in competition with, and an object of dislike to, foreign Powers. It was impossible not to condemn statements such as that the object of the German Fleet was to serve a world-policy in the Pacific. When the question of ship-building was before the House some time ago, there had been a solemn assurance that not one of the members entertained such an idea, and that the purpose of the Fleet was to serve solely for purposes of coast defence.

The Chancellor replied that it was incorrect

to interpret as a declaration of hostility to Japan the Emperor's references to the Pacific Ocean. Germany had no other object in the Far East than to extend the profits derived from trade. Her Fleet was not destined to be employed for any aggressive purpose either in Europe or in the Orient. The Emperor and the Chancellor alike recognised the high political position that the Japanese nation had won for itself by its activity and ability, and the German Government entertained no intention whatsoever of interfering with the maintenance or development of Japan's acquired rights.

#### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

London.

The Times says that it is a grave question for the world what new policy will result from the death of the Empress Dowager or from what side a movement may be made. There is no disputing that the power of the Emperor of China has declined more or less, and that various new factors have developed and are actually developing. Whether the new Court is or is not progressive, compared with the old, is a problem deserving earnest attention. But, on the whole, there is not likely to be any disruption of the Empire. China has many deficiencies, but in spite of them she will progress steadily; that is unavoidable.

Peking, November 17.

No sign of change in the political circle is observable, and the Government officials seem to be exerting themselves to the utmost to meet the situation and preserve order. The public is tranquil except that there are calls on the native money-shops for the cashing of the paper-notes, resulting in a few bankruptcies, while some demands for cashing bank-notes at the foreign banks also are taking place, and there is consequent stringency in the Metropolitan money-market. Otherwise no extraordinary sign is discernible. Various rumours circulated are naturally causing more or less uneasiness among the masses, but, on the whole, the situation is quiet and reassuring.

Tientsin, November 17.

The news of the demise of the Emperor reaching Tientsin, Viceroy Yang immediately ordered a strict patrol of the streets with a police force of 3,500 men, and for the present no sign of agitation is observable.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE INTERVIEW.

During the debate in the Reichstag on questions relating to the Kaiser's interview, members of the different parties delivered speeches one after the other. In every case the gist was that they traversed the Emperor's explanations, severely criticised the abuse of his Majesty's personal interference in administration and foreign affairs, and, at the same time, required that assurances should be given against any repetition of such procedure. The Chancellor, in replying, said, that, in publishing the interview, the Emperor had expected to produce a good effect in England. Not only, however, had things eventuated in a sense opposite to his wishes, but also needless excitement had been caused in Germany itself and feelings of regret had been inspired. In consideration of these events, the Chancellor did not hesitate to express his conviction that even in granting audience to individuals his Majesty would henceforth maintain a circumspect attitude such as was essential to the dignity of the Throne and the interests of the Empire. The Chancellor concluded by saying that in this difficult situation his mind was quite made up and that otherwise it would be

impossible for him to discharge the duties or accept the responsibilities of his office.

The debate on this affair ended on the 11th instant.

#### THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

The Empress-Dowager of China died on the 15th instant at 3.20 p.m.

In her last will and testament she alludes to her own dangerous condition, nominates Prince Ch'un to be Regent, and directs that the present Empress Dowager (widow of Kuang-hsü) shall be consulted in all difficult cases.

#### THE BOYCOTT.

With regard to the rumour that Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are encouraging the boycott, news has been received that, in the sequel of investigation, nothing of the kind has taken place.

#### CHINA.

The papers of all nationalities having suspended publication in Peking and Tientsin for a few days as a mark of respect towards the deceased Sovereigns, rumour has the field to itself, and is making the most of the opportunity.

#### THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The following are the particulars of the Japanese loan just issued for the development of Korea:—

Amount	2 million sterling.
Issue Price	97.
Interest	4 per cent.
Redemption Period	25 years.
Unredeemed Period	10 years.

In England the issuing banks are the Specie Bank, Parr's Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. In France, the bank is the Société Generale.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Peking, November 16.

Rumours are current that a Chinese statesman has been poisoned. Some say that Yuan Shihkai is dead.

Since yesterday the Chinese city guards have been increased threefold.

Since yesterday the people have been withdrawing their money from the banks, and are now busily making preparations for flight.

This morning the French newspaper published in Tientsin alleged that when the Empress-Dowager's illness became hopeless, the Emperor was poisoned. People are much excited.

The Empress-Dowager suffered so much from fever and thirst that she ate a large quantity of water-melon and thus brought on dysentery. That was the cause of death.

The Empress (consort of the deceased Kuanhsü) took poison yesterday and died.

(“DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST” SERVICE.)

#### THE DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, November 12.

The Conservative, Centre, and National Liberal Parties, at to-day's meeting of the Reichstag, refused to debate an address to the Kaiser. Prince Bülow deliberately avoided giving a new declaration.

After the sitting of the Reichstag a Council of Ministers of State took place, at which Prince Bülow secured the consent of the Ministers to all further steps to be taken by the Government.

Prince Bülow will visit the Kaiser, who is now staying at Donaueschingen, on Saturday next, in order to report the whole situation to him.

At to-day's meeting of the Committee of the Bundesrat, Prince Bülow will give an

exposé of foreign affairs and the situation of Germany.

#### MARITIME LAW CONFERENCE.

The International Conference on Maritime Law, which had been summoned in London for December 1st, has been postponed to January 1st.

#### TSAR PLEADS FOR PEACE.

A telegram from the Tsar, directed to the King of Servia, pleads for the maintenance of peace.

#### PRINCE BUELOW AND THE BUNDESRAT.

Berlin, November 13.

The meeting of the Committee of the Bundesrat, which took place yesterday, lasted for four hours.

Prince Bülow gave a long explanation of the situation.

The Chancellor will not report to the Kaiser till Monday next at Kiel.

#### A FRIENDLY ANSWER.

A dispatch from Vienna says that Emperor Francis Joseph has answered the personal letter of the Tsar in a very friendly manner.

Austria will shortly give a favourable answer to Russia concerning the Orient Conference.

#### DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

At the "Radbod" colliery in Westphalia an explosion has taken place by which 300 workmen have been killed.

#### THE MEETING OF THE BUNDESRAT.

Berlin, November 14.

At yesterday's meeting of the Committee of the Bundesrat Prince Bülow, in a long explanation of the situation, spoke in detail as to recent events.

Freiherr von Podewils, the representative of Bavaria in the Bundesrat, expressed his consent to the foreign policy as laid down by Prince Bülow, but demanded very earnestly that recent events may not be repeated in the future. He also thanked Prince Bülow for persevering at his post.

The representatives of all the other States present at the meeting of the Committee of the Bundesrat, adopted without condition the declaration of Freiherr von Podewils.

Berlin, November 15.

The Kaiser will return to Berlin directly from Kiel. On Tuesday Prince Bülow will report to him on the situation.

#### THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

Berlin, November 14.

President Fallières has sent a telegram to the Kaiser expressing his deep sympathy at the colliery disaster at Radbod. Subscriptions have been opened in France for the families of the 300 dead workmen.

Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia has visited the injured and received deputations of the workmen, in order to bring their wishes before the Kaiser.

Subscription lists have been opened everywhere. The Kaiser has subscribed 25,000 mark.

Berlin, November 15.

The whole Press of France expresses the greatest sympathy with the bereaved in the colliery disaster at Radbod. This sympathy is favourably noticed in Germany.

#### SPECIAL ENVOY FROM THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 14.

The Pope has expressed very cordially the special envoy of the Kaiser, Herr von Schorlemer, who carried a special letter from the Kaiser expressing his warm con-

gratulations on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee. The Pope expressed himself as very delighted and emphasized the liberty Catholics are enjoying in Germany.

#### OBITUARY.

Berlin, November 15.

Grand Duke Alexis and Count Huelsen-Haeseler, the Chief of the Military Cabinet, are dead.

#### THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

The news of the death of the Emperor of China and the reported illness of the Empress-Dowager have been received with much sympathy at Berlin.

The appointment of Prince Chun as Prince Regent of China is very favourably received.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 16.

The Kaiser during his sojourn at Donaueschingen is said to have been very much affected by recent events.

Confidence is growing in the report of the Chancellor to the Kaiser, which is to be made on Tuesday, having a favourable result.

The Kaiser has expressed his sympathy with the Government as to the events of the last few days.

#### THE NEW PRINCE REGENT.

The German Press continues to discuss favourably the declaration of Prince Chun as Prince Regent of China.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE NEW SULTAN.

The recognition of Muley Hafid as Sultan of Morocco by the Powers in a joint Note is declared to be imminent.

#### OBITUARY.

The death of Count Huelsen-Haeseler, chief Aide-de-camp of the Kaiser, took place without any preceding symptoms in the middle of an evening party.

#### LATEST DELIVERY.

The Siberian Mail, with Yokohama dates of 30th October, arrived at Berlin on the 16th inst.

#### PRINCE BUELOW AND THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 17.

Prince Bülow, in a conference of several hours with the Kaiser, reported to him the situation and explained the cause of the excited state of public feeling.

The Kaiser said it was the principal duty of the Chancellor to ascertain the continuity of the policy of the Empire respecting his constitutional responsibility.

The Kaiser therefore approved the declarations given by the Chancellor and assured him of the continuance of his confidence in him.

Prince Bülow immediately communicated the success of this audience to the Ministry of State and later received the President of the Reichstag.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Vice-President of the Ministry, a member of the Bundesrat, reported the result of the audience to the Bundesrat.

The favourable solution of the affair was duly accorded to the ability of Prince Bülow, who was congratulated by the Bundesrat on his success.

#### CELEBRATION OF POPE'S JUBILEE.

The festivities on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee at Rome have terminated with a grand illumination of the city.

#### THE INTERVENTION OF RUSSIA.

A strong military movement prevails at St. Petersburg for an advance of the Russian

troops to Tabriz, in spite of the reassuring announcement of M. Iswolski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Negotiations as to the dynastic changes in China and the Manchurian question are taking place at New York between Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

#### THE KAISER'S DECLARATION.

Berlin, November 18.

The papers representing the political parties, which have a majority in the Reichstag, express themselves as fully satisfied with the declarations of the Kaiser and with the retention in office of Prince Bülow, and offer to them both the thanks of the parties.

#### THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

The tone of the principal European exchanges in favourable.

#### CHIEF OF GERMAN MILITARY CABINET.

Lieutenant-General Freiherr von Lyncker has been nominated as chief of the Military Cabinet in succession to Count Haeseler.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### MR. ROOT.

New York, November 11.

Mr. Root, American Secretary of State, will become a member of the Senate after resigning his present position next year.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE LABOURITES.

President Roosevelt will entertain the leaders of various labourers' unions on Nov. 18th at the White House. On that occasion he will discuss the labour question with the representatives. As the president of the Central Labour Union, has not received an invitation indignation is being shown in some circles.

#### POST AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

In consideration of the fact that the postal rate between Great Britain and the United States has been lowered to 2 cents, negotiations are being conducted between Great Britain and Germany to lower similarly the rates between those two countries.

There is also a proposal to lower telegraphic charges between Great Britain and the United States to 2 cents per word.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE ELECTION.

On Nov. 12th the President will entertain at the White House the various committees who rendered services in the election.

#### GENERALS GRANT AND WOOD.

General Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the defences in the Eastern States, has been appointed to superintend defensive measures in the Central zone. General Wood has been appointed to the East.

#### MR. METCALF.

San Francisco, November 13.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, has tendered his resignation on account of illness. Probably he will retire on Dec. 1st. Mr. Newberry, Vice-Secretary of the same office, will succeed him.

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

In an interview with Mr. Roosevelt on Nov. 13th, Mr. Perkin, the chairman of the Committee for foreign affairs in the House of Representatives, said that the House would not take any step with regard to the Japanese immigration question in the forthcoming session.



**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.**

New York, November 14.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt will join the staff of the *Outlook* after the expiration of his tour. The capital of the magazine is \$150,000 and 20 per cent of the shares are owned by Mr. Steelman who has a special connexion with the Standard Oil Company. Thus there is some comment among the public as to the President's attitude on joining the office. He is quoted as having stated that nothing will restrict him from freedom of speech. The *Outlook* declares its principle to be justice.

**CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Chinese residents in the United States are collecting a fund among themselves for the building of warships. The Peking Government seems to be willing to accept the money. There is no report as to the cause which has inspired them to do so.

**PASSAGE ON THE PACIFIC.**

The third class passage between the Eastern States and Japan via Vancouver has been raised to \$116, which rate is similar to that on the line between Seattle and Hongkong.

**MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES.**

In the case of the election campaign with Mr. William McKinley, Mr. Bryan made 600 speeches, at which prolixity the public were astonished. During the recent campaign, however Mr. Bryan delivered 1,600 addresses. Some of the speeches took 4 hours and some 25 minutes.

**THE BALKAN CRISIS.**

St. Petersburg, November 12.

A Constantinople telegram says that Turco-Bulgarian negotiations have made steady progress. No agreement has yet been arrived at as regards the amount of indemnity, but other questions are expected to be settled shortly. Consequently the Russian, British and French Ambassadors have intimated to the Porte that if Turkey and Bulgaria proposed an International Conference before the negotiations are concluded, it cannot be said to be premature in any way. Vienna wires that the King of Italy replying to the Emperor of Austria says that Italy recognizes the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Powers' Conference has no right to discuss the accomplished fact. Paris reports that the British and French Governments have arranged between themselves that the British Government shall mediate between Turkey and Bulgaria and the French Government between Austria and Serbia. France has already begun the work. Serbia is hopeful of success. Constantinople reports that the Austrian Ambassador in an interview with the Turkish Premier refused to submit the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Conference.

**THE KAISER AND PRINCE VON BULOW.**

San Francisco, November 14.

Prince von Bülow, German Chancellor, will tender his resignation, probably on Nov. 16th. It is expected the Kaiser will accept his resignation. His Majesty was displeased with the undertaking given by the Chancellor to the Reichstag that the Kaiser would not in future interfere in foreign affairs without previous consultation with the Ministry. His Majesty declares that he will take any step he likes, and that the Reichstag has no right to restrict his actions. This utterance of the Kaiser has created great indignation among the public, and has given rise to a grave situation.

**ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION.**

The American Labourers' Union has held

a meeting at Denver. They adopted a resolution that the necessity of restricting the number of Asiatics entering the United States still remained.

**THE DUMA.**

St. Petersburg, November 14.

Elections for the President and Vice-President of the Duma took place on Nov. 14th. The Labourites and Democrats expressed indignation at the attitude taken up by the other parties, who are in the majority, and decided not to take part in the election. Most of the Constitutional Party also agitated against participation in the election. After a stormy debate, the election was put through, resulting in the re-election of the present president and vice-president.

**JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.**

New York, November 15.

Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador, has had an interview with Mr. Root, American Secretary for State, lasting for three hours. It is said in consequence of the negotiations that the United States has submitted a proposal to the Japanese Government in connexion with the death of the Emperor of China.

**THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.**

Details with regard to the reception of the American Battleship Fleet in Japan, have been received in the United States. The newspapers of New York commenced to publish the reports on Nov. 14th. Americans and Japanese are satisfied with the cordial reception.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.**

Many of the Powers have invited President Roosevelt to visit them after the expiration of his term next year. The President declined to accept the invitations. He, however, will call in England on his way home from the visit to Africa next year.

**JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.**

New York, November 17.

There is a rumour that negotiations are being conducted between Japan and the United States with regard to the Chinese question. On Nov. 15th President Roosevelt declared that the rumour was quite baseless.

Many of the newspapers of New York are devoting attention to the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China and to the possible attitude of Japan towards China on the present occasion.

San Francisco, November 16.

The American Secretary of State denies the report that the United States Government has asked Japan for a guarantee as to her policy in Manchuria. According to a note issued by the White House, the rumour that a conflict has arisen between the United States and Japan is groundless. The relations between the two countries are growing increasingly cordial.

**VICEROY TANG SHAOI.**

Viceroy Tang Shaoi, special Chinese Envoy to the United States, has arrived at Honolulu. On landing he was escorted by a number of American soldiers. The Governor of Hawaii and other notables received him.

**THE DEMISE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.**

New York, November 17.

Rumour is current among the Chinese living in New York that the demise of the Empress Dowager of China is not attributed to natural causes. Many of the American newspapers opine that troubles

**THE KAISER AND THE "CENTURY."**

The *Century* Magazine of New York announced through the advertisement columns of several newspapers that it would publish, in its December number, full details with regard to the interviews of the Kaiser with its correspondent on various occasions. On this the German Government asked the proprietors of the magazine to abandon this enterprise as anxiety existed lest the report should give rise to unfavourable comments among the public. It is said that the suppression of this report has cost the German Government \$50,000.

**SECRETARY ROOT.**

A deputation representing the majority of the citizens of New York has asked Mr. Root, Secretary of State, to enter the Senate as representative of that State. Mr. Root has replied that he was willing to do so if requested by the whole State.

**VICEROY TANG SHAOI.**

San Francisco, November 17.

A captain of the American Army is on his way from Washington to San Francisco to receive Viceroy Tang Shaoi. The San Francisco local brigade will take part in the welcome.

## KEPT PRISONER BY AWFUL HUMOUR

Hands, Arms and Ear in Serious  
Condition with Eczema—Cared for  
by Doctors, Dispensary and Nurse  
but Got Only Temporary Relief—  
Could Scratch Herself to Pieces.

### SOON COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I feel it my duty to let you know about my being cured of eczema. A year ago last April I chilled my blood and it caused my hands and arms to break out. I used to try all kinds of things and I had two different doctors and also attended a dispensary for three months. Then I had a nurse come to the house every morning for seven weeks. They would seem to ease me for the time but it would all come again and by night I could scratch myself to pieces. My own girl has been an hour every night putting bandages on my arms and hands. Almost everyone in High St. could tell you what a sufferer I was and the doctors told me that I should never be able to do my washing again."

"Last May my ear became awful, too. Then I read of Mrs. Cutler's child, on King St., being cured by Cuticura. So a neighbour kindly went and saw her, as I was a perfect prisoner and could not even go to the door or window. Mrs. Cutler told her if I tried Cuticura she felt sure it would do me good. I sent right away for Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. I shall never forget the first time I used them, they cooled me so. I used three sets and at the end of the week I was a different person. This was seven months ago and I have not had a spot on me since. I have kept on using Cuticura Soap and always shall. A friend of mine had her baby nearly all covered with sores. I told her about my cure, in fact, she had seen the state I was in. She bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment and her child is now quite different, thanks to Cuticura." Mrs. E. Brown, 51, High St., Stonehouse, Devon, England, Dec. 1, 1907 and Jan. 12, 1908.

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Sores, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single set often cures. Sold all over the world. Depots: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Paris, 1, Rue de la Paix; Australia, N. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Messrs. Anglo Siam Corp., Hong Kong.



## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, Nov., 20th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks.
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>						
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	101.00	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	96.80	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	June—December	96.60	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	91.60	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=B)	100	100	5	June—December	98.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 2=E)	100	100	5	June—December	97.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=H)	100	100	5	June—December	89.20	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI)	100	100	5	June—December	88.50	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June—December	87.80	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March—September	87.30	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	87.95	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	96.00	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	93.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	92.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (1st class of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	571.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	64.50	
" (Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	49.10	
" (First new, issued in London)	50	50	8	June—December	64.50	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	216.00	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	150.80	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s</b>						
Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11½	June—December	102.20	
" 3rd Issue New	50	35	11½	June—December	71.50	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	10.1	January—October	74.50	
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March—September	50.30	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.5	March—September	77.50	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June—December	98.70	
" (New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June—December	26.80	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	7	May—November	62.00	
" New	50	25	7	May—November	30.50	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	74.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May—November	45.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April—October	102.00	
" (New Issue)	50	12.50	12	April—October	42.50	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	73.50	
" New	50	30	10	May—November	45.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	81.00	
" New	50	30	14	May—November	51.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	June—December	139.50	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	86.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	50	12½	March—September	9.30	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	87.80	
" New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June—December	32.80	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	91.00	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	82.10	E.D.
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (I.K.K.K.)	50	50	5	February—August	28.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June—December	18.20	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May—November	54.00	
Uruga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June—December	5.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12½	May—November	56.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June—December	89.20	
" News	50	12½	16	June—December	25.80	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June—December	34.80	
FUJI CASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June—December	80.80	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June—December	58.00	
" New	50	25	12	June—December	29.00	
Nishin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May—November	8.40	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May—November	146.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	15	May—November	95.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May—November	134.00	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9½	June—December	76.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June—December	80.50	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June—December	54.00	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June—December	52.00	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	15	June—December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	12	June	12.80	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	50	16	May	13.10	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March—September	132.00	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June—December	117.00	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April—October	75.80	E.D.
" New	50	12½	15	April—October	25.70	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	72.30	
" New	50	25	10	June	37.80	
Ensuikow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	20	June	31.70	

## MAIL STRAHERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Nov. 23
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	M. Nov. 23
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. Nov. 25
America	P. M.	Manchuria	F. Nov. 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	F. Nov. 27
Europe	N. D. L.	Goebe	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong	B. L.	Suvaric	Tu. Dec. 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Dec. 2
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Dec. 4
Tacoma	B. L.	Inveric	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Dec. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Dec. 8
America	O. & O.	Asia	Sa. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 19

3 Left Astoria on the 6th inst.

4 Left Honolulu on the 17th inst.

5 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.

6 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Nov. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Sa. Nov. 21
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Nov. 21
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su. Nov. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Nov. 23
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W. Nov. 25
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	W. Nov. 25
America	P. M.	Korea	W. Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Th. Nov. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Nov. 28
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	M. Nov. 30
Tacoma	B. L.	Suvaric	W. Dec. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Dec. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Dec. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	B. L.	Inveric	Tu. Dec. 8
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Dec. 9
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Dec. 12
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Dec. 12
Vancouver	B. & S.	Titan	Su. Dec. 13
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	M. Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Dec. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 19

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Wakasa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,884, N. Nielsen, 13th Nov.—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 13th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 13th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Somali*, British steamer, 4,225, A. G. Cabitt, 13th Nov.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 13th Nov.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,230, Brehmer, 14th Nov.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Winnebago*, British tank steamer, 2,965, W. Read, 14th Nov.—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Tjibodus*, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 14th Nov.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Ikawa, 14th Nov.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Chinglu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 14th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Amiral Oly*, French steamer, 3,578, Blanchard, 15th Nov.—Antwerp via ports, General Chargeurs Reunis.

*Prinz Ludwig*, German steamer, 5,704, F. V. Binzer, 15th Nov.—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahlens & Co., Nachf.

*Taihou Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, Sato, 15th Nov.—Keelung via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 15th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ningchow*, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 13th Nov.—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Puglia*, Italian cruiser, 2,538, L. Patani, 17th Nov.—San Francisco.

*Japan*, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 18th Nov.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Comes & Co.



*Denbighshire*, British steamer, 2,489, Davis, 18th Nov.—London via ports, General.—Samuel, Samuel & Co.  
*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 18th Nov.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 18th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 19th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

*Tenyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Ernest Bent, 14th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Yawata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 14th Nov.—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tourane*, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 14th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 14th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Winnabago*, British steamer, 2,965, Read, 15th Nov.—Mojito, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 15th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hjordahl, 15th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 16th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 26th Nov.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Tjibodas*, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 16th Nov.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, Stevens, 16th Nov.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Kintoko*, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 17th Nov.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ningchow*, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 17th Nov.—Hongkong and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Benary*, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 17th Nov.—Manila, General.—Carnes & Co.  
*Amiral Oby*, French steamer, 3,578, Blanchard, 18th Nov.—Vancouver, Mails and General.—Chargeurs Reunis.  
*Somali*, British steamer, 4,225, A. G. Cubitt, 18th Nov.—Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,239, Brehmer, 18th Nov.—Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swin, 19th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 19th Nov.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Japan*, British steamer, 3,806, Olifant, 19th Nov.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. Ahrenheim, Mr. W. H. Bush, Mrs. W. H. Bush, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. C. A. Doyle, Mr. P. De Angelis, Dr. S. Ema, Mr. J. S. Fowler, Mr. J. S. H. Frank, Mrs. J. S. Fowler, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mrs. S. S. Harris, Miss Lucy Kean, Mr. J. Laing, Mrs. J. Laing, Mr. K. Okada, Miss M. L. Baldwin, Miss G. M. Clark, Mr. S. Haywood, Mr. Wm. H. Magness, Mr. G. A. Loverton, Mr. J. B. Ransom, Miss E. Redford, Mr. J. G. Meyer, Mrs. J. G. Meyer, Master S. Meyer, Master H. Meyer, Mr. Y. Murai, Mrs. Y. Murai, Mr. J. Pottinger, Mr. John Kean Roosevelt, Mr. C. C. Shafer, Mrs. C. C. Shafer, Master Harold Shafer, Baron R. Snow, Rev. J. G. Waller, Master W. Waller, Master G. Waller, Mr. Victor Roditi, Mr. T. S. Thomas, Mr. G. D. Tinsman, Mr. R. W. Turner, Mrs. R. W. Turner, Miss Bessie Turner, Miss Sue Turner and Mr. Chas. Whitworth. For Kobe:—Rev. W. T. Cook, Miss W. T. Cook, Miss A. S. Doriss, Miss B. L. Essick, Mr. J. F. Geneo, Miss R. Mills, Dr. A. E. Oliver, Miss H. I. Taylor, Rev. J. U. Toms, Miss F. Whittemore, Mr. J. F. Lawrie, Mrs. J. P. Lawrie, Miss Helen Lawrie and Miss M. Rutgers. For Nagsaki:—Rev. U. Sasamari. For Shanghai:—Mr. T. L. Blalock, Mr. F. D. Cheshire, Mr. G. C. Chang, Mr. J. G. Craven, infant and amah, Miss Margaret Craven, Miss May Goodwin, Mrs. E. B. Gordon, Miss M. Lattimore, Miss M. B. Maggi, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Mr. G. H. Rogers and Mr. A. E. Smith. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. S. Aldrich, Mrs. A. S. Aldrich, Mr. M. H. Bautista, Mrs. E. Baxter, Mr. T.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

D. Beck, Mrs. F. H. Beatty, Miss M. Bently, Mr. J. Bolles, Mrs. J. W. Bolles, Mr. J. Buschman, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. M. H. Carter, Miss C. Church, Mr. H. G. Downer, Mrs. H. G. Downer, Mr. I. Erlanger, Mr. F. E. Gam, Mr. D. C. Fisher, Mr. Gam Sing Quah, Mr. J. M. Goodeno, Mr. J. M. Groves, Mrs. F. M. Hamilton, Li. Geo. S. Holmes, Miss G. L. Jeffrey, Mr. C. A. Johnston, Mr. T. C. Johnston, Mrs. C. S. Mendelbaum, Mr. C. Mendelbaum, Mrs. C. Mendelbaum, Mr. C. W. Phillips, Mr. W. A. Randolph, Mr. Geo. C. Seller, Mr. N. H. Shipman, Mr. Z. M. Smith, Mr. Delmar Smith, Mrs. Delma Smith and servant, Miss Helene Smith, Mrs. K. E. Taulbee, Miss A. Townes, Mr. C. K. Weigle, Mr. G. S. Worcester, Mrs. G. S. Worcester, Dr. H. Wright and Mrs. H. Wright in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Wyatt, Mr. A. H. Fenton, L. dy Howard of Glossop, Dr. H. R. Macauley and Mr. F. Reissmann in cabin; Major and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. Jasper Clark, Mr. W. M. Donnon, Mr. C. H. Ryde, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Lieut. J. W. Seigne, Miss E. R. Scidmore, Mr. Frank Hall and Mr. R. Reissmann in transit.

## DEPARTURE.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. M. Alexander, Mr. O. Altmann, Mr. W. H. Baird, Mr. Ford G. Barclay, Mrs. A. Brizard, Mr. W. R. Brown, Mr. A. L. Clark, Mr. W. Clayton, Mr. C. M. Cooke, Miss Alice Cooke, Miss J. B. Crockett, Mr. H. H. Culver, Mrs. H. H. Culver, Miss Margaret Culver, Miss Ruth Culver, Mrs. F. J. Culver, Mr. T. Daigo, Mr. F. W. Dohrman, Mrs. C. S. Dohrman, Mrs. M. Fawell, Dr. Nat Green, Mr. M. Greenbaum, Mr. L. Greenbaum, Mr. P. Gregory, Mr. F. Gochincho, Mr. M. Gochincho, Mr. G. Hamel, Miss M. E. Hodge, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. J. D. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mr. G. A. Kloesmeyer, Mrs. S. Knight, Mr. E. G. Long, Mr. John Mathew, Mr. C. K. Meyer, Mr. Henry Michaels, Mrs. C. Moran, Miss D. Moran, Mr. K. Morita, Mr. K. Nakamura, Miss H. C. Newcomb, Dr. Kasper Pischel, Mrs. Kasper Pischel, Mr. P. Reyes, Mr. T. Segawa, Mr. Y. Sekine, Mr. J. Schlusser, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. F. Skinner, Mr. O. B. Smith, Miss O. B. Smith, Mr. K. Takemura, Mr. K. Terada, Mr. Ven ewitz, Mr. J. I. Wal-h, Mrs. J. J. Walsh, infant and 2 children, Mr. John Waterhouse and Mrs. John Waterhouse in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tourane* for Europe via ports:—Mr. Chaumont, Mr. Albert Hopp and boy, Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Mr. G. Francis, Mrs. Westcott, Miss M. Haim, Miss A. Soubeiran, Mr. Blety, Mr. C. Loonen, Mr. P. Lennen, Mr. Tuargdien, Mrs. Giba, Mr. J. J. Cheneval, Mr. V. Vivet, Mr. K. Nakagawa, Mr. Lusi My and Mr. Wee Soon in cabin; Mr. Lessonnet Marie Ange in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. R. H. kes, Mr. C. Emberger, Mr. C. A. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Heuter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bent, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss C. E. Mills, Mr. D. D. Rath and native servant, Mr. C. Esdall, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. W. Hauffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Treat, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ollerdesen, Miss F. Ollerdesen, Master C. Ollerdesen, Master A. Ollerdesen and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lowman in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Mark Baggallay, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. W. M. Donnon, Mrs. A. Fuehr, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. John Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. E. G. Hunt, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Count A. Montgelas, Mr. R. Reissmann, Mr. C. H. Ryde, Miss E. R. Scidmore, Lieut. J. W. Seigne, Mrs. H. P. Sinaut, Major M. L. Walker and Mrs. Walker in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver:—

From	TEA.					Total
	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Unl.	
Hongkong	810	—	575	—	—	1,385
Keelung	—	1,475	—	—	—	1,475
Foochow	336	50	—	—	—	386
Shanghai	1,121	1,134	399	—	—	2,654
Kobe	128	—	—	—	—	128
Yokohama	223	—	107	—	—	330
Total	2,624	1,431	1,924	682	—	6,661

From	SILK.					Total
	Kanton	South	Hong	Man	Unl.	
H'kong & Canton	975	—	—	—	—	975
Shanghai	440	—	—	—	—	440
Yokohama	1,086	—	76	20	—	1,182
Total	2,501	—	76	20	—	2,597



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 支店 名古屋 市 本町 五十五番  
 支店 京都 市 本町 五十五番  
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# The Japan Weekly Mail

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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YOKOHAMA, NOV. 28TH, 1908.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

On Monday, the 23rd Nov., 1908, at 72-D, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of FRED. POLLARD of Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Emperor will be present at the graduation ceremony of the Military School, which is expected to take place on Nov. 27th or 28th.

THE steamer *Ikuta Maru* III, which sunk in June this year between Matsue and Takenoko near Moji was floated on Nov. 21st.

A TELEGRAM from Dairen says that M. Spoff, Russian Consul-General at that city, will probably be transferred to Japan next month.

MR. G. TSUJI, an official in the Kinkei Hall and a member of the House of Peers, according to Tokyo papers, will shortly be promoted to the peerage in recognition of his services rendered

towards educational enterprises while he was engaged as Vice-Minister at the Department of Education for a long period.

BUSINESS in woven goods at Kiryu seems to be still depressed. According to an Ashikaga telegram, a considerable fall has taken place.

THE Nippon Ladies' Education Society will hold a general meeting at 1.30 p.m. on Nov. 26th at the residence of Prince Mori, Takanawa, Tokyo.

A LAND slide over an extensive area occurred on mount Ibuki at 3 p.m. on Nov. 19th. The local government officials are investigating as to the cause.

A GRADUATION ceremony was held on Nov. 21st at the Naval Cadet School, Etajima. Prince Higashi-Fushimi was present on behalf of the Emperor.

THE Duma will meet on Dec. 14th when a bill providing for the abolition of Vladivostok as a free port and other important matters will be considered.

TOKYO papers say that Mr. A d'Ambro-Adanioc, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, will shortly leave for home. He will be appointed to another position.

THE United States Consul-General received on Nov. 25th a telegram from the Governor-General of the Philippines: "Past week cholera four cases only.—Smith."

DR. SVEN HEDIN will proceed to the Palace in company with Mr. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister, at 10.30 a.m. to day, Nov. 26th, when he will have audience of the Emperor.

THREE men were arrested in Tokyo on Nov. 25th on a charge of having counterfeited an enormous lot of revenue stamps and sold them in Toyama prefecture and other provinces.

ON Nov. 19th a man stole yen 3,500 from the Shita Post Office, in Tokyo, by the means of several false orders. Five days later, he was arrested by the Yotsuya police.

MR. T. KATO, the new Ambassador to London, will leave Tokyo on Dec. 17th for his post. He will embark at Kobe by the *Hirano Maru* two days later. He will proceed via Suez.

A PASSING R train collided with an unoccupied train on Nov. 25rd at the Tsudanuma Station causing damage to both locomotives. The cause was negligence on the part of a pointsman.

EARLY on the morning of Nov. 24th fire occurred in the district of South Tsuru, Yamanashi prefecture, destroying 56 buildings including two banks, one post office and one police station.

A WAREHOUSE at Etchujima, in Fukagawa, Tokyo, belonging to the Military Department, which is in course of construction collapsed on Nov. 19th. Twelve of the workmen were severely injured.

A WIRELESS telegraph station was opened on the promontory of Nemuro, Hokkaido, on Nov. 20th. The first message will be exchanged with the *Aki Maru*, which leaves Yokohama on Wednesday.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, arrived at Shimomoseki on Nov. 20th, where he put up at the Shunpan-Ro. On Monday he will leave by the cruiser *Kasuga* to Chemulpo on his way to Seoul.

THE Kaiser has decorated Professor Nagayo, President, Baron Yamawaki, Vice-President, and Mr. Taniguchi, Secretary, all of the School of the Deutsche Society, Tokyo, with the First Order of the Red Eagle, the Second Order of the Crown,

and the Fourth Order of the Red Eagle respectively. The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the institution was recently celebrated.

THE *Hirano Maru* (Capt. H. Fraser), sister ship of the N.Y.K. *Kamo Maru*, will arrive in Yokohama from Nagasaki in the early part of next month and will leave on her first trip to Europe on Dec. 16th.

It is reported by telegram from Aomori that a heavy snow storm was experienced in that district on Nov. 23rd. Traffic on the railway was impeded. A similar report has been received from Akita prefecture.

MESSRS. K. ITO and I. Abe, painters of Tokyo, have been engaged by the Philippine Government. They left Nagasaki on Nov. 20th by the *Yawata Maru* for Manila. They will delineate specimens of marine and land products.

THE *Hochi* says that the Vladivostok-Tsuruga liner *Loongmoon* sustained damage to her propeller about 2 miles off Echizen point on the night of Nov. 22nd. She was towed to a harbour near by. The passengers and crew are safe.

THE Emperor will shortly receive in audience Dr. Sven Hedin. The *Nichi Nichi* says that His Majesty will present to him a rare gift, in recognition of his meritorious services to geographical science. No decoration will be conferred.

MR. NAGAI, Japanese Consul in San Francisco, who was recently appointed a secretary of the Embassy in Washington, will visit home before assuming his new position. He will leave San Francisco on Dec. 5th and proceed through Siberia.

A TELEGRAM to the *Dempe* says that at 8 p.m. on Nov. 23rd the iron bridge on the Pelsa-ho in Kiaotchow collapsed while a train was running on it. Some cars fell into the river. Two Germans and 40 Chinese of the passengers were killed or injured.

It is reported from the district of South Aidzu that snow fell during the ten days ending Nov. 17th, to a depth of about ten feet. Communications with other places were stopped and the poorer people are in desperate straits. Their only food stuffs are millet, beans, potatoes and turnips.

WE learn with regret of the death of Mr. Harry W. Williams, General Manager of Reuter's Telegram Co. for India and the East, who passed away at Bombay on October 17 in his 64th year. Mr. Williams, who came to Bombay in 1866, had acted as General Manager for the last forty years.

MR. JAMES R. MORSE, President of the American Trading Co., the head office of which is in New York, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his meritorious services to Japanese finance during the past 30 years.

It is to be noted that the N.Y.K. new steamer *Kamo Maru* (Capt. F. L. Sommer) which left London on Oct. 24th and is due here on Dec. 11th is absolutely full of passengers. Among those on the list, which we publish elsewhere, will be found a number of names well-known in Yokohama.

A CHANGE has taken place among the high officials of the Bank of Japan. Mr. Inouye, Chief of the Business Bureau, was appointed superintendent of the agency in New York; Mr. Ono, Agency Superintendent in New York transferred to London; Mr. U. Yanagitani, Agency Superintendent in London, ordered home; Mr. Hijikata, chief of the National Debt Bureau, appointed Chief of the Business Bureau in addition to his present post.

## CHINA.

Friday, November 20.

Rumours continue to pour into Tokyo from China. They illustrate the mood of the Chinese people, if they do nothing else. Hankow sends a wire that the great ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was so shocked by the news of the twin catastrophe in the Palace that he died on the spot. But the telegram, with some inconsistency, goes on to say that his Excellency's exclusion from the Sepulture Committee has created much surprise, in view of the fact that he is famed for his close acquaintance with ancient rites and ceremonies. To most persons, however, it will appear that Chang's alleged demise is a tolerably sufficient cause for his exclusion from the committee. Another telegram from Peking alleges, on the contrary, that Chang Chih-tung is now the central figure among the elder statesmen, and that he wields dominant authority in the councils of State.

Reports of deaths being the order of the day, it is further alleged that Prince Ching broke a blood-vessel at 2 p.m. on the 15th instant and expired, and that the Empress Dowager is in a parlous condition. These last two statements are telegraphed from Shanghai from the correspondents of the *Asahi* and the *Mainichi Dempo* alike, and it is added that all communication between the Palace and the outer world is severed.

Another story is very consequential. It says that the new Emperor, Pu yi, having been nominated successor to Tung-chih, not to Kuang-hsi, the widow of the former should properly have become Empress-Dowager, and that, finding herself slighted in favour of the consort of Kuang-hsi, she attempted to commit suicide, but was saved. This tale may have been suggested by the fact that an edict has been published conferring special rank and liberal pensions on the second consort of Hsien-feng, two consorts of Tung-chih and one consort of Kuang-hsi.

The last wills of the deceased Emperor and Empress-Dowager have been duly engrossed, and copies have been forward to the *Chefs de Mission* in Peking for transmission to their respective Government.

It is a comfort to turn from the column of canards to a telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo* which represents the Peking public as much moved to approval by the prompt and efficient steps taken by the Government to prevent disturbances and to avert any financial panic. Things seem to be quite in hand, though the eventualities of the near future are still regarded with uneasiness. The rumours of foul play in the Palace on the occasion of the two deaths are said to obtain greater credit abroad than in China, and people are actually addressing inquiries to Europe and America by telegraph as to the grounds that exist for this belief.

Tientsin is said to have subsided into a state of calm after its threatened upheaval.

The Dalai Lama being still in Peking was to proceed to the Palace on the 20th instant with a large number of priests in order to pray for the souls of the deceased Sovereigns. Meanwhile Prince Ching is said to be temporarily prostrated by stress of work in connexion with the crisis. Naturally the various Departments of State are engrossed by the funeral preparations, to the exclusion of all secular business.

Mr. Liang Kwei-chu, the leader of the revolutionaries in China, who has made Japan his home for some years, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, and has said a great deal which is obviously intended to discredit the statesmen now in power in Peking.

But one of this gentleman's allegations is a sufficient index of the confidence his theories deserve. He says that whereas, for the past two years, the Empress-Dowager's debility compelled her to remain on her couch during the greater part of the day, her real condition was carefully concealed, and the public were led to believe that the Emperor was in a parlous state, though his Majesty was in truth quite hale. Mr. Liang entirely ignores history. He forgets that, in 1898, when disquieting rumours were circulated as to the treatment given to the Emperor by the Empress-Dowager, the Chinese Government took counsel of the British Representative, Sir Claude MacDonald, and were by him advised to have his Majesty examined by a foreign medical expert. After some hesitation this course was adopted, and, Dr. Bushell, the medical Officer of the British Legation, being absent from Peking, the services of the physician of the French Legation were requisitioned. The Emperor was examined with the greatest minuteness in the presence of the Empress-Dowager, who seemed to treat him as a mother would treat her own son, and it was ascertained that his Majesty was suffering from Bright's disease. Two or three years then seemed the limit of his reasonable expectation of life, yet he survived for 9 years, though of course as a confirmed invalid. Any one who now describes his Majesty as having been a hale man during the past few years, labours, therefore, under a very false impression.

Prince Ito has been interviewed in the train by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, and, while speaking with due caution, has stated that he sees no reason to apprehend any further commotion in China. His Highness recommends his countrymen to maintain a calm and self-possessed demeanour.

The *Kokanin Shimbun*, in a strain not over-courteous, ridicules the old Chinese custom of holding a weeping ceremony at the obsequies of great personages. There is some absurdity in the habit, from certain points of view, but it would be easy to cite equally irrational displays made by other reputable nations on similar occasions.

Saturday, November 21.

Telegrams continue to arrive in numbers from Peking. Fatal illnesses or deaths constitute the topics of many messages, which fact may perhaps be interpreted as a not unnatural result of the shock given to the public mind by the recent catastrophe. Thus it is confidently announced that Prince Ching is *in extremis*, but another report represents him merely as having succumbed to the exceptional labours of the five days succeeding the deaths of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. During that time Prince Ching and the other leading statesmen are said to have been on duty day and night without interval, and the strain seems to have been too great for a man of Ching's age, 71 years. Another sick statesman is said to be Yuan Shih-kai, but his malady does not seem to be anything worse than rheumatism of the legs. All rumours agree that his Excellency Chang Chih-tung continues to defy the advice of his physicians by discharging functions which are above his physical strength. His hearing has become defective and he is suffering from a severe cough, but nothing will induce him to desist from attendance at the Palace and from minute discharge of all the duties connected with his position.

There is a telegram (*Mainichi Dempo*) which says that the Chinese settlers in the

South Sea Islands have wired to Prince Ch'ün, saying that, as the late Emperor was poisoned, vengeance will fall in the first instance on the head of the Prince Regent. People who really mean business do not proclaim their intentions in this manner. Another telegram to the same journal represents the Viceroy of Manchuria as having wired to Peking in the sense that the revolutionists are moving on the capital, but whence, his Excellency does not say. Shanghai believes that Prince Ching is dead; that the Empress Dowager has taken poison and that Prince Pu-lun has raised the standard of revolt. Prince Pu-lun is the grandson of Prince Yin-chin, who was the eldest son of the Emperor Tao-kuang.

An Imperial decree has been published in Peking which seems to show that the Government is not altogether at its ease about the situation. The decree speaks of agitators who spread false rumours for the express purpose of exciting the people, and of disaffected persons who are congregating on the borders of the Empire or in foreign countries, secretly planning a movement of some kind. Viceroys and Governors are warned to take every possible precaution against these peace-breakers.

Another edict has appeared in the name of the infant Sovereign. It inculcates the duty of strict obedience to the dying behests of the late Empress Dowager and to the commands of the duly appointed Regent, Prince Ch'ün.

Marquis Katsura has been interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* and is said to have expressed himself with remarkable clearness. He dissents *in toto* from the views expressed by alarmists who are quoted as experts in Chinese politics. These persons have always been accustomed to predict signal events as a consequence of the Empress Dowager's decease, and their abiding conviction now induces them to believe that their predictions must come true. But their forecast has been founded on an exaggerated idea of the qualities of the Empress Dowager. She was not endowed with such transcendent ability as many publicists have attributed to her, and if any proof were needed of their excessive estimate, it would be furnished by the absence of any serious commotion at this juncture. The Marquis himself never anticipated that the demise of Her Majesty would give any great shock to the Chinese polity. Some critics are in the habit of saying that individualism is the leading characteristic of the Chinese race, and that subordination of self to country is a sentiment little known among them. Their conduct at a crisis shows that this analysis is incorrect. All the statesmen in Peking and the great officials throughout the Empire are now evidently combining in a most loyal manner to preserve peace and good order, and to save their country from the humiliation of affording a pretext for foreign interference. The Marquis concludes by observing that there was nothing to be surprised at in the fact that the two deaths followed each other in quick succession. The Empress Dowager was an aged lady, worn out by the multitudinous cares of a very strenuous life, and the Prince Imperial had been standing for many years on the verge of the tomb.

The above is confirmed by utterances attributed (*Asahi Shimbun*) to Marquis Katsura at an entertainment given in his honour at Nagoya. His Excellency set out by saying that he did not claim any special credit for the financial policy inaugurated by the present Cabinet, nor did he assert that the economic improvement witnessed of late was



due to that policy. He believed rather that what they were witnessing was an illustration of the old proverb, action and reaction are equal. When things reach their worst they generally begin to mend, and happily the country had now entered the ascending grade. It was for the people to exercise diligence and zeal so as to achieve a worthy sequel to the great War. He then passed on to speak of Chinese events. All the official information received by the Japanese Government showed that things were moving smoothly and quietly, and that no apprehension of disturbance need be entertained. If the Japanese people allowed themselves to be thrown into a panic by the present happenings in China, they would be acting the part of a man who proceeds to dismantle his house when he sees a fire on the other side of a river.

Sunday, November 22.

It appears that there has been a mutiny or an insurrection on the part of the troops stationed at Anking in the province of Hupoh. No reason is assigned by the telegraph, but it is stated that the mutineers engaged in a street fight, killing or wounding several of the citizens and wrecking some houses. Fortunately the Governor of Anhui returned from the abandoned manoeuvres unexpectedly soon, and with the assistance of the gunboats succeeded in restoring order. It has nevertheless been considered necessary to move up troops from other districts. News of this event coming *via* Hongkong puts the number of mutineers at 500.

Shanghai persists in believing that Prince Ching is dead; that the Empress Dowager has taken poison; that Prince Pu-lun is opposing the accession of the new Emperor, and that political affairs at the capital are in a ferment. On the other hand the vernacular press of Shanghai seems to be writing in a comparatively confident strain. It believes that the new Regent, Prince Ch'un, being a young and vigorous man, will take upon himself the functions of active administration, and will carry out the behests contained in the wills of the late Emperor and the late Empress Dowager. In fact these journals appear to think that the constitutional reforms which have been occupying such a large share of Chinese public opinion for the last two years will be expedited rather than impeded. There is, however, a strong apprehension that the anti-dynastic rebels will endeavour to accomplish something, but it is not thought that their efforts will be crowned with any success.

It appears that the first decree issued by the new Emperor enjoins the importance of paying due attention to the obsequies of the late Empress Dowager, and obeying her Majesty's last commands, reinforced as they were by the will of the late Emperor. These commands are that in everything relating to the Government of the Empire the Regent shall be consulted and obeyed, and the Princes of the Blood are exhorted to set an example of this obedience. At the same time it is declared that any insubordination will be severely punished.

With reference to the above the *Tsji Shimpo* has a telegram saying that an excellent effect has been produced by the decree in silencing the feelings of discontent which existed in certain circles with reference to the regency of Prince Ch'un. The decree has also had the result of dispelling the impression that an era of certain government by the Empress Dowager was to be apprehended.

In the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams we

read that his Excellency Yuan Shihkai is particularly favourable to England, and that, when recently celebrating his 50th birthday, the only foreign diplomatist whom he invited was Sir John Jordan. It is also stated that the ex-Viceroy is determined to obtain funds for the Suchow-Hanchow Railway from England. Our contemporary's correspondent thinks that as England's ally Japan shares this statesman's favour, and that his position of influence being very secure she will benefit accordingly.

On the 21st inst. the foreign Representatives repaired to the Palace in a body to offer their condolences. The Representative of Spain, in his capacity of Doyen, read an address, and Prince Ch'un replied with great dignity. All the Princes from Prince Ching downwards were present, and all the high officials except Chang Chih-tung. So much for Shanghai's conviction that Prince Ching is dead.

Monday, November 23.

At length there is a cessation of disquieting news from Peking. His Excellency Chang Chih-tung appears to be the principal figure in the new situation. He is acting as adviser to Prince Ch'un, and, since the latter accepts his advice readily and gladly, the old statesman may be said to be the real Regent. As for his Excellency Yuan Shihkai, he is working earnestly and loyally under, and in cooperation with, Chang. It appears that at the outset Prince Ch'un was threatened with some opposition. Certain of the Manchuk Princes objected to the powers entrusted to him as excessive, and others construed the late Emperor's final decree as signifying that His Majesty contemplated a system of curtain government. All this trouble has been corrected, however, by the recently issued decree from the Throne, which confirms Prince Ch'un's authority, and it is not anticipated that any further complications will manifest themselves.

There has evidently been some uneasiness on the part of the foreign Powers, for the intended departure of an Austrian frigate from Chefoo has been postponed, and several foreign men-of-war are said to have assembled at Taku. Moreover the British Consul at Changsha is reported to have applied for the protection of a gunboat. It is, however, quite natural that, with the Boxers' experience still fresh, foreign Governments should adopt ample precautions, and it does not at all follow that they view the situation with alarm.

There is one somewhat dark spot on the horizon, namely a rumour that Prince Ching is not on good terms with the new Regent, and that the resignation of the former and the members of his party is likely to follow the conclusion of the period of mourning. That the aged Prince Ching should step down from the platform of active politics would not be likely to disturb the situation, but there is the chance that he might drag down with him his friend Yuan Shihkai. Yuan, however, is now regarded as the greatest expert in foreign affairs that China possesses, and he is moreover the head and front of the reform movement. His position seems therefore to be secure, especially as the new Regent has himself travelled abroad, and must therefore understand the advantage of having the Empire's foreign affairs presided over by such a man as Yuan. As to the Minister of War, Tielh Liang, who was regarded at first with some uneasiness by certain onlookers, it is true that he commands six Divisions, but, on the other hand, nearly all

these troops were originally under the orders of Yuan Shihkai, and, the officers being for the most part *lihs* with the latter, Tielh is not likely to attempt anything troublesome, even if he were so disposed, which is very problematical. We take most of these particulars from a long telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo*. It concludes with a reference to the provincial Viceroys and Governors, concerning whom the judgment is that none of them can think of competing with Chang and Yuan, and that they will consequently obey the orders of Peking implicitly. There may of course be some disturbances throughout the provinces, and some assassinations of foreigners, but the stability of the Central Government seems to be assured.

It will be remembered that at the ceremonial on the 21st inst. Chang Chih-tung was originally reported to have been absent, and some disquieting conclusions were deduced from the fact. But it now appears that he was present, as were also Prince Ching and Yuan Shihkai.

The *Asahi* has a telegram conveying the somewhat incredible news that his Excellency Yuan has memorialized the Throne in the sense of shortening by 9 years the period of probation for inaugurating constitutional government. Such a measure seems to us to be very premature, and we are greatly inclined to doubt the correctness of the telegram.

The sum of the day's news is that a feeling of confidence has been at length restored, and that rumour has for the moment ceased to be mischievously active.

Tuesday, November 24.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Peking saying that Prince Ching will undoubtedly retire from the Cabinet at an early date and that his place will be taken by Prince Kung. This Prince Kung is the grandson of the sixth son of the Emperor Tau-kuang and therefore the grand-nephew of the late Emperor Kuang-sü. The first Prince Kung was a celebrated name in Chinese modern history. It was he that negotiated the treaty with Lord Elgin, as well as the Peking Treaty, and it was he that aided and abetted the *coup d'état* which raised Kuang-sü to the Throne.

There is another somewhat incomprehensible telegram to the same newspaper. It says that the amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the coronation ceremony next year will extend to all persons lying in jail, except those convicted of heinous crimes, as parricide, matricide or wilful murder, and rebels. That would be comprehensible enough. But the telegram does not stop there. It goes on to say that pardon will thus come to Sun Yat-sen, Kuang Yu-wei and their associates. This may be true in the case of Kuang, who can scarcely be called a rebel, but we fail to see how it can hold in the case of Sun.

One of the most perplexing messages hitherto received is said to have been sent by the Japanese Consul at Singapore, to the effect that the anti-dynastic rebels are mustering their forces in the Yangtze valley and that a rising may soon be expected there. It is of course possible that intelligence of this design may have reached Singapore through the medium of associates at that place, but such a route certainly seems strange. Perhaps the Singapore news is only an echo of the disturbance recently reported from Anking. With regard to that affair, we now read that order has been completely restored, and that the mutineers, who are found to

number about 350, have fled to Luchow, whither they have been pursued by the Government troops. Peking wires that the province of Hupeh, where this incident has occurred, is in a disturbed condition, and that the local authorities have been warned to exercise strict vigilance. A representative of the *Mainichi Dempo* has interviewed one of the anti-dynastic leaders now in Tokyo, and has learned from him that the forces at Anking consist of about 1,500 troops organised under the old system and 1,000 organised under the new. He is unable to tell among which of these two classes the insubordination arose, but he opines that adequate preparations can not have been made and that consequently the trouble will be shortlived. He nevertheless claims that there is much anti-dynastic feeling among all classes in Hupeh, from officials down to students.

As to Dr. Sun, there have recently been various rumours. One extremely improbable story said that he had been invited to Peking by a high official; another represented him as having arrived in Kyoto. The truth seems to be that he left Singapore travelling eastward on the 16th inst. This again may have something to do with the report stated to have been sent by the Consul at Singapore to the Peking Government.

Marquises Nabeshima and Hosokawa and Viscount Kiyoura are now in Shanghai, where they have been entertained by, and have in return entertained, the members of the Japanese Club. On the former occasion Viscount Kiyoura is reported to have spoken in a very optimistic strain of the prospects of constitutional government in the Middle Kingdom.

Wednesday, November 26.

Our readers will have observed that there has been some doubt as to the age of the newly chosen Emperor of China, the statements varying between two years and eight. We now learn that Prince Pu Yi was born on February 11th, 1906, so that he will complete his third year in less than 3 months. It appears that the decree ordering the child to be brought to the Palace for the purpose of being educated was published in Peking on November 13th. The same decree appointed Prince Ch'ün to be Regent. Further, Prince Ching's recall from his visit to the place where the Empress Dowager's Mausoleum was under construction, seems to have almost, if not altogether, synchronised with the issue of the above decree. It is not an extravagant inference that the death of the Empress Dowager occurred about the 12th instant. Curiously enough, too, on the latter day two decrees appeared, one ordering that, in view of the approach of winter, half a month's pay should be given to each member of the Eight Banner Corps and of the Chinese infantry belonging to the Green Regiments of Peking; and the other directing that, for the same reason, a month and a half's rations be given to all unemployed members of the Imperial clan and collateral branches and to widows and orphans of such clans. These distributions of largesse are suggestive of a political crisis. It was on November 13th that the first news reached Tokyo of the Emperor's death, but the accounts differed as to the exact date, some putting it during the night of the 12th and others on the morning of the 13th. In Shanghai his Majesty's demise was announced by the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 14th instant, so that Tokyo received the intelligence earlier than Shanghai. Another fact now made clear is that the Court contemplated a period of concealment extending beyond the 14th,

for on that day an edict was published detailing his Majesty's symptoms and mentioning the names of seven physicians, who, in answer to a rescript issued in the autumn, had been sent up from the provinces to Minister to the Imperial ailments, and who, having failed signally, were relieved from further attendance, while Viceroy and Governors were exhorted to find other men of science—"regardless of rank or standing"—and send them to Peking to prescribe for the sick man. On the whole it seems probable that the news of His Majesty's death became known at a date earlier than that which would have been chosen officially, and that the official announcement made on the evening of the 14th was more or less forced.

Hankow telegraphs that the Anking trouble threatened at one moment to be serious but that timely employment of the troops returning from the manoeuvres effectually quelled the disturbance.

There appears to have been a bad accident on the Railway at Tsintao. A bridge gave way and a train was thrown down with the result that a fire broke out and many persons were injured. The particulars are very meagre.

Mr. Okabe, Japanese Consul at Mukden, is said to have called on Viceroy Hsu and to have informed him that Japan would do everything in her power to assist in preserving order at this juncture. The Viceroy is said to have received this information with much satisfaction.

Mr. Tang Shaoi has arrived at San Francisco, where he was received with all formality, a guard of honour being attached to his person. He is said to be observing strict reticence, a very necessary precaution when a man of any consequence finds himself in the neighbourhood of the yellow press.

There is not a word of news from Peking this morning, which fact may doubtless be interpreted to mean that things are perfectly quiet.

Thursday, November 26.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Tieling says that, so far as that part of Manchuria is concerned, the news of the deaths in Peking has not produced any disturbance in men's minds. The upper classes are all for peace, but the lower classes desire a change of government, and it is anticipated that the latter feeling may lead to trouble in the future, though, for the present, things remain quiet. Appended to this telegram, however, is a curious rumour to the effect that the Peking authorities have hitherto failed to communicate to the provincial authorities any orders about national mourning, and this reticence is attributed to interference on the part of Japan, who is suspected of planning to place China in the same category with Korea.

Peking telegraphs to the same paper that the details of the coronation ceremony have been drawn up, but that they will not be published until the expiration of the period of Court mourning. All possible expedition will, however, be observed in this matter, so as to avert mischievous rumours.

#### GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

It appears fated that some cloud should always hang upon the horizon of Anglo-German relations. In making a statement as to the Government's financial policy the German Chancellor seems to have told the Reichstag that England's sentiment towards Germany is informed by jealousy of the latter's industrial and commercial development. This assertion has elicited

a strenuous denial from *The Times*, which characterises it as an opinion derived from the utterances of petty journals. *The Times* denies that the English nation entertains any ill will whatever towards Germany, and quotes the utterances of the Prime Minister in support of this assertion. It is certainly very regrettable that statements of such a nature should be made by Prince Bülow from his place in the Reichstag, but we are bound to confess that a mutual feeling of commercial rivalry has existed between Germany and England for several years back, so far as we can judge. Any old resident in the Far East can easily recall the time when German industry and German commerce occupied an altogether insignificant place in the Orient, and when the opportunities enjoyed by the German merchant in this part of the world were secured to him entirely by English protection. We all admire the splendid results which have attended German genius and energy since that time, but from our heart of hearts we can not altogether banish a *souffron* of jealousy, nor do we for a moment believe that our German rivals are more magnanimous. All this is inevitable, human nature being what it is, but it need not in any way disturb the relations between the two countries.

On the same occasion the Chancellor of the German Empire is reported *via* San Francisco as having said that Germany was the most unpopular Power in Europe, and that in these circumstances her safety could be assured solely by the strength of her naval and military forces. She must increase her armaments, and for that purpose large funds were required. This, however, was precisely where the weakness came in, but the Prince did not doubt that the patriotism of the German people would reconcile them to supporting larger fiscal burdens. This is a disheartening utterance. It shows that there is to be no cessation of the armaments' rivalry, and it certainly will not conduce to Europe's peace of mind.

#### A BELGIAN-JAPANESE BANK.

We read in the *Niroku Shimbun* that arrangements have been virtually completed for establishing a new bank in Japan, to be called the Belgian-Japanese bank. His Excellency Baron d'Anethan is said to have rendered signal assistance in bringing together the Belgian and Japanese capitalists who are interesting themselves in the project. The capital is to be 2 million *yen*, of which 1½ millions will be put up on the Belgian side and the remainder on the Japanese. It is stated that the Belgian share has already been found, and that the Japanese portion is nearly in sight. Baron Kuki, Mr. Tsuji Shinji and Mr. Fukuoka Kotei are spoken of as the chief organizers in Japan, and the idea is to select share-holders mainly from men who are not already associated with other banks in that capacity, though we scarcely see how such a restriction can be applied in practice. Of course the purpose of the bank will be to provide capital from London, Belgium and Paris for the development of profitable Japanese industries. The *Niroku* alleges that Baron d'Anethan will be the principal director—an obviously erroneous statement—and that Mr. Matsukata Iwao, manager of the Teiyu Ginko, will represent Japan. We give this story for what it is worth. Probably the project itself is a reality—and we trust that it is—but the details published by our Tokyo contemporary require confirmation and evidently correction also.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Professor Takahashi, who was sent last year to investigate *in loco* the causes of the anti-Japanese feeling in the United States, has returned to Japan and has just delivered a lecture at the Meiji University. The gist of his statements is that the trouble had its origin chiefly in American misapprehensions, but that some of the responsibility must be borne by Japan also. The proximate cause of the disturbance was that about 7,000 Japanese labourers crossed from Hawaii to Vancouver within a very brief interval, and being unable to find employment, or, in some cases, even lodging, they constituted for a time a very unsightly element of the population. Taylor, the great labour leader in San Francisco, seized the occasion to deliver an incendiary speech declaring that the Japanese are a menace to the white race, that they are war-loving barbarians, and that civilization requires their expulsion from the shores of the United States. This invective added fuel to the fire already kindled in Vancouver, and a section of the populace appealed to force, which appeal elicited a reply in kind on the Japanese side. It is not to be supposed, however, that there is any radical objection in America to Japanese workmen who proceed thither to take up *bona fide* employment. The objection is to persons who drift there without any settled prospects and without any settled means of subsistence. Students who are half labourers, and petty tradesmen whose methods are often objectionable, represent an element to which the Americans are naturally averse, and one trouble is that, whereas real labourers are subjected to the closest scrutiny before receiving passports, persons professing to be students or tradesmen are not closely examined. That is a defect which Mr. Takahashi thinks should be at once remedied. In Portland there is only very little anti-Japanese feeling, and what there is may be attributed to electioneering tactics; while Seattle appears to be altogether free from prejudice, probably because the employers of labour have the upper hand, and because there is a desire to placate the Japanese in the interest of the exhibition which is to be held there next year. California contains the greatest number of Japanese labourers. There are probably as many as 60,000 in the whole State, 16,000 of them being at Los Angeles and 30,000 at Stockton. These men are for the most part successful and flourishing, and practically no voices are raised against them. In San Francisco itself the anti-Japanese feeling may be attributed to three causes. The first is agitation fostered by European immigrants who have become naturalized in America. The manual dexterity of the Japanese, while it renders them a very useful element in the development of American resources, makes them also formidable rivals of these naturalized labourers, and the latter therefore cry out against them at every opportunity. The second cause is that, in order to win the votes of this anti-Japanese section, local politicians assume a sympathetic attitude; and the third cause is that newspaper correspondents who were offended by the treatment they received during the War, have since then lost no opportunity of imparting an anti-Japanese tone to the newspapers with which they are connected. Professor Takahashi thinks that when the Americans come to understand the Japanese better, this feel-

ing of antipathy will be replaced by friendship.

We have now another rumour about an exchange of notes between the Governments of Washington and Tokyo. It will be remembered that the *Niroku Shimbun* recently went to the length of publishing what purported to be a verbatim copy of the text of such a document, but as official denials followed quickly, the *Niroku*'s news was treated merely as a display of newspaper enterprise. The *Hochi* now takes up its contemporary's parable. It alleges that such a note has actually been drafted and approved by the two Governments, and that it will greatly promote the good relations of the signatories. Our contemporary adds that the contents of this note will be within the limits of the Convention which Viscount Aoki proposed to conclude during his service as Japanese Ambassador in Washington.

The *Hochi Shimbun* continues to speak confidently of an entente having been concluded between the Governments of Tokyo and Washington. It even gives the gist, namely, a mutual pledge to respect each other's territories in the Pacific and to maintain China's integrity as well as the open door and equal opportunities. Our contemporary adds that the recent visit of the United States Fleet to Japanese waters had much to do with the conclusion of this compact.

## "THE POSITION OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN."

The above is the title of an article in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. We have already made brief reference to it, and we now append a translation:—"How the position of foreigners in Japan will eventuate is a question which has been discussed of late among the residents of Yokohama and Kobe. Reflection shows that for a long time back there has been a tendency on the part of our merchants to seek to dispense with the aid of the local foreign residents and to do business direct with the merchants on the other side. Attempts of that nature have been made of late in silk and tea, but the impression is that they have been rather a failure. Hence we gather that no little nervousness has been caused among the foreigners. Recently the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Preston, advocated direct trade between Japan and Canada, with the result that a discussion was immediately started among the foreign merchants of Kobe, and some commotion was caused by the publication of a decision in the opposite sense by the Chamber of Commerce there, from which events we infer that there is increasing uneasiness on the subject. The Tokyo correspondent of the London *Standard* has just written to that journal his opinions on the matter, and the gist of them has been reproduced in the foreign local journals as follows:—" \* \* \* This correspondent's views are calm, forcible and circumspect, and we see no room to utter a word of dissent. Yes, direct trade, as compared with trade conducted through a middleman, has the advantage of reducing the expenses of a transaction and of facilitating the relations of supply and demand between the producer and the consumer, so that, speaking academically, there can be no doubt that such a method should contribute largely to the development of commerce. Nevertheless the influence that foreigners have planted here is not to be rooted up in a moment. To seek to ignore them and make our commerce boom is an idle

thought. Nevertheless, if we are to speak without reserve, we should say that the reason why our merchants, during recent years, have turned their thoughts to direct trade with the result of more or less disturbing the position of foreigners, is not to be mainly sought in economic relations but is to be found in another, not so palpable, cause. What is that cause? It is that the attitude of the foreign residents is somewhat lacking in amiability towards Japan. Among them there are not a few who have made this country their home for many years back; but there is also no lack of sojourners who, if they are to-day in Yokohama, will tomorrow leave for Shanghai, and, if they were yesterday in Kobe, will sail for Australia next day. The consequence is that these persons form shallow and superficial estimates of Japan, and, deliberately or thoughtlessly, do not hesitate to spread abroad interpretations in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the Japanese merchant; to throw doubts upon his business morality, and to selfishly advocate the elimination of his staples. All this is unendurable in the eyes of upright Japanese merchants, and has the effect of impelling them to desire the establishment of direct trade. An apt illustration is furnished by the hostility of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Preston's proposal of direct trade between Japan and Canada. Our opinion is that if it be desired to give real security to the position of foreigners in Japan and to enable them to participate with the Japanese in the blessings of progress, we on our side must not hastily seek to eliminate the foreigner, and he, on his side, must, at the same time, at least refrain from conduct calculated to impair the just interests of our merchants. Otherwise, whatever be the views of the *Standard's* correspondent, we can not but fear that the time is not far distant when the foreign residents will find their position growing still more precarious; which consummation is not necessarily to be regarded as the wish of us Japanese."

We may add that a most misleading précis of the above article has been published by a local foreign contemporary.

## DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Dr. Sven Hedin continues to be the recipient of numerous invitations from Japanese societies. It is evident that the feats of the great traveller are warmly appreciated in this country. He has received another gold medal, this time from the Educational Society of Tokyo. It was presented on the 23rd inst. at a meeting of the Society, the presentation being accompanied by a document which Prof. Isobe read, eulogising the signal work of the Swedish explorer. Dr. Hedin acknowledged the honour in eloquent terms. He explained that in order to come to Japan he has refused invitations from several other countries, and the welcome extended to him here had more than repaid him. He had heard much of the progress of Japan but the reality had exceeded his expectations, and he was proud to think that his own humble efforts in the cause of geographical science were appreciated by such a nation.

On the 24th inst. Dr. Hedin was received in audience by the Emperor.

When received in audience by the Emperor on the 26th instant, his Majesty decorated Dr. Sven Hedin with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

MR. KATO, Japanese Consul at Mukden, who has been ill for some weeks past, died on Nov. 21st.



## THE KAISER AGAIN.

Saturday, November 21.

It will be remembered that some time ago the *Century* Magazine was said to be about to publish in its Christmas number the substance of another interview between the Emperor of Germany and an American publicist, but the German Government, being informed of the magazine's intention, paid a large price to secure the omission of the interview. The whole of this story may be a pure canard so far as Germany is concerned, but evidently some agitators in the United States see in the incident an opportunity for creating fresh international ill-will. The *Asahi's* telegrams which we publish this morning, show that the alleged interview, although excised from the columns of the *Century*, has been published by another journal, and judging from the telegraphic summary, the interview assumes the form of a clumsy forgery. We can not for a moment believe that the Kaiser used the expressions attributed to him, but we do believe, and indeed the text of the interview makes it abundantly plain, that the whole story was deliberately invented by a group of men who are endeavouring to accomplish the nefarious design of embroiling America with Japan, and plunging the world once more into war. The audacity of these agitators is extraordinary. We learn from the telegrams that Prof. Hale, to whom the Kaiser was alleged to have addressed the expressions communicated to the *Century*, has denied that he ever had such a conversation with anyone. But this does not silence the agitators. They have the supreme effrontery to affirm that the interview did actually take place and that the expressions of opinion attributed to the Kaiser are accurately reported. It is plain that if yellow journalists not merely devote themselves to inventing mischievous falsehoods, but also decline to accept any contradiction even when emanating from the only sources competent to speak, a new era of pernicious lying has been opened.

Monday, November 23.

Telegrams from America say that the *New York World* has now followed the example of the *New York American* in publishing an interview said to have taken place between the Kaiser and Mr. Hale. As might have been expected, the *World* goes the *American* one better, for it alleges that the interview before publication was duly edited by Mr. Hale. The story is that the Kaiser, when he passed half a day on board Mr. Hale's yacht last July, spoke quite freely upon various topics, and the conversation now published is said to have been obtained on that occasion. If the story were credible, Mr. Hale would stand convicted of the turpitude of committing a gross violation of the sanctity of private life, but we do not believe that the yellowest of yellow journals will succeed in persuading many people that the Kaiser used the words attributed to him. Possibly one good result of all these lying rumours will be to materially increase public distrust of newspapers like *The World* and the *American*. The latter is the acknowledged organ of the labour party, and as the *Chuo Shimbu*, commenting on this incident, shrewdly observes, the unique aim of the labour party is to embroil Japan with the Occident, and thus to contrive complete suspension of the ambitious tendency now shown by the nations of the Orient. Given a selfishly pernicious motive of that kind, and given also the absolute unscrupulousness which dis-

tinguishes papers like the *American* and *The World*, there is no difficulty in appraising the true value of any statements made by them. In this case they have actually the audacity to ignore the direct denial of Mr. Hale himself. The *Chuo* recalls that, some years ago, when Prince (then Marquis) Ito was passing through America, he gave to his countrymen in New York a short address, which was perverted by the labour organs into something radically different from anything he had said or dreamed of saying. These papers have well learned how to exploit the unfortunate fact that when a lie once gets the start, it is exceedingly difficult for the truth to catch it up.

We are sorry to see that the *Hochi Shimbu* preserves its proverbial antipathy to Germany so far as to place some credit in this new interview. It thinks that, however shameless the yellow journals of America may be, they would not invent such a story out of whole cloth, and in spite of Mr. Hale's own denial, the Tokyo paper finds some evidences of probability in the utterances now attributed to the Kaiser. It appears to us that this showshow imperfectly the *Hochi Shimbu* appreciates the audacity and adroitness of the yellow press.

Tuesday, November 24.

The Hearst group of newspapers ought to have received a severe blow from the most recent exposure of their nefarious practices. There is now no doubt whatever that the words attributed to the Emperor of Germany by the *American* and the *World* were deliberate falsehoods. The trouble is that not everybody will recognise them to be falsehoods, even in the face of their explicit denial by the only persons who are really in a position to speak with authority. People have not yet been educated to recognise the full extent of the unscrupulousness of the yellow press, and many will certainly be found to believe that a newspaper's utterances can not be wholly fraudulent. It is at all events reassuring to find that the leading American journals have not thought it worth while even to notice this latest canard, and that such papers as have referred to it, have done so only for the purpose of ridiculing it.

Thursday, November 26.

The *Asahi's* New York correspondent says that the publication of the Hale interview has produced a profound impression in New York; that the German Government is adopting every possible means of contradicting it, that Mr. Hale himself has contradicted it but that all his efforts have no avail in the eyes of persons who are acquainted with the relations existing between Mr. Hale and the *Century* Magazine.

Count Okuma is quoted by the *Yomiuri Shimbu* as wholly refusing to believe that the Emperor of Germany ever used such language. The Kaiser is both a statesman and a diplomat, and it is absurd to imagine that he would announce such opinions to the whole world. Whence then did the interview emanate? Count Okuma shrewdly surmises that it emanated from a man, or a group of men, who, obsessed by jealousy and apprehension, put together the opinions which they know to exist among a section of Occidentals, and attributed them to the Kaiser in the hope of investing them with credit which they could not otherwise have commanded. The affair is in fact an outcome of the racial anger excited in some bosoms by the unprecedented successes of an Oriental Power and by fear of their consequen-

ences. The Kaiser's real connexion with the business is probably limited to the fact that he is the reputed author of the "Yellow Peril" theory, and that therefore these anti-Oriental views find a measure of appositeness as emanating from him.

In connection with the alleged utterances of the German Emperor, as published in the *New York American* and *The World*, a representative of this journal called at the German Embassy, to obtain the German Ambassador's views on the subject. His Excellency Baron Mumm replied: "The alleged utterances of His Majesty the German Emperor, as published in the *New York* newspapers *The American* and *The World* are absolutely apocryphal. I am in receipt of official information according to which the fabrications of the said two papers were most categorically denied in the *Reichsanzeiger* (the German Official Gazette), on the 23rd inst. The recent press telegrams to the effect that the German Government had paid the sum of 50,000 dollars to the *Century* for the suppression of an interview between His Majesty the German Emperor and the American professor Dr. Hale, are equally baseless. I can affirm on the highest authority that the German Government has never paid one cent in connection with this matter."

## "THE JAPAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONTHLY."

The October number of this periodical appeared about a week ago, so that the editor may now be said to have brought the magazine up to date. It has evidently been a feat difficult of accomplishment, not merely as concerned the collecting of materials but also as concerned the printing. A magazine with 112 pages of letter press—exclusive of advertisements—including a great number of tables and many columns of figures, takes much time to type, and Mr. Mochizuki is to be congratulated on finding a publisher—Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo—to carry through such a work rapidly. From among Mr. Mochizuki's tables we take the following, as an indication of the state of the Tokyo Share Market in August, 1906—that is to say, a period prior to the advent of the boom—compared with August, 1908:—

Names of Shares.	Quotation for October in August 1908		Average		Average Price for Price for	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Aug. 1908.	Aug. 1906.	Oct. in Aug. 1908.	Oct. in Aug. 1906.
Hokkaido Colliery S.S.	85.60	80.20	81.91	84.15	109.10	116.00
Tokyo Railway	57.00	54.55	55.98	57.64	73.70	148.40
Keihin Electric Railway	63.20	61.80	62.69	65.79	91.40	112.60
N. Y. K. S.S.	80.35	77.95	79.20	82.12	100.45	112.60
Teikoku Shogyo Bank	14.00	13.05	13.34	14.21	26.20	29.50
Tokyo Gas	79.60	78.00	78.99	81.28	98.00	121.50
Tokyo Electric Light	64.80	63.50	64.65	65.80	74.60	125.90
Fuji Paper Manufacture	36.00	34.10	34.80	34.86	55.50	73.10
Kanagatachi Spinning Manufacture	87.75	84.00	85.92	86.63	—	142.80
Dai Nippon Beer Brewery (1st kind)	76.00	74.80	76.20	77.84	112.20	137.80
Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacture	76.10	70.30	73.56	69.27	107.90	135.20
Tokyo Stock Exchange	113.05	109.30	110.84	112.07	163.30	241.40

## MR. INUKAI ON THE CHINESE COMPLICATION.

Mr. Inukai Ki, whose opinions on any question derive importance not only from his political position but also from his proved ability, has been speaking in Tokyo on the subject of Chinese affairs. He lays down the principle that the prime object of Japanese statesmanship should be to cement close relations with the political leaders in Peking who may be regarded as the depositories of real power. During his recent visit to the Middle Kingdom he endeavoured to find out whether that kind of procedure was adopted by his country's officials, but he failed to assure himself that such was the case. In his opinion the political power in Peking is divided between two parties; one headed by Prince Ching and Yuan Shihkai, the other by Prince Ch'un and Tieh L'ang. As to which of these two is the stronger, an index is furnished by the fact that of the six newly organised divisions of troops, four may be said to be under the control of Yuan Shihkai, and two under that of Tieh. On the other hand, there are 20,000 soldiers under the leadership of Ma Yu-kon, and these would certainly not throw in their lot with Yuan. The latter statesman is therefore in a not very enviable position at the present juncture, and it may be predicted that he will enter upon a period of diplomatic sickness which will prevent him from discharging active duties, devoting himself meanwhile to strengthening his military power. Tieh Li'ang may be expected to follow the same policy, and it is probable that the recent hasty return to Peking of General Feng Shan was connected with this rivalry. (General Feng, we may mention, is believed to be one of the most capable officers of the new regime. He visited Japan to attend the autumn manoeuvres, and he hurried home on receipt of news of the Peking catastrophe). Mr. Inukai does not think that the question will come to the arbitration of military force: it will be solved by the exercise of political influence in Peking, and he thinks that one of the prominent factors in its solution will be the personality of Tsen Chun-hsuan. (This is the official who during his viceroyalty in Canton succeeded in getting things into a very unquiet condition, and who subsequently refused to proceed to Szchuan, when appointed viceroy of that province.) Tsen, according to Mr. Inukai's analysis, will not side with Yuan, and altogether the latter's prospects are not viewed in an optimistic light by the Progressist leader. He does not think, however, that there will be any disturbance in China for some time to come, as the recent proclamation announcing the establishment of constitutional government in nine years will exercise a strong pacific influence. He thinks that the students sent by China to foreign countries will all come home imbued by revolutionary ideas. They will not, however, engage in any perilous enterprise such as that recently witnessed in Yunnan, which commotion Mr. Inukai frankly attributes to French influence. He believes that the Japanese Government is devoting its efforts to cementing closer relations with Yuan Shihkai, but he regards this as a mistaken policy. Yuan will henceforth cultivate all nations equally, not Japan in particular, and the better plan would be for the Tokyo statesmen to join hands with Prince Ch'un's party. We have greatly epitomised Mr. Inukai's utterances in the above précis, but if the published reports be correct, the gist of his remarks was as here given.

## THE UNITED STATES.

According to the telegrams, Mr. Bryan has been lecturing at San Francisco, and apparently this indomitable politician is not one whit disheartened by his recent defeat. He declares that four years will amply suffice for the Republican Party to show its administrative incompetence and to forfeit the confidence of the nation, and he promises that, if he is then called upon to stand forward once more as the Democratic candidate, he will not shrink from doing so. These utterances are said to have provoked condemnation and approval in about equal degrees. Some political organs applaud Mr. Bryan for his perseverance, while others ridicule him for his persistence.

Mr. Richard Croker has returned to New York after a prolonged stay in Dublin and has been received by Tammany Hall with great demonstrations. It is thought that he contemplates resuming an active part in politics.

Mr. Bryan's organ, the *Commoner*, has published a strong attack upon Tammany Hall. The article is said to bear internal evidence of having been inspired by Mr. Bryan if not actually written by him. He charges Tammany Hall with treachery to the Democratic Party, and alleges that Mr. Taft could never have obtained a majority in New York had the Tammany men stood true to their colours.

Publicity has been given in Tokyo through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* to a remarkable rumour. It is said to come from an American source, and its gist is that the mission of Mr. Tang Shaoi to the United States is not limited to merely returning China's thanks for the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity, but includes also an attempt to enlist the services of President Roosevelt as Adviser to the Chinese Government. One is bewildered by such a rumour. The idea is certainly magnificent, and if China were really in earnest in seeking such aid, the effect on the destiny of the Far East would be incalculable. Nobody would welcome such a consummation more heartily than Japan. But as to President Roosevelt's acceptance of the position, that is more than problematical. He is understood to have already given up his South African shooting tour for the sake of becoming editor of the *Outlook*, and he would have either to abandon or abbreviate the latter arrangement if he agreed to go to Peking as Adviser. At all events the project has such immense potentialities that to discuss it at the present stage would be foolishly premature.

San Francisco is troubled by another anti-Japanese wave of excitement. It appears that, in the time of the former Mayor, whose administration ended in such disgraceful disclosures, a law was enacted providing that licenses for carrying on retail trade in spirituous liquors were to be granted only to American citizens or to persons qualified for American citizenship. This of course excluded the Japanese, who are not entitled to naturalization in the United States. The present Mayor, however, has applied the law leniently and in spite of its provisions has granted five-year licenses to Japanese subjects. In connection, however, with Captain Hobson's project for introducing an anti-Japanese bill in Congress, strict investigations are being carried out, and these have disclosed the above facts. The newspapers are said to be writing in an

agitated strain about such a violation of the law, and the world is again confronted by a display of San Francisco's uncivilised intolerance.

## POLITICS.

On the 22nd inst. an entertainment was given by the new parliamentary members of the Progressists Party at the Maple Club in Tokyo for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Mr. Inukai Ki and Mr. Oishi Masami, the two leaders of the Party, whose alleged dissensions have frequently given rise to disquieting rumours. The entertainment seems to have passed off very successfully. Mr. Inukai declared that his 33 years' friendship with Mr. Oishi had never been disturbed by anything more serious than political discussions, and Mr. Oishi, on his side, avowed that his differences with Mr. Inukai were purely of a personal character, and need not trouble the Party in any way. Both men declared their loyal adherence to the principle that to be strong a party's attitude must always be governed by the will of the majority. Mr. Oishi, who never loses any occasion of discussing foreign affairs, seems to have alluded to the celebrated Interview, and warned his hearers that Japan must be on her guard, and must spare no pains to perpetuate her Alliance with England.

It is alleged that the *Seiyun kai* have now recovered their working majority in the House of Representatives. They suffered some losses at the time of the Saionji Cabinet's resignation, for there are in Japan a certain number of politicians who shape their course in consonance with official relations, and who consequently decline to associate themselves with any party in actual or potential opposition. These are not the men who have now joined the ranks of the *Seiyun kai*. There has been, according to Tokyo journals, an accession of strength from another quarter. It is not thought, however, that the fact will exercise any appreciable influence on the political situation. If the *Seiyun kai* saw their force increased by fifty or sixty members in the Lower House, they might be unwilling to extend the period of sufferance for the Katsura Ministry. Such a majority as they would then possess would be difficult to reconcile to a rôle of passivity. As things stand, however, no signal occurrence is thought to be in sight.

## COURT MOURNING IN JAPAN.

His Majesty the Emperor, on his return from the autumn manoeuvres, ordered Court mourning for 21 days in Japan on account of the deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China. This act presents a quality of special graciousness in view of the fact that the Chinese Court took no notice of the death of the Empress Dowager of Japan some years ago. His Majesty's act may be confidently interpreted as an expression of desire to cement the friendliest possible relations with the neighbouring Empire.

On the 21st inst. the ceremony of "mourning at a distance" was performed at the Chinese Legation in Tokyo. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kanin attended as representatives of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, and all the foreign Representatives as well as the Ministers of State and high officers of the Army and Navy were present.

## KOREA.

Friday, November 20.

It is again stated (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* telegrams) that the insurrection in Korea is now almost completely quelled, and it is found possible to recall some of the detachments hitherto scattered throughout the provinces. There is a possibility, however, that this comparative quiet may be merely due to the approach of winter, which would naturally have a restraining effect upon the insurgents.

The Yalu River is completely frozen and navigation on it has ceased until next spring.

It is expected that Prince Ito will reach Seoul on the 23rd inst.

The celebrated Dr. Sato, speaking through the columns of the *Niroku Shimbun*, describes the healing art in Korea as being in a lamentably backward condition, although there are signs of marked improvement. So great is the superstition prevailing among the people that had the new hospital been called a "hospital," nobody would have entered it: the only plan was to call it a "medical hall." The habits of the people are indescribably filthy, and some of the acts prescribed by the physicians can not be put into words. The general belief is in roots of plants and bark of trees as the only curatives, and although the Emperor has been nearly persuaded to abandon his faith in such agents, his Majesty was alarmed beyond measure when a foreign physician recently employed a stethoscope to examine him. Dr. Sato's successful treatment of Prince Wi-hwa for typhoid fever made some impression, but it still remains a parlous business to treat members of the Imperial Household, for the doctrine has not yet entirely died out that a physician should answer with his life for the success of his remedies. The bulk of the people do not wash their bodies from year's end to year's end, and that cleanliness is the first principle of hygiene is a truth which they will take long to learn.

Thursday, November 26.

Prince Ito entered Seoul on the afternoon of the 25th inst. It goes without saying that he had a splendid reception, an Imperial Chamberlain, all the high officials and all the leading Japanese residents turning out to welcome him.

It is stated that, at a Cabinet meeting on the 24th inst. in Seoul, the draft of the new Publications Law was presented and approved. The Law is said to be the same as that operative in Japan, except that censorship of all printed matter is provided for. The telegram does not state the exact limits of this censorship, but it will probably be something of the kind exercised in Japan during the War.

## GARDEN PARTY IN TOKYO.

One of the most brilliant garden parties ever seen in Tokyo was given on the 23rd instant in the Koraku-en by Mr. and Mrs. Inouye (Kakugoro). More than 3,000 invitations had been issued, and there were fully 2,000 persons present, among them being Baron Shibusawa, Baron Goto, Baron Ito (Miyoji), Governor Sufu, Admiral Arima, Admiral Miyabara, Count Hirose, a number of military officers of every rank, nearly all the leading business men in Tokyo and several foreign ladies and gentlemen. Innumerable pavilions, theatrical halls, refreshment rooms and beer salons had been erected throughout the spacious park, and as all the *geisha* in Tokyo attended, wearing brilliant

garments, this perpetual movement of delightful colours, combined with the flaunting of many hued flags which festooned the grounds, and with the glitter of bright sunshine on lakes, cascades and fountains, combined to create a spectacle of remarkable beauty. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Inouye, who were assisted by all the Directors and chief officers of the Tanko S.S. Company and the *Seiko-sho*, both of which companies have the good fortune to be under the management of Mr. Inouye. The occasion of the fête was the completion of Mr. Inouye's fifteenth year of service as President of the Tanko S.S. Company, an enterprise which under his able direction has been developed from insignificance to conspicuous prosperity and magnitude. Commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon, the celebration lasted until half past four, and every moment of the time was filled with some delightful spectacle, whether in the shape of theatricals, *no-kyogen*, *kiyari* processions, *geisha* dancing, juggling, music or refreshments, the last being on a sumptuous scale and set forth in such an immense pavilion that the vast concourse of guests found ample space to eat and drink at leisure.

Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda gave a garden party at their residence in the Meguro suburb of Tokyo on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, by way of farewell to their Excellencies the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Mrs. Kato, who are expected to leave Tokyo in about 3 weeks for London. The weather was sunny though cold, and the great popularity of the host and hostess, as well as the desire to shake hands with the distinguished statesman who goes to England as his country's Representative, attracted a large number of the elite of the capital and of Yokohama, both Japanese and foreign. Some five hundred persons were present, and there was every evidence of complete enjoyment.

## THE BOYCOTT.

The S.S. *Korea*, which has just arrived at Nagasaki, reports that the boycott is maintained as firmly as ever in Hongkong. There is no actual rioting, but there are frequent cases of individuals being jostled and otherwise maltreated if they enter a Japanese store. On the other hand, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, according to news received by the Japanese Government from Canton, the Viceroy of the two Kwang has addressed to the boycotters a proclamation, pointing out the suicidal character of their procedure from a commercial aspect, and urging that the wisest course is to adopt a more circumspect demeanour. His Excellency has further ordered the expulsion from Canton of the leader of the "Desperadoes." This is the first emphatic action taken by the Chinese authorities to check the boycott, and we may reasonably hope that it will produce a good effect. Meanwhile we observe with regret that, according to news brought by the *Korea* from Hongkong, a belief still obtains in that colony that the continuance of the boycott is largely owing to the instigation of foreign firms. The firms in question are not clearly named on this occasion, but a hint is given which suffices to identify one of them. An emphatic denial has already been given to these stories in the case of two British firms, and it should by this time be well known among the Japanese that no respectable English merchant would lend himself to such practices.

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The appointment of the Bishop of Stepney to the Archbishopric of York will at once entitle the eloquent young prelate to a seat in the House of Lords, the archbishopric being one of the only five spiritual peerages unaffected by recent legislation. Until within the last few years the whole of the twenty-four English bishops were, with the two archbishops, peers of parliament; but when the growing activities of the church and the increase of population called for the creation of new dioceses, it was stipulated that there should be no increase in the number of spiritual peers, the two archbishops and the bishops of London, Durham and Winchester alone sitting *ex-officio*, the summoning of the twenty-one necessary to make up the original quota being governed entirely by seniority of appointment. At the present time there are eleven bishops, not including suffragans, who have no seats in the House of Lords, and it seems strange to see the Bishops of Birmingham and Wakefield sitting in the Upper Chamber and those of the ancient and famous dioceses of Ely and Worcester excluded. Any increase in the total number, however, would only strengthen the agitation for their entire exclusion. On the other hand, such appointments as the one just announced constitute an unmistakable accession of strength both to the Church and to the House of Lords. The appointment cannot fail to be a popular one, and a brilliant career may confidently be predicted for the new Archbishop. An evening contemporary erroneously referred to him on Wednesday as "Primate of all England." It is the Archbishop of Canterbury who is Primate of all England; His Grace of York is only "Primate of England."

## THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The proceedings against the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey State, as reported by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* telegraphic correspondent, brought Mr. Rockefeller himself into the witness-box, where his evidence seems to have produced an excellent impression. He recounted the whole history of the great Company from first to last, going into all the details of his own plans and efforts and of the numerous obstacles that had to be overcome on the road to success. He claimed with a degree of earnestness which went far to carry conviction, that, so far from deserving arraignment at the hands of the authorities, the Standard Oil Company was in reality a public benefactor, for it had not only greatly improved the quality but also largely decreased the cost of the people's principal illuminant. It must be confessed that from the point of view of outsiders this prosecution of the Standard Oil Company has become a colossal farce.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from New York says that Mr. Rockefeller still occupies the witness-box at the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in the State of New Jersey. The great financier continues to lay bare with startling frankness the minutest details of the Company's organization and methods of conducting business. His statements are reported to impress their hearers as emphatically credible and sincere, but we gather from the telegram that the demeanour of the court is not sympathetic, and that Mr. Rockefeller was subjected to a very rigid cross examination. His testimony, however, remained unshaken.



## CHINESE PORCELAIN.

In a recent issue we alluded to a remarkable book which is about to be issued at the Clarendon Press—the Manuscript of Hsiang, which was compiled in the 16th century by a learned Chinese Connoisseur and has now been translated and annotated by Mr. S. W. Bushell, C.M.E. We described the unfortunate destruction of the original manuscript by fire and explained how a copy was happily found to have been made in Peking. The prospectus of the work has now reached us, and from it we take the following:—

The illustrated manuscript catalogue reproduced in the following pages, the work of a celebrated Chinese connoisseur of the sixteenth century of our era, came into my possession more than twenty years ago. The original, bound in the ordinary Chinese fashion in four volumes between rosewood boards, was shown at the time to the Peking Oriental Society, and excited much interest. It was described in a paper read before the Society, and subsequently prepared for publication and brought to England for the purpose. But the valuable Chinese album, together with my own poor notes on the subject, was burned up in the disastrous fire at Whiteley's Repository in 1887. It only remains for me to state, in a few words, how, by a happy chance, the loss has not been altogether irretrievable.

The album, before it was brought to my notice, had been taken to His Excellency M. von Brandt, a well-known authority on Far Eastern subjects, who was then German Minister at Peking. Recognizing its importance as a document in the history of Chinese ceramic art, Herr von Brandt, although he declined to buy it outright, commissioned a Chinese artist named Li Teng yuan to make a careful copy of it. The said Chinese artist, a protégé of the Lazarist Fathers at Peking, made at the same time a duplicate copy for his own use, with illustrations and text complete, and has since, doubtless, executed many another for European and American collectors, as well as for his native *clientèle*. I was fortunate in being able to secure from him the present copy on my return to Peking, which was executed, as the artist notes in the preface (p. 34), in the 15th year (A.D. 1888) of the reigning emperor Kuang Hsi. My friend Captain F. Brinkley must also have acquired a copy from the same source, to supply eleven of the coloured illustrations to his learned disquisition on the "ceramic art of China." Our clever and versatile Chinese artist is the author, as well, of most of the quaint illustrations in Monseigneur A. Favie's attractive work on Peking, several of which he has evidently culled, although unacknowledged, from the old porcelain album.

I have learned so much myself from the water-colour pictures of the old artist Hsiang Yuan-p'ien, and from his current descriptions of the pieces figured by him in his book, that I am convinced that no apology is needed for introducing the worthy virtuoso to a wider circle of admirers. His soft colours were faded, it is true, but their restoration has been materially aided by many details in the descriptive passages, although these occasionally strike one as almost too enthusiastic in their tone. Some of the tones, at first sight, may shock one's preconceived notions, but further research has generally established their high probability, until there seems no room left for cavil. The many requests that I have received, in print and in writing, to fulfil an old promise to publish the work in its entirety, embolden me to hope for a favourable reception. To the courteous writer of one, Mr. C. F. Bell, of the Ashmolean Museum, I am very much indebted for securing its appearance under such favourable auspices from the Clarendon Press.

The album, in four volumes, was brought to me in Peking by a curio dealer from the library of the palace of the hereditary Princes of Yi. This palace was famous for its collections of ancient bronzes and porcelain, which were being dispersed at the time, as the fortune of the family

was at a low ebb, and they were also the source of the peach-bloom and crushed-strawberry vases which created such a *furor* in the United States about this time. The founder of this hereditary line of princes was Yun-hsiang, thirteenth son of the emperor K'ang Hsi, who was born in 1686, and died in the eighth year, 1730, of the reign of his brother Yung Ch'eng. T'ang Ying, the celebrated director of the imperial potteries at Ching-t'è-ch'ên, refers to this prince as having personally conveyed to himself the emperor's commands before he (T'ang Ying) started to take up the duties of his new post in the year 1723, so that we may gather that the prince took a personal interest in the development of the ceramic art. After Yun-hsiang's death the hereditary rank of imperial prince (Ch'in Wang) was conferred upon his descendants, a unique honour, as it is the rule in China for each succeeding generation of the Imperial blood to descend one step in the scale of nobility till they become commoners, except for the privilege of wearing yellow girdles. His lineal descendant in the fifth generation was the notorious Prince of Yi named Tsai Yuan, to whom the empress-regent sent a silken cord in 1861, so that he might expiate by his suicide his mismanagement of the Anglo-French war with China. As an additional punishment his sons were passed over and the principedom was conferred upon a distant scion of the house, in consideration of the services of his ancestors. The new prince is reported to have taken to dissipated ways since he grew up, and to have squandered the ancestral treasures and collections under his control.

Dr. Bushell has forgotten—some men easily forget benefits conferred by them—that it was through his kind assistance that Captain Brinkley procured a copy of the precious manuscript. In fact, at Captain Brinkley's request Dr. Bushell was so good as to have a copy made in Peking and forwarded to Japan. It will be observed that Dr. Bushell speaks of Hsiang's "soft colours" as being "faded," and of "their restoration having been materially aided by many details in the descriptive passages." We judge from the specimen illustrations in the prospectus that the restorations have been very successful, though Dr. Bushell says of the descriptive passages that they "occasionally strike one as being almost too enthusiastic." Were they really too enthusiastic, we wonder. The eminent Japanese artist, Mr. Kamei, who reproduced the plates, using the descriptive passages wherever restorations seemed necessary, arrived at results even more beautiful than those shown in the Oxford work and quite sufficiently attractive to warrant the eulogies of Hsiang. At all events the Clarendon publication will be a book of the highest interest and charm. We are sincerely glad that an English publisher has been found, for generally the task of bringing out these choice and costly volumes falls to the much more enterprising publishers of the United States.

## INCOME-TAX NOTICES.

It is the custom of the Japanese local authorities to distribute to all persons liable for income-tax a document stating the amount at which their income is assessed for that purpose. The assessment is not made officially. What is done is that, in the first place, a form is furnished to be filled in by the tax-payer. He writes thereon the amount of his income and the sources whence it is obtained, and in 999 cases out of every 1,000 his statement is accepted as correct. Thus far the process is unimpeachable. Due privacy is secured by the tax-payer, who takes care to enclose his answer in a sealed envelope. But thereafter a procedure is adopted which appears to be quite superfluous and is sometimes

very disagreeable. A document is addressed to the payer, informing him that the amount of his taxable income will be so and so much; in other words, informing him that his own statement is accepted. Now what is the use of wasting time and money by sending a document? Would it not be incomparably simpler and less expensive to announce, once for all, that in cases where statements are accepted by the Authorities, no further communication will be made until the time comes for paying the tax, when the amount of the levy—national and local—will be intimated, and that only in cases where the Authorities do not accept the return furnished by the payer will any notice be given? We presume that in the city of Tokyo and its suburbs at least 250,000 of such intimations are sent out yearly, which means an outlay of 7,500 *yen* on postage alone, to say nothing of clerical expenses which must be very considerable. Then there is another point worthy of attention. The intimations of amount are sometimes sent in open envelopes, so that every one through whose hands they pass can read them if he pleases. We confess that no example of such an abuse has come under our own direct notice, but we have heard a bitter complaint on the subject, and such publicity is certainly not fair to a tax-payer. The sum of the matter is that the whole process might be limited to two documents, one asking for a statement of income and the other indicating and calling for the amount of tax.

## THE GERMAN SOCIETY SCHOOL.

The German Society's School celebrated, on the 22nd inst., the 25th anniversary of its establishment. This school is now a most flourishing establishment. It has turned out 1,223 graduates and it has actually 557 students on its books. Originally it was purely a language school, but special subjects were afterwards added to the curriculum, and it may now be said to be a nursery of medical science. Among its graduates 100 are now students of high schools; 150 are in universities, and 150 are studying at medical colleges. The German Ambassador was present, and delivered a short speech which unfortunately does not appear to have been reported. Count Okuma, in his congratulatory speech, insisted that German science was the foundation of Japan's modern civilization, since what she had received direct from Holland was only borrowed by the latter from Germany. The fact that the Dutch had access to Japan in early days made it convenient for every foreigner coming to Japan to assume Dutch nationality. That had been conspicuously the case with the celebrated Dr. Siebold, who, although really a German, passed as a Dutchman. The speaker himself had studied Dutch originally, and having thus recognised its German affinities, he had advocated the teaching of the German language on the threshold of Japan's career of modern progress. But he had encountered vehement opposition, especially from the War Department. English and French had been adopted in preference, yet now, if they looked around them, and observed that the most profound subjects studied in the University required a knowledge of German, they would recognise that he had been right in his forecast.

A CASE of small-pox is reported in Tokyo, the patient being a child living in Motozono-cho, Kojimachi.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 20.

The recently published news as to the success of the Japanese exhibits in the St. Petersburg Exhibition is confirmed. More than one-half of the entire number of exhibits were sold, and had a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent. been made on the remaining exhibits during the closing days, as was done at the sections of other nations, and as was evidently expected by the public, there is no doubt that the sales would have been greatly increased. The actual value of the goods disposed of did not exceed one-fifth of the total price, but even this result was conspicuously better than that attained at other sections, and the reason assigned for this discrepancy between number and value was that the goods left unsold were all high priced articles. Out of 264 prizes awarded, the Japanese exhibitors received no fewer than 49, and among these were 41 medals of gold or silver.

Naturally the Balkan crisis and Peking incidents interfered greatly with the progress of the negotiations just concluded in London for the issue of two million sterling of the Industrial Bank's debentures. That the negotiations were carried through in spite of these drawbacks is a proof of the great improvement of Japan's credit abroad. The terms of the issue are also regarded with much satisfaction, especially the lengthy period for repayment which contrasts strongly with the short periods granted in the case of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company as well as the South Manchuria Railway. The rate of commission is not yet known in Japan, but it is believed that the interest will figure out at something like 5 6 per cent. It is worthy of observation that this transaction represents the first issue of debentures by the Industrial Bank in its own name. There appears to be also much gratification over the fact that French financiers have taken part in the affair, and especially that the Société Générale is concerned, as this important Bank commands large resources.

News from New York shows that Wall Street continues to be very active. The transactions amount to about a million shares daily and prices tend steadily upward.

Mr. Uchida, Chief of the Marine Inspection Bureau in the Department of Communications, continues to speak emphatically of the necessity of maintaining the system of encouragement to shipbuilding and navigation in Japan. The result of his tour abroad has been to convince him that Japan is still far behind other States as to the development of her marine.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* now contradicts its previous statement and alleges that the authorities will not give permission for an increase of fares on the Tokyo Railway so long as the present directors remain in office.

Saturday, November 21.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* has a very frank article on the subject of the position of the foreign middleman in Japan. We shall presently lay before our readers a full translation of the article but in the meanwhile we note its salient features, namely, that while fully acknowledging the strong position won by the foreign middlemen in Japan's over sea trade, and while disavowing any desire on the part of the Japanese to dispense with the aid

of foreigners merely because they are aliens, our contemporary says that if it be permitted to speak quite frankly, there is an underlying factor well worthy of attention. That factor is the harsh criticisms too often heard in the foreign settlements about Japanese acts and Japanese character. If the two sides are to co-operate harmoniously for the development of a business profitable to both, it is essential that a little more sympathy should inform local foreign judgments of Japan and the Japanese.

We read in the *Asahi Shinbun* that in addition to the two steamers belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which are laid up for want of employment, the following seven vessels have recently been added to the same category:—*Manchu Maru*, *Kasado Maru*, *Ujina Maru*, *Shinkoku Maru*, *Tatsu Maru*, *Ryoto Maru* and *Miyoshino Maru*.

We find in the *Asahi Shinbun* and the *Chuo Shinbun* some vague talk about the now utterly wearisome subject of the Tokyo Railway's fares. It is impossible to place any reliance on the details given. When we find a journal like the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* saying one thing to-day and just the opposite to-morrow, it is evident that all stories must be received with scepticism. The only thing which may be regarded as certain is that the Company can not pursue its enterprise profitably at present rates, and that the Directors can not be supposed to have abandoned all hope of obtaining reasonable treatment at the hands of the Authorities. It, in spite of the figures hitherto published, doubts be still entertained as to the integrity of the Company's management, we fail to see why the books should not be thrown open for official inspection.

It is stated that a new agreement has been concluded between the directors of the Tokyo Railway and Mr. Sonoda on behalf of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Company. By this agreement the Company is to be established in the spring of next year, and from the 1st of July, 1911, it is to supply 10,000 kilowatts at 1.7 *sen* per kilowatt per hour. From the 1st of July, 1912, the supply is to be increased to 11,000 kilowatts. The contract is to hold good for ten years from the date of signature, and if either side desires to terminate it, two years' notice must be given.

The telephone authorities are now quoted as saying that since the message-charge system has proved so unpopular, it will be necessary to confine the extension of the enterprise to the 2 million *yen* appropriated in the Budget for that purpose. There has been talk of recourse to the system of voluntary contributions, but such contributions serve only for new installations, and can not be used to cover the expenses of an increased staff.

Sunday, November 22.

With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition recently spoken of by Baron Sakatani at a dinner given by the Bankers Club, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* alleges that the affair has been virtually arranged. It appears from our contemporary's account that the British Government approached Japan on the subject some time ago, but as Japan then had it in view to hold an exhibition in Tokyo in 1912, the Authorities could not see their way to organise a supplementary exhibition in London. The 1912 project having been abandoned, however, that of an Anglo-Japanese exhibition has now been taken up

again, and the year 1910 has been chosen. The recent departure of Mr. Wada for London has to do with this programme, and it is expected that an official notice will soon be issued.

It is very difficult to understand the exact nature of the charge brought against Mr. Imai Bunkichi, an ex-broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, who is now undergoing magisterial examination. The idea is that he is accused of failing to execute orders given to him by clients, but as such orders generally leave a certain measure of discretion to the broker, it will be very difficult to bring home any crime to Mr. Imai. It appears to be thought, however, that his arrest was largely responsible for the set-back which the share market suffered on the 20th inst.

It is stated that the Authorities contemplate an amendment of the regulations for notaries public. According to the present system, notarial fees are levied simply with reference to the number of pages of writing, without any regard for the dimensions of the sum involved. A new scale of charges is now contemplated on the basis of the amount in question.

Frequent references are made by Tokyo newspapers to the recommendations which Mr. Uchida, of the Department of Communications, has made to the Government in the sequel of his trip abroad. The latest statement is that, in consideration of his advice, the ships not needed on the North America lines will be used to form a South American service which will be duly subsidised.

It is now alleged that the Government will ask the Diet next session to appropriate a sum of 350,000 *yen* annually for improving the breed of horses, and that this amount will be divided among the 13 race-clubs. Such an abortive measure might as well be abandoned at once. A subsidy of from 20 to 30 thousand *yen* annually will not begin to defray the expenses of a race club.

The trade returns for the second ten days of November show an excess of only 587,000 *yen* on the side of exports. The figure for exports was 10,135,000 *yen*, and that for imports 9,548,000 *yen*. This brings the total volume of exports from the beginning of the year to 330,037,000 *yen*, being 59,129,000 *yen* less than the figure for the corresponding figure of last year; and brings the total imports to 394,331,000 *yen*, being 47,392,000 *yen* less than last year's figure. The aggregate excess of imports up to date is 64,294,000 *yen*.

Tuesday, November 24.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a telegram from New York saying that the Japanese who were recently apprehended on a charge of poaching in northern waters have been condemned to pay a fine of 35,400 dollars. They will appeal against the sentence, but there is said to be little hope of reversing it. The telegram does not say what the alternative penalty is, though this would have been interesting, inasmuch as the payment of a fine of over 70,000 *yen* by fishermen whose worldly belongings are probably limited to their boats, their clothes and their implements, becomes a mere farce. They could not pay even a tenth part of the money, and we don't see how it can possibly be collected.

We read in the *Fiji Shimpo* that the Oriental Development Society is likely to devote its early attention to the business of

marine products in Korean waters. At present about 4 million *yen* worth of these commodities are obtained every year by Japanese subjects, about a million and a half worth by Korean subjects, and about a million *yen* worth by Chinese poachers. These people all work with small capital and on a more or less primitive scale. Any company entering the field with ample resources, and using the best modern appliances could easily double the take. The Eastern Development Society's prime business must of course be what its name indicates, namely, the reclamation and cultivation of waste land. But that is a slow process from the point of view of profit, and if the Government's subsidy is to be dispensed with at the end of 8 years, it will be necessary to find an adequate substitute before the expiration of that time.

One of the results of the recent naval manoeuvres is reported to have been complete confirmation of the excellence of Prof. Mizuno's system of wireless telegraphy. There had been some doubts as to its efficiency, but these were completely dispelled by the experiments which took place between the Fleet and the signalling station at Kobe. It is stated that the messages transmitted emerged as clearly as though they had been sent by the ordinary telegraph. The system has therefore been definitely adopted and will henceforth constitute a subject of instruction in technical schools.

It is stated that one of the first enterprises undertaken by the new Railway Bureau after its organization will be the establishment of suitable hotels at chosen places throughout the country. The idea is that whereas the number of tourists increases every year there is no corresponding development of hotel accommodation, and this reacts injuriously on an important source of potential revenue. The Bureau will also undertake to construct additional warehouses, as the facilities now existing for the storage of goods are quite inadequate. The former of these enterprises may have valuable indirect results, but that it will bring any money into the coffers of the railways we greatly doubt.

Mr. Matsuoka, a managing director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, is quoted by the *Uho* as animadverting very strongly on the manoeuvres of the bears to drag down the share market by magnifying every rumour that comes about Chinese affairs, and by inventing rumours when they do not come. Temporary success may have attended these devices, but in Mr. Matsuoka's opinion the economic tide has begun to rise steadily, and no artificial efforts on the part of the bears can long check it.

Wednesday, November 26.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Kanegafuchi and Fukushima Spinning Companies are contemplating to continue the system of bonus sales, which, according to the original arrangement, was to have terminated at the close of this year. The system did not at first meet with strong opposition on the part of the foreign community in Shanghai, mainly because the effect produced on the export trade was not conspicuous in that settlement at all events. But by and by it came to be evident that the system was likely to strongly influence Chinese buyers at places more or less remote, like Hankow, and the question was then taken up officially in Shanghai, a protest being addressed to the Japanese Consul. The latter replied, how-

ever, that the system did not properly fall under the ban attaching to a lottery inasmuch as no monetary prize was in question. If the above Spinning Companies combine to continue the arrangement, further trouble may be expected.

The Tokyo Local Court has ordered the final closing of the Fifty-seventh Bank, which was one of the principal monetary institutions affected by last year's panic. This decision appears to be very unwelcome to a large body of the shareholders, and they have lodged a protest against it, their belief being that the affairs of the bank can be readjusted if due time be allowed.

There are again various rumours about the question of the Tokyo Railway fares' schedule. Nothing can be learned definitely from these rumours except that the matter is still on the tapis. It must be confessed that the long delay is very singular. If the Authorities hold that the railways in the capital of the Empire are to be the only ones arbitrarily prevented from obtaining a reasonable profit on the large amount of capital invested, and even from carrying out their original plan of suburban extensions, there must be some very valid reason for such apparently harsh discrimination, and it is time that the reason should be published. If, however, the Company's application is not acceptable because of suspicions as to the honesty of its management—a question which really rests not with the authorities but with the shareholders themselves—then surely some kind of satisfactory investigation ought to be possible. There seems to be a singular mixture of business and sentiment in the whole affair.

Doubts are again expressed as to the fate of the proposed change in the telephonic system. A few days ago the message charge was said to have been abandoned, but now rumour alleges that such is by no means the case, and that the question not being considered of such a nature as to be laid before the Cabinet, will be left entirely in the hands of the Minister of Communications. As to Baron Goto's intentions, however, different journals make different statements. One attributes to him an unalterable determination to carry out the proposed change; another says that he will postpone it, and a third alleges that the matter will be left to the choice of telephone owners themselves. In this last event those opposed to the change will be charged a fixed sum of 80 *yen* yearly instead of their present payment, 64 *yen*.

Thursday, November 26.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha holds its half-yearly meeting to-day. The actual earnings of the Company's ships during the half-year were not good, but owing to the exercise of strict economy, to reductions of staff and to cheapness of coal, it is possible to pay the usual dividend of 12 per cent. without making any call upon the reserves. The full figures will be published in our next issue.

Tokyo newspapers agree in stating that the Government has decided to subsidise a line of steamers to South America. This is mainly in consequence of investigations made by Mr. Uchida during his recent tour abroad. It appears that so long as the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha were plying on this route the carriage of a ton of goods cost only 20 *yen*, whereas since the withdrawal of that Company's vessels the rate has gone up to 50 *yen*. Moreover, in the absence of a

regular line of steamers, great inconvenience occurs in sending emigrants from Japan to South America, where the demand for them is steadily increasing.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the services of the vessels constructed by the Kaiji-kyokai to constitute a volunteer fleet are already at a discount. Only one of these steamers is in existence thus far, namely, the *Sakura Maru*. She was taken over by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and placed on the Formosan line with a handsome subsidy, put by our contemporary at 260,000 *yen* annually. This money is paid by the Formosan Government, but the latter's resources will undergo sensible diminution from the next fiscal year, when one half of the customs dues collected in the Island, namely, 1,300,000 *yen*, will be taken into the Central Treasury. The Formosan Government has therefore declined to continue the subsidy, and this will be followed by the steamship Company's removal of the *Sakura Maru* from its list of employed vessels. She is expected to revert ultimately to the Naval Department, which will find her something of a white elephant, unless the condition of the maritime carrying trade improves perceptibly. Her sister ship, the *Unegaka Maru* (Plum Perfume), which will be launched this year, seems likely to prove a similar superfluity.

The *Mainichi Dempo* attributes to Baron Sakatani a scheme for reforming the Stock Exchange by shortening the period for forward deliveries and increasing the amount of bargain money. The Baron is said to have arrived at this conclusion in the sequel of his recent travels in Europe, and the Cabinet is believed to share his views. If that be the case, the next realm to be invaded by official interference will be the Stock Exchange, and we shall see something like another panic artificially produced by the very statesmen whose financial reforms have just succeeded in imparting some measure of strength to the market.

It is alleged that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, on being approached by the Mayor of Tokyo, has declared that it sees no objection to restoring to the Municipality the sum put up by the latter on account of the Exhibition. The view assigned to the Department is that, although the Exhibition has been merely postponed for five years, the plan of the Exhibition of 1917 will be much larger than that of the originally designed enterprise, and consequently a new agreement with the city will be necessary. Therefore the best course now is to terminate the agreement. The previous consent of the Diet will be required, however, before refunding the money.

The *Nippon* says that the question of revising the fare schedule of the Tokyo Railway is likely to come up for discussion in the City Assembly at a very early date. It was at one time thought that the question would be deferred until next year in order to give time for the re-election of Mr. Emma to the post of Chairman of the Assembly. But as the members are believed to be almost unanimous in approving of revision, no delay is thought necessary. The *Niroku* says that a meeting of the principal shareholders of the Company to discuss the matter would have been held during the present month, but has been deferred until the beginning of December in order to await the return of Messrs. Okura and Nodzu. We observe that the



*Nippon* recommends the citizens of Tokyo to be on their guard, a piece of advice which will be construed by a certain class of the citizens as an invitation to smash the cars so soon as the fares are raised.

Baron Goto is quoted by the *Fiji Shimpo* as saying that he is about to give effect to a project which will reduce the staff of the South Manchuria Railway by 500 men, and the annual outlays by a million and a half of yen.

#### JAPAN PAINTING AND APPLIED ART.

In the last number of the *Kokka* Mr. Sei-ichi Taki has a powerful article on the subject of Japanese painting and applied art. His purpose is to show that Japanese pictorial art is not decorative, as some critics have affirmed, but that it is to be classed with pure art. We do not find his arguments very convincing, inasmuch as he ignores the essential features which have induced the critics to deny the latter title to Japanese art, namely, that there are no cast shadows, and that the pictures are consequently intended to form part of a decorative scheme, rather than to take independent rank. He lays a great deal of stress on portraits, such as those of divine or saintly personages, which "often express ideas of deep and mystic significance;" but it will doubtless be contended by the exponents of the decorative theory that portraits are the exception which prove the rule. We should not ourselves be disposed to admit even this exception, for we hold that whatever idealism a portrait displays, it may nevertheless be described properly as a decorative picture under certain conditions. We gather from Mr. Taki's writing that he deems it in some sort a depreciation of Japanese pictures to class them as applied art, but the late Professor Fenollosa, who held that Japanese pictorial art is greater than Occidental, used to maintain that where the latter had gone radically astray was in breaking away from the decorative canon, the true art being that which preserves both characters, as Japanese does. Mr. Taki shows a disposition to compromise, by admitting that some Japanese pictures belong to the category of applied art and that others do not. That thesis may perhaps be maintained, but we can not recall that we have ever seen a Japanese picture which could not be adapted to a place in some decorative scheme, whereas a picture which satisfies the requirement of true art, as the term has now come to be interpreted, must be carefully segregated from all its surroundings.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN KOREA.

There has been published in Tokyo a document, apparently official, which gives a statement of the casualties resulting from the insurrection in Korea in the interval from July, 1907, to the 31st of October, 1908. From this we learn that the total killed and wounded on the Japanese side was 452, but there is no detail as to how many were killed and how many wounded. The aggregate alone is given with the added information that it includes the casualties in the gendarmes as well as in the garrison troops. When we come to the case of the insurgents, a similar want of accuracy is shown, but in this case the killed alone are given, namely, 14,354, and nothing is said about the wounded. This very formidable number of casualties on the Korean side indicates that the insurrection has been of a serious character and

that the resistance made by the Koreans has been desperate. Probably the greater part of the insurgents do not know what they are fighting for, being merely instigated by the words of their leaders or by false reports circulated among them. It is to be sincerely hoped that the worst of this unfortunate affair is now nearly over. At the best it must leave a mark indelible for many years to come not only in Korea itself, but also in the minds of compassionate people who can not but grieve to think that misguided and comparatively helpless folk should have been betrayed into such madness.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Mr. Francis MacCullagh, correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*, writes to that journal from Belgrade that he has had an interview with the Crown Prince of Serbia, and that the latter assured him that unless Austria withdrew her troops from Bosnia there would certainly be war. The Prince further explained that although there are nominally 140,000 Austrians on the frontier of Serbia, 60,000 of them are Serbs, who would throw away their arms at the first outbreak of hostilities against their country. Mr. MacCullagh also obtained an interview with the Prince of Montenegro, whom he reports as accusing Austria of deliberately seeking to stir up strife by massing troops on the frontier and co-ordinating this military display with a naval demonstration in the Adriatic. This interview is said to have taken place at Cettinge. The two interviews, taken together suggest that the four countries of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia are all strongly hostile to Austria's policy. The same authority quotes two Russian officers now in Montenegro as saying that while the great northern Empire is most anxious to preserve peace, it can not stand idly by while its Slav kinsmen in the Balkan Peninsula are the objects of foreign aggression.

#### PRINCE ITO'S REMINISCENCES.

In the *Far East* for August the opening article is entitled "Autobiography of Prince Ito Hirobumi." It has been recorded by Mr. Ohashi Otowa and translated by Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke. Some interesting facts are brought out. Among other things we learn that from Prince Ito the idea of abolishing feudalism emanated. He writes thus:—

I was then one of the principal advocates of nullifying the old clans. The men who advocated this measure of abolishing the clan system were not popular. Neither the Imperial Court nor the different clans all over the Empire, had the slightest idea at this time of abolishing the clan system. The samurai were still clinging to the idea of receiving their hereditary revenue of 500,000 koku, and a million koku, as they used to do. I broached this matter to Kido, discussed it with him: and I had the pleasure of seeing Kido agree with and support me very enthusiastically. It gave me courage. I brought the matter to the attention of the clans of Satsuma and Choshu. After that I approached the clans of Tosa and Hizen. As for the two princes, Sanjo and Iwakura, they were thoroughly in accord with us from the start. This was the measure which won for me their regard and favour.

Another point elucidated publicly for the first time is the cause of the temporary coolness between Ito and Kido which, in the early seventies, threatened what would have been little short of a national calamity, for to the hearty co-operation of these two great men Japan owed the foundations—in large part at any rate—of her modern career. Prince Ito tells the story thus:—

Kido and myself, as I have said, received

instructions at the same school; naturally our relations were intimate. But for a time our friendship suffered a little through a singular misunderstanding. It arose in course of this European mission. The reason for it all was something like this: Kido and Okubo were exceedingly important personages in Nippon at the time. Of course, for the pillar and support of the State were Saigo and a few others, but from the standpoint of administrative talent, Saigo was not of the ablest. Now, I went to America in company with Okubo. We were commissioned to broach the subject of the revision of treaties to the different powers to which we were accredited, but without going any farther than the United States, we found that we did not have sufficient powers invested in us to discuss with the representatives of the different governments the question of the revision of treaties, and in order to receive ample powers to negotiate such revisions I returned home. At the time, Okuma and Inoue were shouldering the most important functions of the government in the absence of the eminent men of the embassy, Yamagata (*the present field-marshal*) and Saigo were also at home. When I mentioned the reason why I returned home, both Okuma and Inoue said to me: "If Kido and Okubo were to stay abroad, it is very difficult to conduct the domestic affairs properly, and for that reason we wish you would arrange matters in such a way as to persuade Kido and Okubo to return home as quickly as possible. As for the European tour, we hope you would undertake it, and facilitate a speedy return of Kido and Okubo."

Someone, we could not find who, began to scatter the rumour that Inoue and Okuma were scheming to get Kido and Okuma back home as quickly as possible. Now, this rumour did not please Kido at all. He took offence on the ground that a few of his subordinates at home took it into their heads to dictate his movements. So when I took the second trip to America, and from America passed into Europe and met Kido, I noticed at once the entirely different attitude on the part of Kido toward us. I could not account for it. I could not understand; but I did not pay any attention to this matter in the least.

One day, it was in the city of London, Kido, Okubo and Yamaguchi were dining together. I was put in charge of the secretaries, whose duty was to prepare reports to the home government. One of the paragraphs of the report prepared at the time ran something like this: "As for the time of our embassy's return it will be some time past the summer, of the fifth of Meiji." We presented this report for signature. Kido glanced over this passage, then threw back his head, and with a mounting colour remarked: "Who can tell when we shall return to Nippon? There is no necessity of stating the time. And why should the secretaries get together and try to dictate our movements?" That was the first hint I had as to the reason of Kido's displeasure toward us. There was another singular thing in connection with this. The remark made by Okuma and Inoue to me on my return to Nippon was by no means meant to curtail the time of Kido's and Okubo's visit to Europe from any hostile motive. Inoue and Okuma made the remark solely because they were solicitous of the difficult situation of the domestic affairs, and because they felt sorely the need of the presence and assistance of these two great men. We were innocent of the vile efforts of an unknown party who evidently gave Kido an entirely wrong construction of this matter. I remarked to Kido that it was likely that he and Okubo would be recalled by an Imperial order, and made the matter worse. Naturally Kido was exceedingly angry.

After passing through France, Belgium, Holland, we reached Germany, and there we found Aoki-Shuzo and Shiagawa Yajiro. They said to us: "We don't think that you are getting along very well with Kido. Let us smooth this matter over between you." I did not accept their invitation. I said to them: "As for my relations with Kido, you need not be troubled about them." And while we were staying at Berlin, we received an Imperial command for Kido and Okubo to return home. Okubo at once complied with the command. As for Kido, he separated himself from the Embassy and visited Russia and Italy, and after that, returned home. I remained in the company of Prince Iwakura and Yamaguchi Hanzo. I think Kido returned home in April or May of the sixth of Meiji, and we returned in September of the same year.

#### NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received an interesting letter on the above subject, but as our correspondent has failed to comply with the essential condition of enclosing his name and address we are obliged to leave his communication unpublished.

## THE SHANGHAI TRAMS.

From the *Shanghai Times* we learn that the chief complaints made by the public against the trams are the following:—

Of the two compartments, the first class one, while ostensibly reserved for those who pay a higher fare, is often a vestibule by which the second class passengers, who pay less, enter the car. If such second class passengers were compelled to pay a reluctant first class fare, as it happens now sometimes, they would take good care, the next time, to find the compartment in which they intend to ride; and, then, the first class passengers would be blessed with a little of the comfort which the additional fare entitles them to. There is no striking difference between the two classes as to cleanliness, and as often as not the floors are covered with cigar butts and other refuse. The rules prohibiting spitting on the floor and smoking are generally disregarded; and it is not to be wondered at, seeing that nobody is instructed to see that these rules are observed. As regards smoking, a might conform to the rule on the French Tramways, that a passenger be allowed to smoke when other passengers do not object to it. Then, there is great irregularity in the running of the cars, and many a time one has to wait half an hour for the arrival of a car to take him to a certain destination. More especially disagreeable this becomes when a busy man has to wait—with a season ticket in his pocket. The man with a season ticket has paid for a month and it would be double loss to him to take a ricksha in the streets.

It is also a frequent occurrence that when two trams meet on routes where only single tracks are laid, much to the irritation and delay of passengers, the motormen daily five or ten minutes before deciding as to which one shall back and remain in the siding and allow the other to proceed. It would be easy to instruct the motormen that whichever car arrives first at the siding, whatever direction it may come from, must wait until the first car from the opposite direction arrives, and see that such instruction is strictly followed. Another great inconvenience, entailing loss of time and money to passengers, is that conductors never announce the names of the streets. Passengers are sometimes carried far beyond their destinations at present, and if the management instructed conductors to announce the names of the stopping places in English, it would be a veritable boon to the public. Public approval of the tramway system will be withheld until radical changes are made in the system.

There is no distinction of classes in the Tokyo trams, but on all the other points mentioned by our Shanghai contemporary, things are very differently managed in this country. There is no smoking or spitting in the cars; it is seldom necessary to wait more than 5 minutes; the names of stopping places are always clearly called out, and the system of signalling obviates any such inconvenience as two cars meeting on a single line. Shanghai seems to be very backward.

ANTI-JAPANESE WRITING AND  
FAIR CRITICISM.

In answer to our comments on its markedly unfair and anti-Japanese writing, the *Japan Gazette* falls back upon the hackneyed pretence that the views it expresses are legitimate criticism, and that, were our censure endorsed, there would be an end of all intelligent public discrimination between the good and the bad. That is the excuse invariably made by the anti-Japanese section of the Yokohama and Kobe journalists. The *Japan Gazette* apparently imagines that the public is so lacking in intelligence as to be unable to distinguish between fair criticism and strongly prejudiced hostile aspersion. Grown-up folk are not to be imposed on by such specious clap-trap. Nobody objects to fair criticism. On the contrary, everybody welcomes it. But it is the purest hypocrisy to pretend that palpably hostile animadversions are amicable advice in disguise. One does not show one's love for a man by kicking him downstairs.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, November 20.

The 20th instant found a very weak tone on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. All prices fell, with insignificant exceptions, though there was a slight rally towards the close of the afternoon session. No reason is apparent for this depressed condition, unless one be furnished by the imprisonment of a broker for exercising unlawful discretion in executing a client's order. No such discretion is now permissible, though it seems to have been hitherto not unknown.

Saturday, November 21.

The market opened active on the 21st and all shares appreciated sensibly. But in the afternoon session there was a set back, owing to the comparatively unfavourable nature of the returns of the foreign trade, and owing to news that the Osaka market was dull.

Tuesday, November 24.

The market was inactive on the 24th inst. Some prices declined and others appreciated, but the fluctuations were nearly all fractional. Possibly the imminence of the close of the month may have had a depressing effect.

Wednesday, November 25.

The market on the 25th instant was quite uneventful. Dulness marked the forenoon session, and though some slight activity was witnessed in the afternoon, it did not leave any substantial mark. The Stock Exchange shares alone appreciated sensibly, owing to an impression that a buoyant feeling is in air.

Thursday, November 26.

The 26th was a day of depression on the Stock Exchange. All shares declined fractionally. Profit-taking sales are said to have been largely responsible, but another influence was probably a persistent rumour that two other brokers are involved in the affair on account of which Mr. Imai is under arrest. It is stated that the new Code is not sufficiently explicit in its provisions. We append the quotations for January delivery:—

	Nov. 25th.	Nov. 26th.
Tanko Kisen .....	59.00	58.00
Tokyo Railway .....	62.45	61.85
Kei-Hin Railway .....	73.30	72.60
Yusen Kaisha .....	84.70	83.85
Toyo Kisen .....	29.80	29.55
Tokyo Gas .....	87.30	87.00
Tokyo Dento .....	72.50	72.40
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	79.30	78.65
Tokyo Spinning .....	35.75	35.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	86.50	86.75
Beer .....	79.90	79.40
Sugar .....	77.40	76.65
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	134.95	135.00
Nippon Oil .....	116.95	117.40
Stock Exchange .....	147.85	146.20

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Before the end of this year there will be two additions to the Japanese Navy, namely, the cruiser *Mogami* (1,350 tons) and the destroyer *Isonami* (381 tons). These two constitute an addition of 1,731 tons to the Navy's displacement, but, on the other hand the following vessels are to be struck off the effective list—the ancient ironclad *Fuso* (3,718 tons); the gunboats *Chokai* (750 tons) and *Aliya* (950 tons); the cruiser *Matsushima* (4,210 tons), which was the flagship of Admiral Ito in the War with China; and eight torpedo-boats. These 12 discarded vessels represent a total displacement of 12,095 tons, and if from this aggregate we subtract the figures of the two new vessels

mentioned above, the result is that the tonnage reduced amounts to 10,364.

The obsequies of H. I. H. the Dowager Princess Kwacho took place on the 21st inst. at Gokoku-ji in the Otowa suburb of Tokyo. They were attended by all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, by representatives of the Emperor and Empress, by the Ministers of State and by other high officials. The cortege had to travel from the Mita suburb to the Otowa, that is, from one extremity of Tokyo to the other.

A garden party was given at Count Okuma's Waseda villa on the 22nd inst. to celebrate the completion of the first volume of the Japanese Encyclopedia, which has just been brought out by the well-known publishing house, the Sansei-do. Sixteen hundred persons are said to have been present, and they included many men of note in every branch of society. Count Okuma made a speech explaining that Japan was one of the few civilized countries of the world which lacked an encyclopedia, and it was a source of sincere gratification to know that the defect would now be remedied. Dr. Inouye Tetsujiro, one of the compilers, said that nine years had been devoted to the preparation of the Encyclopedia; that it would be completed in seven volumes of about 1000 pages each, and that over 100,000 subjects were treated. We may mention that the price of this Encyclopedia is only 7 yen a volume, and anyone subscribing now can get it for 45 yen. The number of scientists engaged in its compilation has been 239.

It has been suggested, and we entirely endorse the suggestion, that instead of writing an Chinese ideographs alone the destinations of the Tokyo trams, the indication boards should have this information in *Romaji* also. Very little trouble would be entailed in making the addition, and the resulting convenience to foreigners using the cars would be incalculable. It may be urged, perhaps, that the foreign travellers do not amount to an appreciable fraction of the millions of Japanese passengers; yet even for the sake of that fraction the Directors would, we think, be acting in accordance with the spirit of progress if they made the addition here advocated.

The Takarada Oil Company held a celebration in the grounds of its Refinery at Hodegaya on the 22nd instant. Occasion was taken of the opening of a Yokohama branch, in the sequel of the purchase of the Asano Refinery and the Namboku Company. About 800 persons were present. The President, explained that when the company was formed in February, 1893, its shares numbered only 300 and their face value was only 15,000 yen, Nagaoka being the scene of operations. Since then, no less than 127 associations and companies had been bought up at a price of 28 million yen and the company had now a nominal capital of 10 millions. Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, also spoke. He contrasted the original condition of the Company with its state to-day, when it is producing 1,000 *koku* of oil daily. Such progress was astonishing. The quantity of oil consumed in Japan yearly was 2 million *koku*, and the country produced only about one-third of that total. He hoped that development would proceed so that it would soon be possible to dispense with foreign oil altogether.

Mr. Torii Ryuzo and his wife have return-

ed from Mongolia after a residence of three years there, during which time Mrs. Torii acted as teacher in the King's Palace and Mr. Torii engaged in various physiological researches. He states that in the south and east of Mongolia onions form the chief staple of the people's diet, and that they mix them with milk, adding sometimes portions of beef or mutton, for they keep large flocks of cattle and sheep. Further west the men lead an utterly idle life, devoting themselves solely to amusement, while the women take charge of the flocks and herds. At a place which in its transliterated form becomes Uchinchin there is a salt mine which greatly contributes to the livelihood of the people. The dwellings are of the crudest description, mostly tents or rough edifices of timber, and everything is so peaceful that strangers, even women, may travel through the country without any fear of molestation.

We take the following extraordinary paragraph from an American exchange:—

Lundy's electrical demonstration at the New Grand this week is a complete puzzle to the experts in that line in the city. He claims to take 250,000 volts into his body, but that is only an estimate and the voltage is probably much greater. It is a known fact that to make a spark of one inch in length requires 30,000 volts and one of four inches requires 100,000 volts. Beyond that there is no known means of estimating the quantity. Lundy with his instruments makes a perfect spark of over twelve inches in length, proving conclusively that the voltage is 250,000 or over, and he takes the whole force of it into his body. The demonstration all through is most interesting. While the current is running through his body he lights gas jets with his tongue and with his fingers, and his assistant lights pieces of paper by merely touching them to his shoes, his clothes or his bare flesh; and there are many other experiments that excite the wonder of his audiences. Owing to there being no electric current in the afternoon, Lundy is only able to give his demonstration at the night performance.

With regard to the heavy fine inflicted by an American court on the crews of these two steamers for poaching in American waters, there has been a telegram from the master of the *Kinsei Maru*, announcing that he has appealed with some hope of success. It appears that the method pursued by the Court was to impose a fine of 600 dollars each on every member of the ships' companies, and as these numbered 59 in all, the fine aggregated a very heavy sum. In this procedure the court departed from the precedent set last year in the case of two other Japanese schooners. On that occasion fines were inflicted on only the masters of the vessels and two of the crew of each steamer, who had manned the poaching boats. But on this occasion the idea would seem to have been the imposition of such a fine as should be effectually deterrent.

The newspapers state that Mr. Augustus Wood of the Tokyo Higher Normal School attempted to commit suicide on the 23rd inst. by cutting his throat with a razor. Fortunately he did not sever the jugular and his life is not in danger. Mr. Wood is an old resident of Tokyo. He was at one time Professor of Literature in the Imperial University. Of course various reasons are assigned for the attempt, but we refrain from publishing them.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Inagaki Manjiro, Japanese Representative in Madrid. He was reported on the 25th instant to be in a dangerous condition, and a telegram has now been received announcing his death. The Emperor has raised him to the Second Rank of the Third Grade.

### THE MYSTIC'S AIM.

On the shining surface of the sea a little island. How small a proportion does that which is visible bear to that which stretches away down through cool translucent depths—out of sight. Depths in which reigns a great and profound silence when froth, tumult, wild boisterousness, hold carnival above.

And so beneath the noise, beneath the fuss, beneath the jangling of the outer personality of man, are depths where reign a great peace, an immense calm,—and happiness beyond articulate description.

The small island upon the surface of the gleaming sea is situated in sight of yet other islands, some bigger, some smaller.

Were it able to reflect it might regard itself as an isolated unit, separate from the other islands, having no point of unity with them. But how great a delusion, what a nightmare of the surface, is that supposed separateness. Plunge down through those cool depths and those islands are found to merge into one in the ocean bed of which down there they are a part.

Is it not so with man? The apparent separation;—is it not also a night-mare, a surface delusion? Plunge into the depths of consciousness sufficiently far and will not an Ocean Bed of Consciousness be reached in which the consciousnesses of men will be found to merge? In which the underlying unity of humanity, the real Brotherhood, will be found to be an inarticulate reality? To reach in experience the realisation of that Oneness—at-onement indeed—is the aim of the real mystic.

And if a man were really in full realisation of that Oneness would he feel resentment towards personalities who hated him, abused him or crucified him? Not so; the froth and noise of personalities is on the surface. He is conscious below it all where he and those who persecute are—One. "Therefore it is written that for the sake of the Self everything is dear; not for the outer shape but for the inner Self—the lowest as well as the highest, the speck of dirt as well as the loftiest Deity. Brahman is in all, pervades all; everything is there. Face the imperfection of the universe, and there you will find the supreme consolation. If there is to be a universe, there must be limitation; if there is limitation, there must be less than perfection, i.e., imperfection, then only you can have variety; but the separated things can not be perfect, since perfection belongs to the unlimited and the all." (Annie Besant).

A long, long series of concatenated incarnations would be well worth the living if conscious Divinity is to be realised. C.D.

### BASEBALL.

The team of the Reach All American Club who arrived at Yokohama on Sunday morning by the *China* left for Tokyo by the 11 a.m. train on the same day. They put up at the Imperial Hotel. In the afternoon they played the first match with the players of the Waseda College on the ground belonging to the institution. Count Okuma and a large number of prominent Japanese were present. The score of innings was 5 to nil in favour of the Americans.

The Reach-All American Baseball team played two games in Tokyo on Monday. In the first with the Tokyo Club the score was: Americans 10, Tokyo 1. In the afternoon, against the Keio University, playing on the grounds of the latter, the score was: Americans 3, Keio 0. There were large crowds of spectators.

A baseball match was played between the team of the Reach All-American Club and a team of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday afternoon. Prior to the game, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, made the following speech:

I desire in the first place to express my appreciation and thanks for the honour and pleasure the management has given me by inviting me to officiate on this occasion of the

first game played in Yokohama by the Reach All-American Team.

Perhaps you are aware that it was not until the year 1884 that the game of Baseball was introduced into Japan. But since then the game has been eagerly taken up by the students of Public Schools and other young men, so that it is now played, not only in Tokyo and the neighbourhood, but all over the Empire, and I fully expect that, before long, Baseball will become, as in the United States, the National Game. In this connection, I am highly gratified at the prosperity of the Yokohama Athletic Club and at the recent exchange of visits between Japanese and American teams as well as the last but not the least, the present visit of you, gentlemen, forming the famous and mighty American Team: because I am convinced that these International Matches played in this country cannot fail to arouse further keen interest in, and to give a great impetus to, the practice of Baseball, which most decidedly is one of the best games for the improvement of the physical condition of the people.

Now let me say one word about our relations. We have already proved—if indeed a proof was needed and although personally I never thought it was necessary—during the recent visit of the American Atlantic Fleet and of the Honorary representatives of the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce, that our sentiment of friendship and good will towards America and Americans is a most genuine, sincere and devoted one, and I am very glad to say that it is so accepted and appreciated on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. But the comingling of both peoples on occasions of this nature will I am sure have the effect of cementing the intimate and cordial relations of their nationals still firmer and closer. Therefore I feel all the more pleased to take part in the ceremony which is about to take place.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best wishes for your continued success and prosperity.

Under very favourable weather conditions a large crowd of spectators watched the game with interest. The line-up was as follows:—

Y.C. & A.C.	All-Americans.
Nicholl.....	P. .... Flaherty
Walker.....	C. .... Bliss
O'Connor.....	1B. .... Danzig
Kellogg.....	2B. .... Delehanty
Mollison.....	3B. .... Devereaux
Lo-O.....	S.S. .... McArdle
Gibbs.....	L.F. .... Curtis
McChesney.....	C.F. .... Williams
Becker.....	R.F. .... Heitmuller
Umpire: Mr. Stetson.	

#### SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All-Americans.....	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	—	17
Y.C. & A.C.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

The Yokohama nine, though well up to their average form, were outplayed from the start. The pitching and field work of the visitors was very smart and several big hits were made. In the circumstances the heavy defeat of the local men hardly came as a surprise.

A very good game was played on Thursday on the Yokohama Grounds between the Reach All Team and a nine from the Keio gijiku. The visitors won easily.

Following were the teams:—

KEIO.	POSITION.	REACH ALL.
Koyama and Fukuda.....	pitcher.....	Buns
Higo.....	catcher.....	Bliss
Warakami.....	1st base.....	Danzig
Abe.....	2nd base.....	Delehanty
Kanki.....	3rd base.....	Devereaux
Sasaki.....	short stop.....	McArdle
Kameyama.....	left field.....	Curtis
Ohashi.....	centre field.....	Williams
Fukuda and Koyama.....	right field.....	Heitmuller

#### SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reach All.....	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	6
Keio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Russian Government has invested the Governors of Za-Baikal and Amur with authority to expel foreigners, if necessary, or to prohibit them from living in those regions.



## THE KAISER.

IT was easy to predict that no force of denial would suffice to extinguish the latest rumour about the KAISER's expression of opinions. In fact it appears that the strenuous efforts officially made in Berlin to convince the public of the untruth of the whole affair are regarded in some quarters as an excess of zeal which goes to prove the contrary of what it is intended to demonstrate. Some men are absolutely incorrigible as mischief-mongers. If a thing be not contradicted, they say that silence gives consent; and if it be contradicted, they say that such a want of dignified reserve goes to confirm the story. One telegram (*Fiji Shimpo*) alleges that Mr. Hale originally wrote out the interview with his own hand, his intention being to publish it in the columns of the *New York Times*; but in the meanwhile the intention became known to German officials, and they expressed a desire that publication should be made in a magazine, not in a daily paper. The *Century* was then chosen, and the matter had been actually set up in type when Berlin interfered and purchased the silence of the *Century*. The same telegram affirms that several London papers had had the manuscript in their hands for some time, but had refrained from printing it. The worst of it is that the opinions attributed to the KAISER are undoubtedly held by a small section of conservative Europeans and Americans. We ourselves have heard the very same views expressed by more than one person, and everybody must have recognised that in the bosom of many white people there exists a traditional antipathy to anything like alliance or coöperation with an Oriental people. The KAISER, therefore, would not be singular if he held some of the views attributed to him, but that he ever expressed them openly, or that German officialdom ever consented for a moment to their publication—these are hypotheses too ridiculous to be entertained by any sane man. We are doubtless in the presence of a campaign deliberately planned and adroitly carried out by men who regard it either as a sacred duty or as a profitable business to re-dig the gulf between East and West which was nearly bridged by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Perhaps it would be expecting something beyond the capacity of human nature to look for absolute forbearance on the part of the whole Japanese nation at this juncture. We greatly regret, however, to find that journals like the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* attach to this latest rumour a degree of credit not consistent with their usual sagacity. That the *Hochi Shimbun* should write in a strong strain was perhaps inevitable, seeing that the *Hochi* has always been frankly suspicious of Germany. But we should have expected the *Asahi* and the *Yomiuri* to recognise more clearly the obvious probability,—to use the mildest form of expression—that this whole

affair is a deliberate plot to embroil the East and the West. However, it is reassuring to see that the *Asahi Shimbun* draws a clear line between the sentiments which may be supposed to imbue the German nation and the sentiments entertained by, or attributed to, the German Emperor. That point can not be too strongly emphasised. It has been made quite clear by the result of the *Telegraph* interview. The German people have shown that they intend to guide their own career, and not to subserve it to the will of any autocrat whatever his intellectual endowments.

## "PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

THE British Empire—that marvellous assemblage of self-governing states and skilfully-ruled dependencies which, under the genial light of the *Pax Britannica*, represents a maximum of government with a minimum of machinery—has again excited the attention of the *Japan Herald*. Not content with the curious propositions of Dr. A. R. WALLACE, our enterprising local contemporary has unearthed an essay of HERBERT SPENCER'S, written in a similar vein twenty years ago. The motive of this exhumation is, peradventure, to win support for a fresh outcry against British territorial predominance. Our contemporary is so frankly pleased at the result of its delving that it has not paused to consider whether this mouldy protest against the successful spread of British rule to the four quarters of the globe—for that is what Mr. SPENCER'S diatribe amounts to—is of any more value for the purpose in hand than the remarks of the previous protestant whom the *Herald* welcomed to its side. If the excursions of the scientist from his laboratory—where he is on familiar ground—into the field of politics—where he is not—are to be deprecated, so, or more so, are those of the philosopher. The philosopher, by reason of his cast of mind, looks upon life with the eyes of the idealist. Just as the scientific crank, his sense of proportion offended, would have the world sliced up with scientific precision and distributed with scientific equality among the nations, so the philosopher doubtless finds many things in the world's wide field of battle which conflict with his sense of the eternal fitness. What our contemporary will not see is that, unfortunately, the politics of this world are not ordered by science or morality. Dr. WALLACE admits this—as every thinking man must—and yet falls foul of his own countrymen for being guided by more elementary and less exalted principles, and would deny to his own people what their own right hands have won. In a similar way, a score of years ago, HERBERT SPENCER passed judgment from the high platform of philosophy, and now the *Japan Herald* joins lustily in the pseudo-scientific, ultra-philosophic cursing of Albion.

Why does our local contemporary thus lend its strident voice to the trio? Not on the basis of these lofty principles, for by

those very principles all the nations stand condemned. Here consciousness of guilt (if guilt it be) should render our Teutonic contemporary dumb; or, if speech remained, it might with profit join in the universal confession—"All we like sheep have gone astray: we have turned every one to his own way." But the *Herald* is innocent of the slightest turn of introspection. It joins in the maledictory refrain on more material grounds. The two idealists we have mentioned were led to their Utopian conclusions from their false outlook upon the world: the *Japan Herald* applauds these conclusions because they happen to fall in with its own "Little-England" aspirations.

Now the gist of the whole matter is this—Britain, in her remarkable national development, has pursued the ideals common to all nations with greater success than any other of her rivals. That is the gravamen of the charge against her. In the minor affairs of life the successful man finds that his success has aroused jealousy and won him enemies: it is the same with the successful nation. England having in the course of centuries reached unprecedented heights of national prosperity, having won on many a hard-fought field, or by the force of circumstance, or by the discoveries of her travellers, an Empire beside which those of Rome, of Greece or of Assyria shrink into littleness, is now assailed by the jealousy of those less successful peoples who to-day would gladly possess her heritage, if they could—"the increasing jealousy of the continental nations," as our contemporary frankly puts it. Of these splenetic rivals, losers in the same great race, the *Japan Herald* seems to be one exponent, reiterating its cry whenever it finds a fellow-feeling among the ingrates or eccentrics in the winner's camp.

No one will contend that the record of British empire-building is wholly free from blemishes—*humanum est errare*; but what we do say is, let that nation which is without sin first cast a stone. Certainly no journalistic representative of the Fatherland is in that fortunate position. In view of the seizure of Kiaochow, of the isolated action of Germany in Morocco, of her present extraordinary naval activity, of the recent utterances of her Sovereign, or her long-drawn war of extermination against the Hereros of South-West Africa, that she may build for herself an Empire in the desert—to take only a few examples from the history of recent years, with what shadow of right, does the *Japan Herald* point an accusing finger at Great Britain? Mr. Spencer mentioned New Guinea as an example of unjust acquisition on the part of England: does not a very big slice of that large island fly the flag of the Fatherland?

Then there is the old trick of laying at England's door the responsibility of the increasing armaments of the nations. "The extension of the British Empire and the necessary large armaments for its protection would inevitably cause friction with the other

Powers." But the device is threadbare. Signs are abundantly in evidence that the British people would gladly relinquish the burden of armaments, if they dared. Did not 144 members of Parliament this very year sign a petition to that effect? Are not the new-construction programmes of the British Admiralty drawn up *after* those of the other European Powers, an only just sufficient number of ships being provided to preserve that minimum of Naval strength which British statesmen of every shade of political opinion have deemed essential for the safeguarding of their great responsibilities? All these things the *Japan Herald* knows full well, and if, in dealing with this great subject, it could rise to an ordinary level of candour, it would acknowledge their truth and force. But that, we fear, is beyond its powers, and so the old campaign of misrepresentation and calumny is renewed, with an ever-increasing ring of insincerity, as often as some misguided alien voice can be found to join in the belittling strain. We will content ourselves by placing on record two statements made by our contemporary which will move Englishmen, some to mirth, and some, perhaps, to indignation:—

(1) Great Britain has interfered in the affairs of other nations to a considerable extent.

(2) It would be difficult to find a nation which has actually benefited by her rule.

For every son of the British Empire, for every unbiased student of history, for every lover of truth, these calumnies need no comment.

#### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 5th, 1908.

The Public Prints announce, in large and persuasive lettering, "Franco-British Exhibition—Last days," and the up-to-date Londoner no longer takes the underground railway to Shepherd's Bush. But winter and the closing of the "White City" are not for a few days yet. People in suburban motor-busses ask each other, for the last time, "Been to the Franco-Brit? What did you think of the Flip Flap?" or "How did you enjoy the pictures and old furniture?" according as they are gay and irresponsible, or serious and intellectual.

We have enjoyed the Flip Flap and other entertainments very much. We have hailed with enthusiasm a type of amusement which, in point of fact, has been a good deal of a novelty, and which has succeeded in making an amiable change in our national life. Defying our climate, we have lived more or less out of doors, and entertained our friends in the open air. We have at last made a beginning in the science of pleasant loafing, we have learnt a little to take our pleasure gaily about the restaurants, the gardens and the exotic villages of the "White City." The Exhibition buildings are pleasing. If they are pretty rather than dignified, or graceful at the expense of solidity, it may be contended that they thus gain in suitability to their purpose, producing an impression of airiness and impermanency.

Once fairly within the precincts, we have the treasures of the world. Wonders of skill, ingenuity and patience, from France, from England and her colonies, are spread before our eyes. The sight of the Machinery Hall with its mysteries, its marvels of invention, its huge possibilities and its intricate delicacies, leaves us, like the Queen of Sheba, with no more spirit in us. Above all we are impressed with a sensation of sharp reality, of vigorous life, of power and

of progress. The place is alive with a fine significance, upon which it is unnecessary to comment.

No less significant of the signs of the times is the province devoted to the arts. Here, however, the opportunity for criticism is not wanting. Doubts and insistent questions assail the mind, and a certain haunting anxiety takes the place of elation. We may study the much talked of collection of French and British pictures, observe the art of thirty years ago and the tenets of conflicting schools. We may notice the Pre-Raphaelites, with their slavish imitation of an arbitrary period, or the kaleidoscopic colouring and exaggerated sentimentality of such pictures as Madox Brown's lauded masterpiece "Work"; finally turning, with relief, to the grand and quiet art of Gainsborough and Reynolds, or of Manet in the French section. We may examine the exhibition of furniture, "Tudor," "Jacobean," "Louis quinz," "Empire," "Sherraton," "Chippendale" and modern. We may look with a kind of awe at the feast of "Fashions on a mammoth scale and wonder at the variety, the ingenious combinations, the complicated fancies of the costumes of many ages. Out of all this scrutiny one question arises, and the same question has insistently asked itself at all art exhibitions of modern times:—Is invention dead? On all hands, where the old and the new are set forth together, it is the old that is better. And it is better because it is original and sincere. In furniture, for example, we have evolved no beautiful style since the days of the Empire. We seem to be able only to copy ancient patterns, with varying success. There is no such thing as an Edward-the-Seventh chair, or an early-twentieth-century table. Our age will have nothing to contribute to the exhibitions of the future. We cannot invent a style of our own in dress, but adopt the "Napoleon" hat and the "Charlotte Corday" bonnet, the "Directoire" gown and the "Louis Quinze heel." Indeed, in this general tendency towards imitation and revival, in matters of taste, our present fashions bear a part which borders upon the ludicrous. They are the imitation of an imitation, the unintelligent copying of what was in itself a copy—a sufficiently foolish and affected cult of the Classical in dress, literally in and out of season. The older revival was redeemed, or at any rate explained, as being more or less the fancy of a set of peculiarly graceful women about the court of Napoleon. The present craze is the result of a tradesmen's conspiracy, apparently welcomed by all and sundry of our womankind, and fast becoming ridiculous in its indiscriminate adoption.

Thus we see our artists and our designers seeking their inspiration in the past. With the Irvingesque revival at the Shaftesbury Theatre, we are confronted with a further aspect of the same temper. Mr. H. B. Irving has decided to present to London audiences a selection of old plays, some of which were made famous by his father's acting, all of which are, in one way or another, connected with Sir Henry Irving's name. The first of this series is the "Lyons Mail," which was produced some nights since, and met with a favourable reception alike from public and press. A melodrama of the melodramas, fitted with every melodramatic convention from marvellous resemblances and deserted women to comic malefactors and pistol shooting by moonlight, "The Lyons Mail" has still some features of a good play. It has sentiment, pathos, humour and, in one act at least, a very cleverly obtained series of dramatic effects. The story turns upon the robbery of the "Lyons Mail." Joseph Lesurques, an innocent and upright citizen of Douay, who bears an exact resemblance to the villain Dubosc, its actual perpetrator, is accused of the crime. An extraordinary concatenation of circumstantial evidence brings Lesurques to within an ace of the guillotine, the depositions of his best friends and even of his father being against him. The play is founded upon fact, and visitors to the cemetery of Père la Chaise may see to this day a plain monument in white marble, upon which is the following inscription: "A la mémoire de Joseph Lesurques, victime de la plus déplorable des erreurs humaines, 31 Oct., 1796. Sa veuve et

ses enfants martyrs tous deux sur la terre sont tous deux réunis au ciel." At the theatre, however, the tender heart of the public is spared laceration. Lesurques is cleared in the nick of time, whilst Dubosc is taken, in the midst of a drunken orgie, and dragged to his deserved doom.

The version of the play adopted by Mr. H. B. Irving for production at the Shaftesbury theatre is that of Charles Reade, made for the celebrated Kean and first acted at the Princess theatre in 1854. It was acted in 1870 at the Gaiety, when Nellie Farren took the part of Joliquet, the boy at the inn, while her husband Robert Soutar, whose death at the age of eighty-one has just been announced, impersonated the fop Courriel. Henry Irving played the same version of the piece at the Lyceum in 1877, and continued to appear from time to time, in the dual role of Lesurques and Dubosc until his death.

Mr. H. B. Irving appears in the two parts at the Shaftesbury theatre, and recalls his father so closely by look, voice and gesture, that his acting, if it were not so obviously natural, would be a veritable tour de force. Old Lyceum playgoers are delighted and critics exclaim: "Le roi est mort, vive le roi." If anything, Mr. Irving's conception of the dual part is more delicate than Sir Henry's was. He does not claim the sympathy of the audience for Lesurques alone. Tender and charming as that character appears, in his hands, a certain demon's fascination is reserved for Dubosc, who has bravery and humour and is a born leader of men. Through this moderation, the interpretation gains in subtlety; by it the illusion of the play is greatly strengthened. The mistaken identity appears natural. The spectator feels the full force of the evidence that accumulates against Lesurques. The scene in which the innocent man is accused of the rail robbery calls forth Mr. Irving's finest acting. He triumphs over his crude and worn materials, stirring the emotions to their depths and rendering to the full the poignant agony of the situation. Miss Dorothea Baird plays Jeanette, one of Dubosc's unfortunate victims, and Miss Phyllis Embury, a very young actress, is entirely charming as Julie, the daughter of Lesurques.

Altogether the production is interesting. Its value consists almost entirely in its fine actor and in its many associations and memories. Its success is retrospective and sentimental. But what can be said of the situation from the point of view of the lover of dramatic art, the art which claims preeminently to present life? Is a taste altogether justifiable that sanctions the devotion of splendid talent to the revival of a crude old play with outworn conventions, to the cultivation of a style, which, however excellent, must necessarily be lacking in qualities of novelty and originality? Mr. Irving's production is good filial piety, but it is questionable art. It lacks power, and, as a whole, it lacks sincerity, because of its aloofness from actual life. In this aloofness consists the chief danger of the retrospective attitude in matters of art. The spirit that seeks its inspiration in the past is usually delicate, and refined, it is fastidious, it is romantic and exotic, it has something of the sentimentalist, something of the dilettante, something of the dreamer. It is lacking in strength, courage, vitality and virility. In its relation to quick actual life, it is unsympathetic, nervous in the face of its burning questions, often disgusted at its bald ugliness. To the eternal law of evolution it is blind. It is an unpractical and an ineffectual spirit. Moreover, it is not exclusively confined to the realms of art.

Something more than a week ago, there was announced the death of Joseph Leicester Lyne, better known Father Ignatius, at the age of 71 years. There then passed away from the world a man of peculiar and magnetic personality, possessing alleged powers of an uncommon character.

Father Ignatius was born in Trinity Square, hard by the Tower of London, his father being Mr. Francis Lyne, a city merchant. He was a precocious and sensitive child, early possessed by the mystical ideas that were to govern his strange after career. Educated at Saint Paul's School and at Trinity College, Glenalmond (here amongst scenery of an austere and lonely beauty), he took Anglican orders and was immediately appointed to an unpaid curacy at Saint Peter's Church Ply-

mouth. Here occurred the first of that series of supernatural events which he claimed as his experience and which furnish what is most curious in his career. It is said that Father Ignatius, miraculously and in a moment, cured a child from a loathsome disease. From this time onwards, his life appears to have been as full of miracles, wonders and divine interventions as the existence of any ancient mediaeval saint. He was enabled to bring a man and a woman from the dead, to revive a dying woman to normal health and to take deadly poison with impunity. Many that mocked and opposed him were visited with swift supernatural retribution. He solemnly maintained that he had been comforted by the visits of angels, that he had wrestled with arch-fiends in palpable form, that critical moments of his career had been decided by apparitions, visions and special signs. He was dowered, upon occasion, with the gift of tongues, and by his eloquence quelled crowds, wild with anger against him. At such times, men and women, converted from fury to repentance, flung down their coats that he might walk upon them. His openly declared ideal was "to revive the ancient monastic life of England." To this end, he adopted the benedictine code, holding "that there was not a single article in its rule that an Anglican could not profess with a quiet conscience and an orthodox mind." Upon this subject there were not unnatural differences of opinion. He wore the monk's habit and tonsured head, and suffered much by his insistence in this respect. "I felt called upon to come before the world as a monk," he said; "I knew I should be exposed to the chaff and ridicule of a world opposed to monks. I knew I should cut myself adrift from my friends. I knew I should have to suffer every indignity and perhaps martyrdom." After a stormy period, occupied in the founding and dissolving of various religious communities, subjects of universal criticism and grievous scandal, Father Ignatius brought into being a monastery at Llanthony, across the Welsh border, in memory of a vision of the Virgin which he declared had appeared to him. Here he passed periods of comparative quiet, broken by frequent expeditions into "the world" to attack "the Higher Criticism," or to fulminate against individual views.

In the Monk of Llanthony, celebrating the feast of "Our Lady of Llanthony," leading the austere, narrow, conventual life, among his handful of disciples, we seem to see a figure marked with the pathos of one born out of due time. Ardent, austere, mystic and magnetic, all these he was, and his life and influence have been, relatively, singularly ineffectual. The ancient monastic life of England can no more be restored than the custom of Trial by Ordeal which represented our forefathers' ideas of equity, or the picturesque practice of going into battle clothed in complete armour. Father Ignatius cherished an outworn ideal, therefore he remained out of touch with the very life he wished to operate upon, out of sympathy with the very griefs he wished to alleviate. The retrospective spirit was his undoing.

All this gives rise to a curious speculation. Looking about us, we remark a feebleness of interest, a lack of originality, a dearth of invention in all things unconnected with pecuniary profit. Strength, novelty, usefulness, sincerity are reserved for enterprises directly convertible into hard cash.

And, apparently, the people love to have it so.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### PETITION FOR CANCELLATION OF REGISTRY.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Adelaide Benstead, of Sussex, England, against Messrs J. D. Canour and Co. Mr. Charles Geo. Dunlop, and two Chinamen named Peh-Hih and Pao-Shang, petitioning for cancellation of registry made by them over a perpetual lease of land and buildings thereon, came up on Nov. 24th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Sawada, and defendants were all absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client had

owned, for 29 years past, a perpetual lease, 526 tsubo, at No. 16, Yamashita-cho, and one bungalow, two two-storied houses, one warehouse and one shed erected thereon. During that period the owner allowed the occupant's right over the property without objection from any one. Recently the owner found incidentally that the registry of the property was still standing in official records of the United States Consulate-General and Chinese Consulate-General, which were transferred to the Japanese Government offices when the extra-territorial treaties came to an end. Counsel went on to say that on April 24th, 1877, Mr. C. G. Dunlop leased the property from Messrs. Canour and Co. who were the owners at that time. The lease was registered at the United States Consulate-General. Though the term of 15 years, which was the condition of the lease contract, expired at the stated time, the registration was left standing in the records of the Consulate. On Nov. 1st of the 15th year of Kwang-Hsu, i.e., in 1889, the defendant Chinamen leased the property on the condition also of 15 years, which fact was duly registered at the Chinese Consulate-General. The registration, however, was left standing in the official record even after the contract term expired. As a matter of fact nobody had occupied the property since Plaintiff owned it. Recently having tried to sell the land and buildings to a third person, Plaintiff learned the foregoing facts. Counsel added that the registry still standing was absolutely the result of mismanagement.

In reply to the Judge, Counsel said that Defendants were not living in Japan and that he was unable to find witness to substantiate his contentions. He produced copies of official letters. Referring to them, Counsel stated that the two lease contracts above mentioned expired in due course and that his Client was the only owner of the property.

The Judge passed judgment in favour of Plaintiff.

#### THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The following is the whole text of the decision rendered in the Court of Cassation in the *Agenor* case, the gist of which was published on Oct. 23rd in these columns.

##### SENTENCE.

Albert A. Lewis, (29) merchant, British subject, living at No. 45, Bluff, Yokohama; appellant in public prosecution and civil case.

Charles Arthur Hill, (36) mariner, British subject, living at No. 32, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; appellant in public prosecution and civil case.

Mr. Charles V. Sale, Director and representative of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd., No. 167, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, respondents in civil case.

The accused Lewis and Hill who were charged with fraud and the sinking of the *Agenor* and who were defendants in the civil case instituted by Messrs. Sale and Frazar Ltd. in connection with the loss of the said vessel, appealed against a decision given in the Tokyo Appeal Court on July 8th, this year. In the present Court the grounds adopted in the judgment of the lower Court have been examined. The following decision is delivered:—

GIST.—The appeal in the public prosecution and in the civil case is dismissed. The accused are ordered to bear the costs entailed in the civil case.

GROUND.—As the first point of his appeal, Lewis referred to an item in the decision given in the lower Court "Lewis concealed his plan to obtain wheat by fraud, but disclosed other intrigues to Hill. Lewis thus induced Hill to take part in other plots. Hill consented to assist him. Hill was employed as supercargo and assistant to the captain of the sailing vessel. Subsequently he interfered with the shipping of the wheat on the ship." Lewis contended that in the Court no evidence was given in support of the foregoing statement. The "other plots" referred to in the statement seem to have included the alleged sinking of the sailing vessel and an attempt to obtain insurance money by fraudulent means. No evidence was given in the lower court as to the allegation that Hill and Lewis had jointly planned a serious crime. The lower

Court gave its decision without finding the necessary evidence, which was an infringement of Art. 203, and the 5th clause of Art. 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As the second point of his appeal, Lewis also referred to an item in the decision delivered in the lower Court, "Lewis through Shiina Fusajiro removed 1,879 bags of wheat and 60 bags of sweepings to a warehouse situated in Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, which he leased from Yabu Kozaburo. Thus Lewis stole the grain by fraud." Lewis held that he leased the godown, but not on his account, and that Yabu Kozaburo did not make a statement when he was examined that the building was disposed of for the private use of the accused. Yet the lower Court did not take evidence as to the foregoing statement. Inasmuch as the lower Court did not call evidence as to the ground for this decision, it should be taken as an infringement of Art. 203 and the 9th clause of Art. 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The contentions of the accused, however, should not be admitted as a proper ground for the appeal. In the 5th and 6th items of the decision, the lower Court enumerated several items of evidence and inferred that the accused jointly sank the ship with a view to obtaining the insurance money. As to the fourth point in the decision, the lower Court produced several kinds of evidence. Collating that evidence, the Court found that Lewis leased a warehouse from Yabu Kozaburo, to which he removed the wheat, and thus he stole the grain. The finding of the Court should not be regarded as an infringement of Art. 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In his appeal, Hill also referred to the item in the decision of the Tokyo Appeal Court "Lewis kept in secrecy the plan to steal the wheat by fraud and disclosed another plot to Hill inducing him to engage in the sinking of the *Agenor*. Hill consented to participate in the scheme, for which purpose he was employed as supercargo and assistant to the captain of the *Agenor*. He took part in the shipping of the wheat." As to the foregoing statement, Hill contended that the lower Court did not call any evidence. The "other plot" referred to in the statement seemed to have meant that the accused had tried to obtain insurance money by fraudulent means. Yet there was no evidence shown in the decision as to the allegation that Hill and Lewis together planned the crime. As the Court gave its decision without showing proper evidence, the decision must be regarded as an infringement of Art. 203 and of the 9th clause of Art. 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The contention of Hill resembled the first point of that of Lewis in the latter's appeal. It must, however, be taken as without sufficient reason, as in the case of Lewis.

In their supplementary appeal, the accused through Mr. Takagi Masutaro, a lawyer, lodged an objection as to the procedure in the lower Courts—the Yokohama District Court and the Tokyo District Court. (1) They stated that the first Court adopted in its decision the statement of Howard, who was examined as a defendant. Yet the records of his preliminary examination were not properly made, viz. the *Ket-in*, or two halves of a seal, to be affixed to the pages by the Court clerk concerned, were omitted. Accordingly the official records should not be taken as valid in accordance with Art. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is further inferred that the first Court tried the accused before the proper preliminary examination was concluded. The statement of Howard could not be admitted as valid. Counsel added that the Appeal Court adopted the illegal evidence in its decision, and referred to the decision passed on Feb. 15th, 1897, in the present Court in a murder case (*in re No. 74*.) The present Court examined the records in question and found that there was no stamp such as should be affixed by the Court clerk. Inasmuch as the stamp was omitted, the records should be taken as invalid. The defect might be regarded as an infringement of the procedure in the Court. Yet the statement of Howard in the public trial was embodied in the records which were properly made. Therefore his statement should be taken as evidence in the trial of other accused.



The first Court adopted the statement of Howard given in the public examination in order to give its decision with regard to the accused.

(2) Mr. Takagi, one of Counsel employed for defence, stated that at the 7th trial in the Yokohama District Court, Mr. Sale was examined as a guidance in the criminal case. The proceedings were described in the Court record commencing with 773rd page. When the 7th sitting was opened Mr. Hiraoka Manjiro, one of Counsel employed for the defence, was absent.

There was no fact in the record that the lawyer was properly summoned—though also there was no fact that the accused informed to the Court they had no necessity to have the lawyer present. An examination was made as to the summons of Mr. Hiraoka to the resumed trial. A document showing that the summons was sent to the lawyer, was included in the Court record which constituted its 754th page. (a-1) at the end of the document, an addition was made "as above mentioned, the summons was delivered on January—th day 1908." The date described in the document was imperfect as the exact day when it was delivered to the lawyer could not be ascertained. Any summons in civil or criminal case must be delivered through proper administration. Otherwise the delivery should not be taken as a legal measure in accordance with the nature of the various laws. If the conditions required in the laws were omitted in the summons, it should be taken as invalid and accordingly there was no delivery of the warrant. As there was no summons, Mr. Hiraoka was absent from the Court (a-2) When there were several lawyers employed for the defence in one case, the summons to them must be issued separately. Each warrant must be delivered at their offices. The accused in the present case employed three lawyers—Dr. Masujima Rokuichiro, Hiraoka Manjiro, and Yamamoto Shimuke—for the defence. Yet only one summons was issued to them. Dr. Masujima only signed the receipt of the summons and there was no receipt signed by two other Counsel (a-3) There was no record that the warrants to two other Counsel had been delivered. In consequence of the above mentioned three defects appeared in the procedure of summoning Counsel, it should be inferred that they were not properly summoned to be present in the Court. When Mr. Hiraoka was absent, Mr. Sale was examined in the present criminal case and naturally the statement of Mr. Sale should not be admitted as evidence. Counsel referred to the criminal case, (re), No. 271, to the appeal of which a decision was given on April 17th, 1906. One of the items in the judgment says "in the first Court two policemen named Uno and Yamamoto were examined as witnesses to the three accused when Mr. Deguchi Tatsuza employed by Ando Yuzo, one of the defendants was absent owing to non-summons. As the lawyer employed by the accused was absent, the statements of the witnesses must not be admitted as proper evidence. Nevertheless the Appeal Court adopted the statements of the policemen as evidence. The decision made on such improper evidence could not be admitted." Counsel further referred to another case, No. 770, on which the present Court passed a decision on February 18th, 1898. One of the items in the ground says the accused employed the lawyers for defence. The Court must issue summons to Counsel in accordance with Art. 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before the opening of the public trial. On June 26th, 1897, when the trial was opened, no summons was issued to Mr. Kanda Bunjiro, one of Counsel in the defence for the two accused, and accordingly the lawyer was absent on the occasion of the hearing. Only one summons addressed to Mr. Kobayashi Toyotaro and Kondo Bunjiro was made. The result was that the warrant was delivered to Mr. Kobayashi whom Torazo, one of the accused, employed and that nothing was informed to Kondo as to the opening of the trial. Yet the Appeal Court concluded the examination. The decision thus given in the case was regarded as invalid." In the Court an examination was made as to the objection of Counsel and it was found that the delivery of the summons to Mr. Hiraoka was properly made. Consideration was also made to ascertain whether

the delivery of the warrant was or was not one of the improper means contended by Counsel. (b-1) According to Art. 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if there was no special stipulation in that law, the Code of Civil Procedure should be applied. It is provided in the first clause of Art. 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure that any judicial official who attended to the delivery of summons was authorized to make a document showing the place, date, means of the delivery and receipt as well as the confirmation of the bailiff who personally handed over the summons to the receiver. The delivery of the summons referred to by Counsel was properly made with the necessary requisites of the law though the day when the warrant was handed over to the appointed person was left blank. Accordingly there was no doubt that the document was properly issued and delivered. (b-2) If there were more than one Counsel employed for the defence, the summons to them might be made in one form and not issued separately. Mr. Hiraoka and another lawyer had their temporary offices at the office of Dr. Masujima which fact was already informed to the Court—vide 598th and 614th pages of the Court record. In accordance with the convenience of the Court, the summons to the three lawyers was issued in one form. Dr. Masujima signed receipt of the summons, which fact meant that he received the whole summons also on behalf of his colleagues. The judicial messenger also was well aware that Dr. Masujima received the document for himself and his colleagues. Therefore the objection of a-2 was regarded as groundless. (b-3) If the delivery of the summons was made by a special means as provided in Arts. 145 and 146 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the details must be described in the receipts by the messenger. In the ordinary case, the signature and stamp of the receiver were sufficient to confirm the delivery and receipt of the document. Therefore the receipt in question was not filled on a special clause. As explained above, Mr. Hiraoka was summoned to the Court by proper administration before the opening of the trial. In spite of the legal and proper summons the lawyer was absent. Mr. Sale was examined in the Court properly organized. The step taken in the Appeal Court adapting his statement as evidence should not be regarded as any infringement of the law.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

#### CLAIM BY AN ARCHITECT.

A case in which Mr. K. Shimoda of the Shimoda Construction Co. claims yen 875 from the Standard Oil Co. came up again on Nov. 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked Defendants' Counsel whether or not Mr. Shimoda intervened in the work of drawing plans and specifications for building the warehouses at Itozaki though the Standard Oil Co. contended that the firm had not practically ordered from the Japanese architect the construction of the buildings.

Defendants' Counsel replied that the Standard Oil Co. did not employ the Japanese for drawing plans or specifications. Messrs. H. H. Beers and Koyama, civil engineers, were engaged by the firm, and there was no necessity to have any assistance by Plaintiff.

Plaintiff's Counsel also asked Defendants' Counsel whether the firm sent the Japanese architect to Itozaki before the construction work was commenced.

Defendants' Counsel replied that his clients did not instruct the architect to make investigations at Itozaki. Counsel added that he did not know whether the Japanese architect had visited the place on his own business.

Referring to technical matters, Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Shimoda as principal. Counsel added that the architect would give explicit explanations as to the details of the construction.

The Judge granted the request and decided to summon him on Nov. 17th.

#### CRIMINAL CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Full exposure of the criminality of Abraham Ruef, Frank J. Murphy and A. S. Newburgh in the attempt to bribe John Martin Kelly, a venieman in the Ruef case, came up in Judge Dunne's court. E. A. S. Blake, agent for the crooked attorneys, on the eve of being sentenced for committing the crime, went on the witness stand voluntarily and without hope of immunity, and made a full and complete confession, implicating Ruef and his attorneys. Murphy and Newburgh engaged Blake in the lawless enterprise through which Ruef sought to buy his way out of the meshes of justice. With Blake caught and convicted through the honesty of Kelly, Ruef placed in the hands of Martin Stevens, an attorney, promissory notes for \$10,000. That sum was to bribe Blake to keep silent. In addition to the lump bribe Blake's wife was to receive \$300 a month during Blake's imprisonment. Ten days ago Blake repented of his crime. He sought Attorney Matt I. Sullivan and made a complete confession. The other morning, attended by his handsome young wife, he went into court. When Blake was called by Judge Dunne to stand up and hear sentence pronounced his wife sprang from her seat within the rail and, sobbing, called out, "No! No! Don't!" Blake went on the stand and laid bare the details of Frank J. Murphy's and Adolph S. Newburgh's conspiracy to bribe Kelly, the venieman. His story corroborated the testimony given before the grand jury which indicted Murphy and Newburgh for the crime of which Blake was convicted, and then went further, telling how Newburgh hired the attorneys to defend him and how bail was secured for him. While Blake was making his complete confession Ruef was across the corridor in Judge Lawlor's courtroom facing other exposure of his corruption, and Newburgh and Murphy were before Judge Murasky fighting the indictments in which they are charged with the crime confessed by Blake.

A Victoria (B.C.) paper gives the following account of the same affair.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—Standing in the shadow of the penitentiary with sentence about to be passed upon him, and having seen his young wife just led from the court room hysterically crying, "No, No," E. A. S. Blake, contractor convicted of attempting to bribe John M. Kelly to qualify on the jury to try Abraham Ruef and vote for Ruef's acquittal, made a full confession in court to-day.

Blake said that after he was arrested on a charge of bribery, Frank J. Murphy, Ruef's associate counsel, came to him and promised him \$10,000 if he would keep quiet. He said that notes for \$10,000 purporting to be signed by Ruef, were delivered to a third party to be paid to Blake after he was sentenced if he were convicted of bribery.

Besides this amount, Blake declared his wife was to receive \$100 a month while he was in the penitentiary.

The story told by Blake created consternation in court, and the case was continued for two weeks.

It is no longer a matter for surprise that the prime actors in the San Francisco "graft" scandals have not ere this been brought to justice.

#### SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

The following race-horses were sold at auction on Saturday by Messrs. Eytton & Pratt at the Negishi Race Course:—

Grey Country Bred Stallion, Y.50; Oklahoma, Y.120; New Jersey, Y.100; Florida II, Y.100; His Grace, Y.900; Nullah, Y.200; Lady Aberdeen, Y.285; Sagiyama, Y.80; Comedia, Y.50; Saint Maria, Y.450; Ashitaka II, Y.110; No. 1 Kawasaki, Y.210; No. 7 Kawasaki, Y.370; No. 24 Ikegami, Y.210; No. 8 Ikegami, Y.110; No. 20 Ikegami, Y.80; No. 2 Meguro, Y.140; Staffa, Y.360; West Y.270; Elba, Y.130; Elmsbittel, Y.90; Calcehorn, Y.80; L'Action, Y.115; Sakahoko, Y.75; Algots, Y.110; Yatsurugi, Y.450; Ceylon, Y.60; No. 20, Y.550; Popinjay II, Y.260; Sakiko II, Y.120; Shikuko, Y.190; Nanzan, Y.410; The Knight, Y.130; Ashibe, Y.75; Radieuse, Y.315; Lumineuse, Y.320; Silencieuse, Y.530; L'Auro, Y.355; Radical, Y.310; Puffing Billy, Y.85; Royal Kidnae, Y.45; Nezumi, Y.135; Angwai, Y.95; Nellie, Y.330; Do Be Quick, Y.100; Mohawk, Y.55; Chesnut, Country Bred, Y.145; White Gelding Hack, Y.150; Akisaki, Y.150; No. 13 K.K.C. Sub. Australian mare, Y.370.

## YOKOHAMA.

The steamer *Naniwa Maru* (about 1,000 gross tons) collided with the sailing vessel *Shin Kannon Maru* about 9.20 p.m. on Nov. 18th in the neighbourhood of Kannonzaki. The latter sustained slight damage on her starboard side. On the following day the sailing vessel arrived at Yokohama in tow of the steamer.

A youth employed at the Yokohama Railway Station committed suicide on Nov. 19th at his house by hanging. The cause is not known.

A fracas by coolies occurred on the evening of Nov. 18th at an inn in Ishikawa-machi, Yokohama. Three men attacked two comrades with knives, etc., inflicting severe injuries on their heads and faces. The assailants were later arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police at a house near by.

An old man, apparently a workman, was found crushed to death on the morning of Nov. 19th on the railway near Oiso. He is believed to have been run over by a train while attempting to cross the permanent line.

The Emperor returned to Tokyo on Nov. 20th, passing the Hiranuma Station at 2.27 p.m. Prior to his arrival, Baron Sufu, Governor, and Mr. S. Hashimoto, the chief of the prefectural police, went to Numadzu and escorted His Majesty to Shimabashi.

Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister, gave a tiffin at noon on Nov. 19th to the leading Japanese and foreigners of Yokohama at his residence, No. 9, Bluff, in honour of Dr. Sven Hedin, and also a tea-party on the same afternoon at the same place.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has received a telegram from Peking to the effect that the financial situation which has been threatened in connexion with the demise of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager was restored.

In consequence of the present dullness in foreign rice business, 15,000 bags of Rangoon rice were re-exported from Yokohama to Manila on Nov. 18th. The price was comparatively lower in Japan.

The Association Football match which was fixed to take place on Monday has been indefinitely postponed.

The baseball team of the Reach All American Club arrived at Yokohama on Sunday morning by the *China*. They were received by the players of the various Japanese Clubs.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, the dead bodies of a man and a young woman were washed ashore on Nov. 20th near the villa of Count Date in Kamakura. They are believed to have committed suicide.

An employé of the Ofuna Railway Station has been arrested at the Yokohama Railway Station while attempting to steal luggage belonging to a passenger.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new steamer *Chiyo Maru*, sister ship to the *Tenyo Maru*, will arrive at Yokohama about Nov. 28th from Nagasaki, where she has been built. She will be employed on the Pacific line.

The foreign trade of Yokohama during ten days ended Nov. 20th was: Exports, yen 6,269,778, and imports, yen 3,914,345. Excess of exports yen 2,355,433.

On the night of Nov. 20th a young woman attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the creek near Sasanami bridge in Kanagawa. She was rescued by a policeman who had been watching her from a distance.

A case of hydrophobia is reported in Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. A mad dog has attacked a child inflicting severe injuries on her feet. The police killed the dog.

A case of typhoid fever is reported in Yoko-

hama, the patient being a Chinaman living at No. 142, Yamashita-cho. He has been removed to a foreign hospital on the Bluff.

The proprietor of an inn in Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama, has been prosecuted by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of having ill treated one of his guests who was suffering severely from lung disease. It appears that the inn-keeper had removed the invalid to a rice field in South Yoshida machi as the latter was unable to pay the whole of his bill. The unfortunate man passed one night in a critical condition. On Nov. 21st he was removed to the City Office by the police.

On the evening of November 22nd Mr. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister held a dinner party at his residence, No. 9 on the Bluff, in honour of Dr. Sven Hedin. About twenty distinguished Japanese were present, including Prince Tokugawa (Isato), Viscount Hanabusa, Baron Mitsui, Lieut-General Fukushima, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, and Professors Yamakawa, Jintō, Shiratori and Omori. The Swedish Minister briefly spoke, introducing the eminent explorer. Viscount Hanabusa duly replied on behalf of the guests. Dr. Sven Hedin will leave Tokyo on Nov. 26th for Kyoto.

The well-known Hoden Kerosene Oil Co. of Niigata prefecture, which recently established a branch at Hodogaya in Yokohama held a garden party on Nov. 22nd. About 2,000 guests were present, including a number of high officials and journalists from Tokyo and Yokohama. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, and other officials made congratulatory speeches in appreciation of the development attained by the company.

About 2 p.m. on Nov. 23rd fire broke out in a new bungalow at No. 3,263, Negishi, Yokohama. Owing to the strong northerly wind the flames at once spread to the adjoining two-storied houses. The buildings, which belonged to Mr. C. B. Clausen, No. 87, were entirely destroyed. The cause is not yet ascertained.

About a m. on Nov. 24th one coolie attacked another in Yoshihama-cho with a large knife inflicting severe injuries on his right shoulder. The assailant was arrested later at a house in Ishikawa-machi. When the crime was committed the assailant was drunk.

On Monday evening 12 Chinese quarrelled among themselves at No. 166 Yamashita-cho, a building occupied by some Formosan singers. They sustained some injuries after which they were summoned to the Kaga-cho Police Office, but were afterwards released.

A shoemaker living in Suyeyoshi-cho committed suicide early on the morning of Nov. 23rd by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. Heavy debts are alleged to have been the cause.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 4.17 a.m. on Nov. 23rd. The motion was gentle at first and 10 seconds later became somewhat severe. The whole duration was 2 minutes and the direction was between west and east.

While playing on a lighter near the Nippon Hatoba on Nov. 23rd, a child fell into the sea. When she was taken out by some men from a lighter near by, life was extinct.

A woman attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself with her infant into the creek near the Nishi-no-hashi on Nov. 23rd. Sendoes rescued them. On the previous night an employé of the licensed house Kaisei-ro, Yeiraku-cho, also attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the creek near Suyeyoshi-cho. He was saved by a passer-by and was handed over to the Isezaki-cho police. He had been ill for some weeks past.

Three French sailors of the *Armand Belic* now in Yokohama harbour were arrested on the evening of Nov. 23rd by the Harbour police while attempting to smuggle 4 cans of opium. On the

following day they were removed to the District Court. According to them, a Chinaman whose domicile was not known asked them to land the drug secretly and to hand to him it at the Public Gardens.

About 5 p.m. on Nov. 24th a woman attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor at a licensed house in Kanagawa. She was removed to the Noge Hospital. As she is in an unconscious state nothing is known as to the cause.

T. Kawaguchi, an employee of the Yokohama Railway Station has been arrested by the Toke police on a charge of theft. It appears that he stole a large lot of rice and other goods from several freight trains since September last year. He sold the goods to small merchants in Hodogaya and South Naka-dori.

A Berlin telegram was received in Yokohama on Nov. 25th to the effect that the interest rates have risen by 2½ per cent. on an average owing to the stringency in financial circles in London.

Dr. Sven Hedin who left Tokyo on Nov. 26th, spent the night in Yokohama. To-day, Nov. 27th, he will leave Hiranuma by the 6.30 p.m. train for Kyoto.

Mr. N. Seki, a member of the House of Representatives, and some other leading men of Tokyo, who are dissatisfied with the steps taken by the Government as to the control of racing will hold a meeting at the Hagoromo-za, Isezaki-cho, on the evening of Nov. 27th. The promoters will deliver speeches.

A case of diphtheria is reported in Kitagata Yokohama, the patient being an infant.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Nov. 22nd are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	2	10	5	1
Died .....	—	1	1	—	—
Other Districts—					
New cases.....	—	1	9	6	2
Died .....	—	—	2	1	—

## THE IMPERIAL COURT.

As already reported, Dr. Sven Hedin proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Nov. 26th in company with Mr. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister. The Emperor received him in audience. His Majesty eulogized his exploits and presented to him a handsome silver flower vase.

On Nov. 25th the Emperor presented a set of gold cups to Baron S. Goto, Minister for Communications, for his excellent service, when he was attending to the Kwantung Government and the Formosan Government as an adviser.

Marquis Guiccioli, new Italian Ambassador, was received by the Emperor on Nov. 25th, when he presented his credentials. Subsequently His Excellency and Marchioness Guiccioli had audience of the Empress.

## TRADE-MARK DECISION.

Mr. Y. Toneri, Chief examiner of the Patent Bureau, has given decision on a protest lodged by Herr Mattins Hownell, of Wurtemberg, Germany, against H. Ishihara dealing in musical apparatus in Osaka. The statement of the appellant was that the Japanese registered a trade-mark No. 23,724 at the Patents Office on July 10th, 1905, and used it on various musical instruments manufactured by him. The mark adopted by the Japanese resembled that of the German merchant who had used it for a long time past. The chief examiner gave decision in favour of the German and said that the Japanese had stopped the employment of the trade-mark, which fact had been intimated to the Bureau on June 15th this year.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## EXPERIMENTAL ACETONE GAS BUOY MOORED OFF TSURUMI.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of Communications that the following experimental acetone gas buoy has been moored off Tsurumi outside Yokohama Harbour, province of Musashi:—

Construction and painting:—Cylindrical Iron buoy painted red, with an iron pillar supporting the lantern. Height of light:—11 feet above the water. Character of light:—Occulting white light by acetone gas. The light will be changed to red light sometimes and the flashing period will be irregular. Depth of water:—4½ fathoms at L. W. S. T. Magnetic bearings taken from the buoy:—

Jūniten-bana (Mandarin Bluff), S. 24° 33' W., Flag staff of Royal Naval Depot S. 46° 18' W., Lighthouse on the end of north breakwater, Yokohama Harbour S. 65° 43' W.

Notice is hereby given that the siren at Shirakami-zaki Lighthouse, the west entrance to Tsugaru Strait, Hokkaido, has been put in operation since November 17th, 1908 (see Notification No. 972 of Department Communications, October 1908).

We are also informed that Kawara-zu Buoy on the south side of Kawara-zu south-west of Hiroshima, Shiaku seto, Inland Sea, has broken adrift.

## A LITERARY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

(COMMUNICATED)

On the evening of Nov. 20, the Literary Society of Miyagi Girls' School, Sendai, celebrated its seventeenth anniversary. The programme consisted of literary and musical numbers. There was not a dull number on the programme. All of the performers did remarkably well.

Among the features of the programme was a piano selection, "Marche Militaire," rendered by eight hands playing on two pianos at the same time. Nothing like this had ever been attempted in Sendai before. It was well rendered and showed that the performers had profited by the careful instruction received from Miss Kate I. Hansen, head of the department of instrumental music.

An English dialogue, consisting of four scenes from Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," was very well done.

The Japanese recitation, "Nasu no Yoichi," by Miss Kiyo Kaneko, met with great applause.

The climax of the evening, however, was reached in the rendition of extracts from the dramatic cantata of "Ruth the Moabitess" by a chorus of twenty-one girls, who had been trained by Mrs. W. G. Seiple, head of the department of vocal music in the school, and Miss Hansen.

A large and appreciative audience of Japanese and foreigners filled the hall.

## FOOTBALL.

Rugby Football appears to be going strong, judging by the number of players who turn up for mid-day practice. The game on Saturday between Whites and Colours was witnessed by a goodly number of spectators and though the play was somewhat loose—as might be expected at the start of the season—it was fast and keen. Six unconverted tries, however, point emphatically to the need for improvement in place-kicking.

Whites won the game by a substantial margin—17 points (1 goal 4 tries) to 6 (2 tries)—a result which they owe to superior passing. The try-getters were Graham W., Bell, Buckle, Kellogg (2) for Whites; Vincent and Foster for Colours, while Kellogg succeeded in kicking the only goal.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MARQUIS KATSURA, Premier, arrived at Nagoya and put up at the Hyakushun Hotel, on Nov.

18th where he spent the following day. He returned to Tokyo on Friday.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, left Shimonoseki on Nov. 23rd by the cruiser *Kasuga* for Chemulpo on his way to Seoul.

Snow fell in Saghalien on Nov. 8th, being one day later than last year. The depth is about 2 feet in the district of Toyohara and 1 foot in Otomari. Temperature varied between 30° and 35° F.

THERE is every promise [that with good weather the races taking place at Kanakura next Sunday will be very successful. There will be two races before tiffin and half a dozen in the afternoon, including in all likelihood a ladies race. Already accommodation at the Kaihir-in is practically unprocurable. Indeed it is with something like surprise that one learns how few guests so fine and large a building can house. The races begin at 10 a.m.

THE Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on October 1st, of wrecks and casualties recorded in August last, announces that 48 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 19 by stranding, 5 by collision, 3 by fire; while 4 foundered, one was abandoned, 10 were condemned, and 6 were missing. No less than 133 sailing vessels were damaged; 22 by stranding, 45 by collision, one by fire, 20 by leaks, and 45 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 28; 7 by stranding, 2 by collision, 3 by fire; while 7 foundered, and 9 were condemned. The steamers damaged were 288; 64 by stranding, 126 by collision, 25 by fire, 2 by leaks, 17 by stress of weather; while 54 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE ringleader of the Kentucky night riders is believed to be now a prisoner. His name is Garret Johnson. No less than seventy-one alleged to have been connected actively with night riders in this vicinity are under arrest, and the authorities believe enough evidence has already been collected to hang at least four men. The confession of "Tid" Burton is the sensation of the day, both here and at Union City, and it is believed that he has not yet told all he knows about the killing of Captain Rankin. Another of these law-defying scoundrels has confessed that the night rider outrages have included the whipping of women. One woman was whipped for deceiving her husband and another for being of ill repute.

## THE UNION ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Directors for presentation to the shareholders at the second annual ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Offices of the Agents, Messrs. Hutchison & Co., No. 183, Yokohama, on Thursday, 16th December, 1908, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a Statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1908.

The net profit for the year after deducting all charges, interest, and other General Expenses, amounts to yen 41,243.38.

Out of this amount the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum amounting Yen. Yen.  
to ..... 36,850.00

Transfer to Reserve fund (to bring this up to yen 6,000) ... 2,740.35  
Carry forward to next account ... 1,753.03 41,243.38

The Company's Buildings have been kept in good repair and are mostly in the occupation of good tenants.

The Building Department has secured some important work and has good prospects for the future. Mr. D. H. Blake, one of the Directors, retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Miller, Pearson and Mackie, Chartered Accountants, and the Directors recommend their reappointment.

By Order of the Board.

HUTCHISON & Co., Agents.  
EDWARD ROGERS,  
D. H. BLAKE } Directors.

Yokohama, 20th November, 1908.

## Statement of Working Account for Year to 30th September, 1908.

To Repairs and Allowances for wear and tear.....	Yen.
To Expenses.....	7,143.10
To Commissions.....	961.98
To Fire Insurances.....	4,862.67
To Stationery and Advertising.....	3,718.87
To Ground Rent and Taxes.....	530.05
To Balance to Profit and Loss account.....	3,916.91
	72,474.48

By Gross Earnings from Rentals and other Sources.....	72,472.48
By Transfer Fees.....	2.00
	72,474.48

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Preliminary Expenses .....	875.00
To Interest .....	9,296.95
To Directors and Auditors fees .....	1,700.00
To Balance, being Profit for year .....	41,243.38

By Balance forward from last year.....	53,115.33
By Balance of working Account transferred.....	1,774.43
	51,340.00

## BALANCE SHEET.

30th September, 1908.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Properties.....	686,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	6,000.00
Building supplies.....	405.15
Sundry Debtors.....	11,790.00
	704,166.35

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 10,000 Shares of yen 100.00 each (Whereof 5,250 Shares issued and fully paid up).....	525,000.00
Debentures, 556 @ yen 100.00.....	55,600.00
Reserve Fund.....	3,259.65
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, overdraft.....	56,816.63
Anglo-Japanese Bank overdraft.....	11,151.06
Sundry creditors.....	11,095.73
Profit and Loss Account.....	41,243.38
	704,166.35

HUTCHISON &amp; Co., Agents.

Audited by Messrs. MILLER, PEARSON & MACKIE,  
Chartered Accountants and Auditors.  
Yokohama, 31st October, 1908.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## REVIEWS AND REVIEWERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR, As Mr. Denning has thrown up a good deal of dirt, it may be well that I should again clear the air by restating the real issue, which is this:—should a daily journal of the general style and tone of the *Japan Mail* continue to employ a writer who shows himself repeatedly to be conspicuously incompetent, both from the intellectual and moral standpoint, to deal with the subjects which he handles? I venture to think that a writer who showed the same incompetence for dealing with, say, political matters, which Mr. Denning displays in dealing with the far more solemn matters of religion would be soon cashiered by any high-class journal. The *Japan Mail* is a daily newspaper; it is not a religious journal, nor is it an anti-religious journal; subscribers buy it in order to learn current news. If, say, Dr. de Forest gives a lecture from a Christian standpoint, it may rightly find a place in your columns, and if Mr. Denning were to give an equally noteworthy lecture from an anti-Christian standpoint, it would have, merely as current news, an equal claim to your hospitality. But I hold that the readers of the *Japan Mail* have a distinct grievance if, when they go to their paper for current news, they find repeatedly obtruded therein the peculiar views of Mr. Denning. The annoyance is intensified by the unfair spirit, the underhand devices, and the unreliability of statement which characterize his impertinences (I use this word in its true etymological meaning). The unfair spirit is, e.g., clearly demonstrated in such an article as that to which (I think) he—no doubt with a purpose—gives the clumsy title "Mr. Alfred R. Wallace defends Darwinism against theologians and others." In the course of his article, though he goes out of his way to make some remarks which are quite impertinent (here the word may be construed in both its senses) he refrains from making the pertinent remark that the vast majority of theologians have been led to accept Darwinism as probably playing an important part in organic evolution.

By underhand devices I mean, for example, the giving such a cast to a sentence that it conveys an



impression other than it can do if strictly construed. An example of this will be found referred to in my former letter. The statement of half-truths also comes under this head: for instance, "miracles conflict with the universal law of causation." Mr. Denning, by the way, in his last letter betrays ignorance of the signification of the term half-truth. And then, lastly, his unreliability of statement is more than abundantly illustrated by the article upon which I commented a few weeks ago. In addition to what I then said, since Mr. Denning still has the effrontery to speak of the book "Supernatural Religion" as a "tip-top scholarly work," which was so well written from the point of view of theologians that its authorship was attributed to a Bishop" (the so characteristic italics are Mr. Denning's), I may to-day quote a foot-note which I find on p. 8. of the well-known Introduction to the New Testament by the late Dr. Salmon of Dublin (7th ed.):—

"The book.....obtained a good deal of notoriety by dint of enormous puffing, great pains having been taken to produce a belief that Bishop Thirlwall was the author. The aspect of the pages bristling with learned references, strengthened the impression that the author must be a scholar of immense reading. The windbag collapsed when Lightfoot showed that this supposed Bishop Thirlwall did not possess even a school-boy acquaintance with Greek and Latin, and his references were in some cases borrowed wholesale, in others did not prove the things for which they were cited, and very often appealed to writers whose opinion is of no value. But what I wish here to remark is that what really made the book worthless, was not its want of scholarship but its want of candour. An indifferent scholar, if he were industrious and honest, and, I might add, modest enough not to find fault with the translations of better scholars than himself, might compile a book which would only need the removal of some surface errors to be a really valuable contribution to knowledge. But want of candour vitiates a book through and through. There is no profit in examining the conclusions arrived at by a writer who never seems to care on which side lies the balance of historic probability, but only which conclusion will be most disagreeable to the assertors of the supernatural. For myself, I find instruction in studying the results arrived at by an inquirer who strives to be candid, whether he be orthodox or not; but I have little curiosity to find out the exact amount of evidence which would leave a capacious objector without a word to say in justification of his refusal to admit it."

It is painful to have to add, Sir, that there seems to be some resemblance between the spirit and the writings of the "retired Indian official" and of Mr. Denning; and it is for that reason that I urge you—in the name, I feel sure, of the majority of your readers—to exercise a wise discretion in his employment. Current news, reliable summaries and reviews, and irresponsible correspondence—that is one thing; but that any *employee* of your paper should abuse his opportunities for furthering his own peculiar views and with statements howsoever misleading—that is quite another.

Believe me, Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. H. BASIL WOODD.

Osaka, November 18th, 1908.

P.S.—An interesting illustration of the sort of contributions by Mr. Denning to which I have been objecting, will be found in the foot-note to the monthly summary of the Japanese Religious Press which appeared in your issue of the 3rd inst. A Japanese writer is quoted as urging in support of the constancy of Japanese wives that their husbands can actually go abroad for years and safely leave them behind. This is interesting. But what shall we say of the foot-note?—"The same thing takes place in Europe and America. Loyalty to absent husbands is not universal either in the West or in Japan. But it is perhaps a fact that cases of disloyalty are far more frequent in the West than in Japan for various reasons." The first part of this note is utterly commonplace and the last part, one feels, cruelly untrue. And yet there are no figures by which the accusation can be met. Besides, the writer can cower behind the word "perhaps;" and also behind the fact that he has left out the word "comparatively," and why does he not show his "learning" by giving his readers some of the "various reasons." Surely even "Layman" must see the worse than uselessness of such addenda.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In any letter of the 21st inst. by a regrettable printer's error the ugly word *dist* is substituted for the more appropriate word *dust* in the opening sentence.

I am, Yours faithfully,

C. H. BASIL WOODD.

Osaka, 23rd November, 1908.

#### THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Although I cannot get rid of the feeling that the world's estimate of the character of the late Empress Dowager of China may be greatly affected by discoveries yet to be made, I would not withhold from her the frankest acknowledgment of the possession of any quality in which she was truly great. The illuminating editorial that appeared in the *Japan Mail* of the 18th inst. set forth with singular clearness and force the most conspicuous of those qualities, but two of the acts of her life were indicative of an enlightenment of mind and a progressiveness of spirit that seem to call for special recognition. I refer to her anti-opium edicts and her consistent discommencement of foot-binding, which, even if she should turn out to have been a second Lucrezia Borgia, would still redound to her everlasting honour.

As for her apparent vacillation as regards the granting of a constitution, it certainly should not be criticised by anyone who has witnessed the commotion excited in England by a proposed slight extension of the suffrage or some apparently unimportant change in the basis of parliamentary representation. The granting of a constitution to China, an empire of a million and a half square miles, a population greater than that of the whole of Europe, and less than four thousand miles of railway, of which nearly one-third is in Manchuria—such an event will be fraught with the most tremendous possibilities, and a few years' delay, even if it should be provocative of agitation and a certain amount of lawlessness, can only be conducive in the end to permanent stability and good government.

Yours faithfully,

November 19, 1908.

J. H.

#### THE CHRISTMAS MAIL TO AMERICA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Every foreign resident of the Far East knows only too well that the trans-Pacific steamship companies, in fixing the sailing dates of their steamers, have but little regard for public convenience in the matter of the transportation of the mails. Hence we frequently see three and sometimes even four steamers leaving Yokohama for American and Canadian ports within twenty-five hours, and then not another for a week or ten days.

The sailing dates this coming month are about as inconvenient for Christmas mail purposes as they can well be. There is no P.M. steamer scheduled to arrive at San Francisco from Japan between December 11th and 25th, and no N.Y.K. steamer timed to reach Seattle between December 11th and 24th. Christmas mail sent by either of these routes to New York, Boston, Philadelphia or other eastern points will therefore reach its destination either nine days before Christmas or four or five days after. There is an "Empress" sailing from Yokohama December 7th, whose mails, if she were to cross in eleven days, as the "Empresses" usually did last year, the C.P.R. would deliver in New York on Christmas Eve. But I think I am correct in stating that these steamers are not making quite the fast time they did, and with the Canadian and American railway mail services congested, as they always are at Christmas, I think it extremely doubtful if mail sent by this steamer will reach eastern American points by Christmas Day. The Bank Line mail steamer *Suzuki* being advertised to sail for Tacoma on December 2nd, I have made very particular inquiries of the agents, and have been informed that she will in all probability sail on the appointed date and cross in seventeen days, in which case any mail she might carry would stand a better chance of being delivered at eastern points on the 24th or 25th than that sent by any other route.

Perhaps the best plan will be to send Christmas mail by this steamer if she sails on the date now expected. If her sailing should be delayed more than twenty-four hours, it would be better to hold the mail for the "Empress" sailing December 7. I have no interest in any steamship company or transportation line whatever, and I write this letter because I think there may be those who like myself do not care to have their Christmas greetings delivered ten days before the time or, if it can be avoided, a single day late.

Yours faithfully,

November 22, 1908.

EX-R.R. OFFICIAL.

#### DOES HORSE-RACING IMPROVE THE BREED.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The concluding sentence of your article entitled "Race Clubs" which appeared in your issue of the 20th inst., "Are Race Clubs necessary at all in Japan" is a subject on which there exists great difference of opinion, though it is worthy of note that, thus far, those who have ventilated their opinions in the most violent denunciation through the public

press, have shown, by extravagant assertion, unsupported by even a shred of evidence, that their knowledge of horse-breeding is very limited. I do not propose to contest the betting-evil which usually accompanies horse-racing, but to confine my few remarks to the consideration of whether horse-racing does, or does not, improve the breed.

The universal action of the Governments of the world in buying valuable thorough-breds, is surely *prima facie* evidence that horse-racing does improve the breed. To bring the question nearer home I would ask the opponents of horse-racing, "for what purpose does the Japanese Government import thorough-bred stock, and buy animals which have been used for racing at Negishi and elsewhere?" Let me add that most of the Australian mares raced in Japan are *not* thorough-bred.

The following extracts selected from Stonehenge's "British Rural Sports" (see foot-note) are instructive:—

"The sole object for which horse-racing was originally established and has since been supported by the powers that be, is, confessedly, the encouragement of the breed of English horses. No one can contend with a semblance of reason that in any other view it is capable of standing its ground as a national sport; for it is certainly alloyed with numberless objectionable concomitants, and it requires a strong inducement to those who wish well for the morals of the people to counterbalance these disadvantages. But while wars are inevitable attendants upon our fallen nature, well-mounted cavalry are essential to our existence as a nation, and unless a great encouragement is afforded to our horse-breeder, we shall speedily lose that pre-eminence in horse-flesh for which we have always been remarkable."

Further on "Stonehenge" shows by proof and argument, that the English race-horse as now bred is *solely* useful in improving the breeds of our hunters and light road-horses. "That it has been the means of improving these breeds is clear enough and we now possess horses which are excellent hacks, hunters, and light carriage horses, and often all in one. This is the perfection of the horse, and if many such could be produced it would make itself generally useful." Without high-breeding, however, this is impossible, consequently there is a necessity for government interference to produce such a breed of thorough-bred horses, by careful selection, as shall give us the above three kinds useful in civil life, from which a plentiful supply of cavalry horses may be culled whenever wanted."

Under a chapter devoted to the "habits and varieties of the horse" we read:—"The *Cavalry Horse* may be considered under three several heads, first the *Charger*, or officer's horse, secondly, the *Heavy Trooper*, and thirdly, the *Light Trooper*. The *charger* is almost always thorough-bred, or nearly so, and is a horse bred for racing, but too slow for that purpose, yet with a fine form and good action. The *heavy troop horse* is a discarded hunter, that is a horse bred for that purpose, but considered too heavy to gallop the required pace and is therefore sold at troop-horse price. The light troop horses are obtained from all sources, and many of them, as might be expected from the price allowed per horse, are very inferior animals. Very few of these horses are up to more than 14 st. yet have to carry 18 st., so that it is no wonder that in actual service they break down."

In concluding this letter I would draw attention to a statement which appeared recently in a New York paper, viz., "Owing to the prohibition of race-course betting in the State of New York, over 60 horses comprising some of the bluest equine blood in America, have been shipped across the Atlantic to compete in England and France."

These horses will, in all probability, eventually go to enrich the studfarms of European countries. If the prohibition is extended throughout the United States and the example of these New York owners generally followed, and when we remember that a frequent infusion of new blood of high breeding is essential to prevent the deterioration of any class of high-grade Saddle or Harness horses, it may pertinently be asked, "what is ultimately to become of the breed of first-class horses in America?" Extinction?

NOTE.—As most British sportsmen are aware, "Stonehenge" was editor of *The Field* nearly seventy years ago, and the first edition of "British Rural Sports" appeared about the year 1855. Since its first appearance "British Rural" Sports has been recognized as the leading British authority on Angling, Coursing, Hunting, Racing, Shooting, etc., while the work has been brought up to date in every succeeding edition.

I am, Sir, Yours truly

"TANDEM."

#### THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Isn't Mr. Woodd a little unreasonable? There is a great debt of gratitude owing to Mr.

Dening for his extraordinarily able summaries of Japanese thought.

You can't have everything in this world, and even if Mr. Dening does show an occasional bias towards his own convictions, it is open to question whether there would not be an equal bias if these summaries were done by some one of convictions opposed to Mr. Dening's,—and also whether anyone could be found to do them half as well.

Further, surely we needn't excite ourselves about Mr. Dening's occasional little anti-Christian explosions. A man who can solemnly trot out "Supernatural Religion" at this time of day is really quite harmless.

It is perhaps too much to expect of any man that he should find time to make himself a first rate Japanese scholar and also keep up to date in modern controversy. Every one must realize the arduous work which these summaries must give Mr. Dening, and if in the course of it he finds a little recreation in firing off an antiquated blunderbuss or two, it won't do any body any harm—unless the weapons he uses should burst and hurt himself.

As for the anonymous stalwart who intervened with the harrowing experiences of his escape from the Presbyterian Ministry and ultimate destitution (one really does not know which to congratulate most on the hair-breadth escape, your correspondent) or the excellent body of men who compose the Presbyterian Ministry—he seems to be ignorant of the fact that when one side impugns the elementary honesty and good faith of the other, controversy is performed at an end.

Further his picture of the clergy being in a horrible dilemma between starvation and the propagation of Christianity, is—as regards a very large number of them—utterly untrue in point of fact.

Hitting below the belt has an attraction for a certain order of minds, but it is a poor sport.

Yours truly, H. B. WALTON.  
Yokohama, November 23rd.

#### THANKSGIVING 1908.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—After the time honored custom of the United States, President Roosevelt has again issued his Proclamation calling upon all American citizens to set apart the last Thursday in November as a day of special Thanksgiving and to assemble themselves in their various places of worship for the purpose of giving thanks for the blessings of another year. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the American people will not only make Thanksgiving Day a day for quiet rejoicing in the Churches, but in thousands of family gatherings there will be tender reminiscences, and kindly memories of kindred beyond the sea.

It seems peculiarly fitting that American citizens in a foreign land should lay an especial emphasis on this great National day, and even at some sacrifice, endeavor to unite in spirit with their fellow citizens in the home land by spending an hour of quiet worship together on Thursday morning, in response to the President's appeal. The sense of national unity is too important a stimulus to the best citizenship to be undervalued even on the most practical grounds. When it is associated with the religious traditions of a great people, it becomes a priceless heritage both for ourselves and our children. Special Thanksgiving services will be held in the Union Church on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and at Christ Church at the same hour. May I earnestly appeal, through your courtesy, to all American citizens resident in, or visiting Japan, to make a special effort to attend one or other of these services. It may involve a little sacrifice, but it is worth while.

Yours sincerely, T. ROSEBERRY GOOD.  
Yokohama, November 24th 1908.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will someone who has access to the full text of President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation for the present year be so good as to say whether the President has reverted to the practice of his predecessors in a certain important particular, or followed the precedent he established a year ago, when he called upon the people to assemble in their various places of worship or in their homes? When there are those who try to make out that religion is losing its hold upon the Christian nations of the West, such an admission that the obligation to public thanksgiving is not imperative as is involved in the use of the words "or in their homes" can only be regarded as most unfortunate,—just as ill-advised, in fact, as the omission of the legend, "In God we trust," from the silver dollar. The latter departure from time-honored usage Congress sat down upon about as promptly and emphatically as it did two years previously on the new-fangled spelling, but the

Thanksgiving proclamation is something the President has entirely in his own hands.

Yours truly, A VISITOR.  
November 2, 1908.

#### THE CHINESE OBITUARY DECREES.

The following translations are published by the *N.-C. Daily News* of Nov. 17th:—

VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO OF EMPEROR KUANG HSU  
November 14.

It was owing to the exalted love of Our Imperial mother, Our canopy and support, that the Divine Vessel (the Throne) was bestowed upon Our keeping. Having set foot in Our childhood upon Throne, We succeeded to Our great heritage in reverent devotion, from the moment of Our accession. We looked on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts of the Sacred Ones before Us, and in devotion to Our Government, and love toward Our people, made the fear of Heaven and the example of Our forefathers the mainstay of every act. Conscious of Our own deficiency, We have not dared to do ought but labour late and early with anxious application. To be unwearied day by day has been Our single purpose. We have striven earnestly to advance toward the highest path of order. Whenever, in times of visitation by flood or drought, Our governors in the provinces have prayed Us to remit taxation or bestow relief, the immediate outpouring of Our bounty has in no case been withheld. We have established schools, reorganized the armies of the State, encouraged industrial enterprises and revised the laws of the Empire. The anxious care that in the seclusion of Our palace has filled Our breast must have been witnessed by Our ministers and people throughout the Empire.

Our bodily constitution has through Our life been strong; but since last autumn We have been frequently indisposed and for some days past Our strength has gradually failed, until the hope of recovery has passed away. We recognize in this the will of Heaven. Mindful of the grave interests of the dynastic line, We feel that it behoves Us to transmit Our charge to worthy hands, and We have now received the benign mandate of her Majesty the Empress Dowager, in these words:—"Let Pu Yi, the son of Prince Chun, be adopted as heir to the Emperor Kuang Hsu and enter, upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession." Our imperial successor is virtuously disposed and filial, and endowed with bright intelligence. We are assured that he will know how to accept with reverence the trust that is bestowed. It is Our hope that Our Ministers and servants, civil and military, will unite in upright and loyal efforts, each zealous in the discharge of his allotted duty, that thus they may uphold for Our adopted successor a more and more glorious rule. If this be done, the cravings of Our breast will be assuaged.

In obedience to former usage, let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. Be this proclaimed throughout the Empire for the information of all.

#### INAUGURAL DECREE.

Decree of the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager, stating that on the 21st day of this moon (the 14th day of November, 1908) at the *Yeo* hour (5-7 p.m.) His Majesty Emperor Kuang Hsu departed this life, ascending upon the Dragon to be a guest on high. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has commanded Us to enter upon the inheritance of the great succession. Prostrate upon the earth We bewailed Our grief to Heaven, vainly stretching out Our hands in lamentation. For four and thirty years, as We in humility reflect, His Majesty now departed reigned under the Canopy of Heaven. In reverent observance of the Ancestral precepts He made the counsels prompted by maternal love His guide, applying himself with awe-struck zeal to the toilsome performance of His duty. For not a single day, in reverence for Heaven and in obedience to the ancestral pattern, did He cease to be inspired with devotion in the cause of government and love on behalf of His people. He gave the charge of office to the attached and wise. The welfare of the people and the policy of the State were ever present in His inmost thoughts. Sincere in the deepest measure must be, at this time, the grief and lamentation of all to whom the breath of life is given. Not in words can We give expression to the sadness which pierces Our heart and shows itself in tears of blood. Grave in Our mind is the trust bequeathed, the burden of which is charged upon Our unworthy person; yet know We that We are able to depend, in Our Capital and throughout the Empire, upon our Ministers and servants, high and low, in the ranks of the civil and military administration. Unitedly they will strive in uprightness and loyalty to maintain on Our behalf an ever improving rule. It behoves the government of all the provinces to bear a

gentle sway over the people committed to Our Charge. Thus will consolation be administered to the soul in Heaven of His Majesty now departed. Fervent is Our hope that this may be!

For the observance of the rites of mourning, We have reverently received a charge, by the testament of His Majesty now departed, that in obedience to previous usage the mourning garb be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. To do this Our feelings, in very truth, will not consent. We shall observe with reverence in strict adherence to the rule of ancient time, three years of mourning, that expression may in some slight part be given to the grief that fills Our mind.

As regards all the acts of sacrifice and worship prescribed by canon for the Temples of the State, it is fitting nothing be diminished in the allotted ceremonial on account of the present mourning. Let therefore the departments that are concerned assemble to decide what steps it is right to take, as former precedent directs, for the appointment of officials reverently to discharge the duty on Our behalf, or for Our personal performance of the ritual, and make report to Us thereon. Let the rites of mourning to be observed by the officials and the people throughout the Empire be conducted in conformity with the established rule. Let this be promulgated for the information of all in Our Capital and throughout the Empire.

#### THE IMPERIAL NAME.

In the 3rd moon of the 26th year of Tao Kuang (1846) His Majesty the Empress Sian Tsung Cheng, Our Imperial Ancestor, issued a special edict, in the following terms:—

"The two names [given to an Emperor] should not be capriciously altered in demonstration of respect. Henceforward, on a successor to the Throne being declared, let the first character of his name, as before, remain unchanged; neither let any diminution be made in the strokes of which it is composed. As regards the second character, let decision be taken at the time with reference to the stroke that should be dispensed with. Let this be enrolled among the fundamental institutes."

This having been reverently received, We now, in respectful obedience to the will of Our august predecessor, ordain that the first character of the Imperial name be written as before, without necessity of alteration. For the second character, let the last stroke be omitted, and alteration as a token of respect be made by writing the character 祚. All books that have been printed before the issue of this Decree remain unaffected by it.

Whereas in the thirteenth year of Tung Chih (1874) on the decease of His Majesty the Emperor Mou Tsung Yi, His Majesty now departed excused, in conformity with precedent, the Manchü Generals, Viceroy, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Provincial Treasurers and Judges, together with the Comptrollers of the Salt and Customs' revenue and Superintendents of the Manufactories, from the duty of coming to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial sarcophagus—now, inasmuch as His Majesty has departed this life and ascended to the empyrean heights, let all the high officials concerned take note that they need not ask permission to come to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial coffin, to the end that no neglect be entailed in the functions of their office. What is incumbent upon them is that they do exert their efforts for the complete fulfilment of their duty, and thus show themselves not unworthy of their trust. The mere form of ceremonial observance is not that which is important. Let this be made known to all.

#### THE NEW PEKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

For the student of political and racial questions, few places on earth can compare in interest with the capital of China to-day. To revisit it after an absence of ten years is to realize something of the forces at work in and around the Middle Kingdom, something of the result of the deadly struggle for world-power which has made Manchuria and North China the cockpit of Asia, and of which the end is not yet. To those who knew the Peking of the nineties, the contrast offered by the city of to-day gives food for much reflection. There are other phenomena in this part of the world equally striking, such as the creation and growth of the Russian railway city Harbin, and the grim, silent passing of China's sovereignty in all that region sacred as the birth-place and cradle of the dynasty, but none of these strike the imagination so forcibly as the outward and visible signs of signs and change that confront one in Peking.

Before the Chino-Japanese war of 1894, and even after until the great Boxer upheaval, the Peking

known to travellers and European diplomacy was much the same slumberous, dust-laden medieval city as that from which Nurhachu and his Manchu bowmen drove the effete Mings three centuries ago. Remote, deliberately inaccessible to all influence and intercourse, holding haughtily aloof from the ever-approaching clash of conflicting systems, Peking stood, above all, for the home and headquarters of the Bannermen (that conquering race from whom the instinct and power of conquest has long since departed), an anachronistic excrescence clinging to the walls of the Forbidden City. Long regarded by Europe (and particularly by Russia) with feelings of superstitious awe, by reason of a survival of respect dating back to the day of Kanghsi, the capital of China has come to be recognized, since the exposure of 1895, as the home of an alien race of rulers, effeminate and slack after generations of tribute-eating ease, the seat of a Government Manchu only in name, and unchallenged only by force of tradition. Despite the rude shocks of 1890 and the nearer perils of 1895, Peking at the close of the century had apparently learnt nothing and forgotten everything except its inextinguishable desire for seclusion, that desire which found its final expression in the Decrees of 1900 ordering the extermination of all foreigners. Isolated for want of all means of rapid communication, innocent of sanitation, police, and all other forms of civic administration, the capital of China slumbered on, only ten years ago, amidst the gathering forces of disintegration. Through her filth-strewn streets, axle-deep in dust or mud, still lumbered the rude vehicles of a primitive civilization; though her ancestral, battlemented gates, close-barred at sunset, long lines of slow-pacing camels bore the city's food supply with a congenial flavour of antiquity. Such was Peking in the nineties, a city well content in squalid isolation, brooding on her empty dignities, capital of the chiefest of earth's peoples. What need was there for the sacred city of the Dragon Throne to change any of her ancient ways because of the clamour of upstart nations on her borders; was she not still the centre of the universe, and suzerain of many great States, receiving tribute, as of old, from Tibet, Korea, Nepal, and many other vassals?

And to day, as if by enchantment, the old order has changed, and the capital of China no longer typifies the mouldering traditions of the Manchu hierarchy, but rather the new national instincts and aspirations of the Chinese people. On the immediate causes of the transformation we need not dwell, for they are known to the world—the aftermath of the Boxer madness, which brought the railway and the outer world to the very gates of the Palace; the continued occupation of the city, and its road to the sea, by the military forces of the allied Powers; then, five years later, the amazed awakening of all Asia to the earth-shaking fact that Oriental armies had successfully challenged the boasted supremacy of the white races; last, and most vital, the creation and pressure of Chinese public opinion, articulate through the new Press, bringing to bear upon the hoary traditions of Celestial statecraft its unmistakable demand for new methods and new ideals. The keynote of this public opinion, born of "Western learning" and recognition of China's humiliating weakness, is "China for the Chinese," and its avowed object is that the Government should speedily put an end, by effective reforms, to a situation which thinking men have come to regard as intolerable, a situation which involves curtailment of foreign garrisons, "spheres of influence," and extra-territoriality, with all its privileges for the alien. And thus the day of reform has been made to dawn in high places, and the Mandarin to realize that the ancient house must be put in order, and that quickly.

So it has come to pass that to-day three railways bring their traffic and broadening influences to the very gate of the city. The tinkling camel bells are gone, their old-world music replaced by the indefatigable bugling from school parade-grounds and camps. No longer does the medieval watch patrol the midnight streets with noise of rattle and drum; the new police, with their foreign uniforms, rifles, and sentry-boxes in

every quarter, have consigned it to oblivion. Well-paved streets, flanked by bricked drains, now connect all the principal gates; the paper lanterns that accentuated the darkness of former days have been replaced by electric light; scavenging is no longer left to the unaided efforts of pariah dogs and pigs; brought ams and jinrikshas ply in the place of sedan-chairs and springless carts, and public building of suitable size and design are being provided for the various Government offices. Most remarkable of all—as indicating the change in social and educational standards—is the new zoological and botanical garden, whither large crowds of both sexes resort daily; a purely Chinese enterprise, of which the citizens are justly proud. All these manifestations of a new and energetic administrative faculty are the work of the past ten years, and to those who remember the Peking of the old régime the change is a matter of wonder and hopeful anxiety. If any one had predicted in 1900 that in less than ten years a foreign adviser to the Chinese Government would be driven in an automobile, in company with a member of the Grand Council, from the City to the Summer Palace, or that Chinese newspapers, printed in the capital, would freely discuss the necessity for constitutional government, his friends might reasonably have called in medical advice; yet these things, and others equally remarkable, have come to pass. To press of public opinion in the provinces the change is primarily due; the actual inception of reformed administration in Peking (frankly modelled on the example of the foreign settlements at Shanghai and Tien-tsin) must be credited in great measure to the wisdom and courageous initiative of Yuan Shih-kai, Prince Su, and other prominent progressives.

Nevertheless, and while these evidences of reform are entirely hopeful and reassuring, there remains inevitably in the mind of the close observer a sense of peril in the very suddenness and feverish haste of the changes that confront him on all sides, a feeling justified by all the history of the East. The flower of reform is certainly in full bloom, but what of the roots? Some millions of taels have been, and are being, spent on proving to the civilized world that modern municipal administration is not beyond the powers of Chinese officialdom at its fountain-head, but there are already signs that the strain of this unusual expenditure is beginning to tell heavily on the boards concerned. When looking beyond the immediate present, it is therefore natural that one should seek to find in the financial policy of the Central Government some proof that these reforms are the result of a definite and deliberate plan of reorganization and are not merely due to the spasmodic activities or transient influence of a few progressives. Considering only what meets the eye in Peking itself, it is evident that for the permanent and satisfactory maintenance of police, public lighting, and other things hitherto undreamt of in Chinese philosophy, there must first be devised a system of municipal taxation, sanctioned by law, with definite allocations of revenue, and there must also be a public service composed of officials specially trained and permanently employed for this class of work. In other words, the old hand-to-mouth, happy-go-lucky methods (methods which find the solution of every financial problem in a new loan from a foreign bank, and by virtue of which every Mandarin leaves "maintenance and repairs" to his successor) must be replaced by an efficient and business-like system, if the beginnings of reform are not to lead to worse chaos than before. The metropolitan boards themselves require to be reorganized in fact as well as in name (of which there is as yet no sign), and the Central Government could, therefore, give no better earnest of its intentions than by disbanding forthwith its army of inefficient and insecure officials, that locust horde whose immediate interests have hitherto been stronger than all the counsels of progress. It is too much to hope that the Mandarin of China will follow the example of the Daimios of Japan in a general and patriotic surrender of his class privileges, but in the absence of any such altruism it may safely be said that, unless the Government is prepared to face the thorough reorganization of the country's civil service and finances, other re-

forms, however outwardly impressive, can be at best but face-saving makeshifts.

And when, wandering in the streets of this new-decked Peking, so often rough-handed in the past because of the ignorance or weakness of its rulers, one sees the military garrisons of seven foreign Powers philosophically accepted by this patient, peace-loving people as part of the established order of things; when one remembers what this incorrigible, *après-moi-le-déluge* ignorance has already cost China, and what forces, are already now gathering on her defenceless borders; when one realizes that it is this very weakness of the Chinese Government which perpetually threatens the peace of the East, one cannot but fervently hope that all these sudden evidences of patriotism and public spirit may prove to be the first fruits of a genuine and permanent awakening; that all the many current schemes for constitutional government, a reorganized army and navy, opium abolition, State education, and the development of the country's wealth, which exercise the minds of the Grand Council, may become accomplished facts while yet there is time, and may commence with a radical reform in the methods and *personnel* of the administration. For the writing stands clear upon the wall to-day, deep-graven by the events of the past ten years, so that he who runs, mandarin or mule-driver, may read and understand the law which decrees the survival of the fittest. Time alone can show whether the lesson has been learned in China as it was learned by the patriotic people of Japan 40 years ago. For the present, therefore, while welcoming every sign of progressive change at the capital, we must inevitably suspend judgment as to the permanent value and effect of the initiative shown by the central and provincial Governments.

A strong China, wise in council and resolute of purpose, would ensure the peace of the East and the postponement of many perilous questions; a weak and inefficient China means perpetual unrest and the constant harassing and shrinkage of her frontiers. Every well-wisher of this inoffensive, law-abiding, and industrious people, every one interested in the peaceful development of their commerce and well-being must hope for permanent and practical results from the present awakening of the national consciousness. And, since it is within the yellow-tiled walls of the Forbidden City that these results must first take form and life, the march of events at Peking, political, financial, and administrative, deserves the closest attention of the civilized world.—*The Times*.

## CHINESE RAILWAYS.

THE REMOVAL OF ENGLISHMEN.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, October 14.

Wide regret is felt here at the resignation of Mr. Kinder, the engineer-in-chief of the northern railways, who is leaving his post after 30 years of distinguished service. His is the founder of railway construction in China, having in face of immense opposition constructed the northern railways, now the chief productive work under the control of the Ministry of Communications.

The reason for his resignation given by Mr. Kinder in his letter is simply that of his age, 56, and a desire to return to England. It is well known, however, that he is in vigorous health, and that his resignation has for some time past been inevitable. He was deprived of all real authority, objectionable contracts were entered into without his knowledge binding the railway for terms of years, trustworthy English *employés* were summarily dismissed without reference to him, so that his position had become intolerable. Yet Englishmen are directly interested to the amount of £2,000,000 in the railway, which he was supposed to control, and the service of the new loan of £5,000,000 will mainly be dependent upon the earnings of this important railway.

China openly violates Article 6 of the loan contract of October 10, 1898, which was designed to safeguard foreign *employés*, and forbids dismissal except for incompetency and misconduct after consultation with the chief engineer. Unfortunately the present Minister of Communications,



Chen-pi, the adopted son of the chief eunuch, to which dignified connexion he owes his appointment, is one of the most corrupt and incompetent officials at present holding high office in China. He recently appointed as Director of Railways, a Chinese clerk named Jutsunenien, who, under orders, is removing competent Englishmen to find places for the incompetent protégés of his superiors.

Mr. Kinder had founded at To-g-shan an engineering college to train Chinese for future railway work. Opened in October, 1906, under an experienced English principal, with 125 picked students, it was a great success. In August last a Cantonese friend of the Director-General, 25 years of age, without any technical training and master in an elementary school in Canton, was given control of the college, with the result that in September the English principal was summarily dismissed with three months' pay without reference to Mr. Kinder, and the college practically ruined. Yet the college, which is costly, is maintained from the earnings of a railway mortgaged to British bondholders. This railway, since Mr. Kinder has been deprived of real authority, has no protection from similar abuses, which, unless the British Government promptly interfere, will multiply indefinitely.—*The Times*.

## CHESS.

[Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the CHESS EDITOR, *The Japan Mail*. Problem solutions should be handed in at the Japan Mail Office, or to Mr. W. B. Mason, not later than the evening of Thursday.]

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 3.

1. B — Q R 4.

Correct solutions received from W.H.S., H.B.W., A.E.P., Sarnia, A.V.C.M., J.V.G., and Philotea.

Philotea.—The King cannot move out of check by castling; but he can castle at any time provided the KING and CASTLE have not been moved.

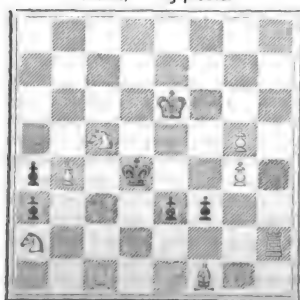
\* \* \*

An unexpected sequel to some remarks we made lately on the difficulty of four-move problems may interest solvers. Having occasion, a few days ago, to look up an old collection of problems, we came across a four-mover of our own composition published in the *Glasgow Herald* nearly forty years ago. Prompted, out of curiosity, to see a little more of it, we have to confess that so far, all our efforts to solve it have resulted in utter failure!

\* \* \*

The great players have seldom given much attention to problem composition, but the veteran Blackburne, who supplies our problem this week, has furnished many fine examples in the course of his long Chess career. A curious fate befell the Chess Editor of the *Japan Mail* some years ago in his desire to show that the masters were not altogether barren in this field. After a good deal of research he unearthed a problem by the late Jas. Mason, which, after all, turned out to be faulty—an easy "cook"!

PROBLEM NO. 4.  
By J. H. BLACKBURNE.  
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

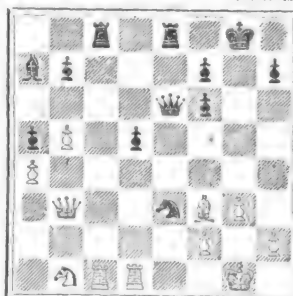
WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN THREE MOVES.  
GAME NO. 4.—The thirteenth game played in the

match for the Championship of the World. The Queen's pawn opening was a welcome change to the Ruy Lopez. The gambit is usually declined, but 2..... P — K 4 was recently much in vogue.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Lasker.	Tarrasch.
1. P — Q 4	P — Q 4
2. P — Q B 4	P — K 3
3. Kt — Q B 3	P — Q B 4 (*)
4. Kt — B 3	Kt — Q B 3
5. P — K 3	Kt — B 3
6. P — Q R 3	B — Q 3
7. Q x P	B x B P
8. P — Q Kt 4	B — Q 3
9. B — Kt 2	Castles
10. R — B sq	P — Q R 4
11. P — Kt 5	Kt — K 4
12. P x P	P x P
13. B — N 2 (b)	B — K 3
14. Castles	Q — K 2
15. P — Q R 4	Q R — B sq
16. Kt — Q 4	Kt — B 5
17. B — R sq	B — Kt sq
18. R — K sq	Q — Q 1
19. P — Kt 3	K R — Q sq
20. Kt — Kt sq	Kt — Kt 3
21. B — Q B 3	R — K sq
22. Q — Kt 3	Kt — B 5
23. Kt x B	Q x Kt
24. Q B x K Kt	P x B
25. K R — Q sq	B — R 2 (c)
26. B — B 3	Kt x K P

BLACK. TARRASCH.



WHITE. LASKER.

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 26TH MOVE.

27. R x R	Q x R
28. P — Kt 6 (d)	B x P
29. P x Kt	R x P (e)
30. Q x B	R x B
31. Q x R P	Q — B 5
32. Q — Q 2	P — B 4
33. R — Q B sq	Q — K Kt 5 (f)
34. Q x P	P — B 5
35. Kt — Q 2	R — K 6
36. B — K B sq	R — K 3
37. R x P	Q — Q 8 ch
38. K — Kt 2	P — Kt 3
39. Q — Q 7	Q — K 7 ch
40. R — B 2	Q — R 4
41. Kt — K B 3	P — R 3
42. Kt — Q 4	R — K 4
43. Q — Q 8 ch	K — R 2
44. Q — K B 8	Resigns

(a) An early advance strenuously advocated by Dr. Tarrasch, who always has the courage of his opinions. The management of this pawn is always a knotty point in the close game, and eminent masters differ as to its treatment. The more usual continuation is Kt — K B 3.

(b) White now attempts to throw a definite focus against the centre pawn and the relentless way in which the lens gradually converged on it is most instructive. Dr. Zukertort held that an isolated pawn is not necessarily a disadvantage on account of the compensating freedom sometimes attained, but here this hardly applied and White allowed his opponent no leisure to dissolve it by P — Q 5.

(c) Preparatory to a bold coup. The bishop might well have stationed himself here earlier in lieu of the feints with the knight. But this is wisdom after the event. It must be borne in mind that many well-thought-out moves contain ideas which the counter-strategy keeps below the surface.

(d) This effectually "cooked" Black's problem, for if Kt x R, P x B, and the knight could not escape. It will be seen at once that taking the knight prematurely meant suicide for White via R x P. Black was under time pressure and probably burnt his boats intentionally.

(e) This left Black with a very formidable minus sign to account. Q — Q B 4 has been suggested as a more promising corollary to the antecedent moves, but the simple K — Kt 2 followed if R x P by Q x P,

seems a valid answer. Evidently the "pin" was very dangerous.

(f) It was clearly necessary for Black to foil the menace of 34 Q — Kt 5 ch. White had his position well in hand and could easily meet the remaining threats. The denouement came very swiftly and elegantly, though two or three of Black's final strokes were exchanged rather as a sacrifice to the conventionalities, than with any set purpose.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

## THE INDUSTRIAL BANK LOAN.

Received in Yokohama 7 a.m. Nov. 24.  
Before the lists were opened, the Paris portion of the Japanese (Industrial Bank) loan was covered six times over.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

## BELLICOSE SERBIA.

London, November 19.

The Powers have made renewed representations to Serbia, recommending her to preserve peace and withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier. Serbia has replied complaining of the insults to Serbian royalties which have appeared in the Austrian press and have been uttered in Austrian theatres. She also protests against military preparations on the part of Austria.

## TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.

London, November 20.

Turkey has presented to the Powers her programme for the Conference. It comprises seven points, including revision of the status of Rumelia, also Bulgaria, and it also includes the question of tribute, and of the status of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with compensation to Serbia and Montenegro. It advocates Articles 23 and 61 of the Berlin Treaty, and it proposes a modification of the Capitulations and the revision of Article 29 as desired by Montenegro.

## BISHOP AWDRY'S SUCCESSOR.

The Bishop of Dorking succeeds Bishop Awdry as Bishop of South Tokyo.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Taylor in the House of Commons, said that the report of the opium commission in the Straits Settlements had not yet been received. With regard to Hongkong the Governor's modified proposals are now on their way. Meanwhile it has not been possible to take any action.

## NEW EDUCATION PROPOSALS.

Mr. Asquith has announced that new education proposals will be embodied in the new bill which may possibly be introduced to-day. All parties are anxious for a settlement of the question.

## NAVAL POWER.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Scarborough, declared that Britain harbours no ill-will to any foreign Power, but the interests of the Empire demand that her naval power shall be equal to any possible combination. There is no half-way house between safety and ruin.

## SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE SITUATION.

Later.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Scarborough, emphasized the fact that in the recent debates in the Reichstag there had been no word of hostilities to Britain. He hoped that this would be reciprocated by the British people. He hoped also that the Balkan complication would be satisfactorily adjusted, but the progress of the negotiations was slow, although

it was more hopeful now since Turkey had been re-assured as to the prospect of fair-play.

#### THE LICENSING BILL.

London, November 20.

In the House of Commons the Licensing Bill passed the third reading by 350 to 113 votes, with no material modification.

#### GERMAN FINANCE.

Prince Bülow, introducing the new taxation bill in the Reichstag, said finance was at present Germany's weakness. Financial strength was equal in importance to military strength. He paid a tribute to the finance of Great Britain.

#### THE BALKANS.

France and Austria have refused to negotiate further with Turkey until the boycott is stopped.

#### EDUCATION BILL.

November 21.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, introduced the new Education Bill, which passed the first reading.

Details are withheld pending a final agreement.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Guildford, said that there was never a better prospect of peace than at present. But the tremendous armaments abroad were only neutralizable by sufficient armaments on our own side. He hoped in a few months Britain would be able to put 160,000 men into the field at a moment's notice. The territorials were recruiting three times more quickly than the volunteers.

#### THE GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

Later.

The German Navy Estimates show an increase of three millions sterling to provide for the laying down of three battleships, one large and two small cruisers, and a torpedo flotilla. They include half-a-million for submarines.

#### UNEASINESS IN SERBIA.

From Belgrade an official statement has been issued to the effect that Austria is transporting large quantities of ammunition up the river Save and stationing troops in all the towns on the lower Danube. The Servian Government consequently finds it difficult to pacify its people.

#### AUSTRIAN ENGINEERS FIRED ON.

London, November 22.

Telegrams from Buda-Pesth report that Servian troops have fired across the Danube near Semendria at some Austrian engineers who were engaged in measuring and surveying.

#### THE TSAR APPEARS IN PUBLIC.

The Tsar yesterday attended the funeral of the Grand Duke Alexis. This is his first public appearance in St. Petersburg for two years.

#### THE KAISER'S SPEECHES: THE NEW METHOD.

The Kaiser was present at a centenary celebration in the town-hall of Berlin yesterday. Instead of the usual extemporization, he read a prepared speech handed him by Bülow.

#### THE TSAR'S IMMUNITY.

London, November 23.

The Tsar and his family passed within a few yards of the spectators at the Grand Duke's funeral. Nothing could have been easier than the commission of an outrage, especially as his appearance was announced

beforehand. It is hoped that this presages a resumption of normal conditions.

#### THE CULLINAN DIAMONDS.

A remarkable affair was the presentation of the mounted Cullinan diamonds, valued at a million sterling, to King Edward. The Queen tried two of the great stones round her neck, upon which his Majesty exclaimed "beautiful! beautiful!"

#### PERSIA.

Later.

Teheran.—The Shah has proclaimed that as learned people do not want a constitution and a Parliament he has decided to defer to their wishes. Moreover, as the clergy has decided that the establishment of a Parliament would conflict with the laws of Islam, never, under any pretext, shall such a Parliament be established.

#### THE DUMA AND FREE PORT PRIVILEGES.

The Financial Committee of the Duma recommended the abolition of free port privileges at Vladivostok and other Asiatic ports, owing to Chinese competition.

#### THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, November 22.

The Educational Bill provides that the Cowper-Temple may be replaced by denominational teaching in duly provided schools two mornings weekly at the cost of the denomination or denominational manager. The test for teachers varies, and the Bill abolishes grants to non-provided schools not situated in single school areas.

#### GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* welcomes Sir Edward Grey's references to the Reichstag debates and says, "As we are quite ready to believe in English assurances as to the defensive purposes of the British fleet, we hope that similar recognition will be accorded to us."

#### CHINESE MISSION TO THE U.S.

London, November 24.

Tang Shaoi has arrived in San Francisco on a mission to thank the United States for the remission of the Boxer indemnity and to enlist American co-operation in the development of North China.

#### THE STANDARD OIL TRIAL.

Rockefeller has undergone a severe cross-examination lasting several days in the Federal Court at New York in the suit against the Standard Oil. He narrated circumstantially but with an air of non-balance the history of the trust, admitting that the original capital was \$56,000,000, while the earnings between 1899 and 1907 amounted to \$570,000,000.

#### RUSSIA TO SEEK COMPENSATION.

Later.

A semi-official statement issued in St. Petersburg includes a suggestion that Russia will seek compensation in Azer-Baijan for the annexation of Bosnia.

#### FRACAS AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

Nineteen persons were injured in a fight between German and Italian students at Vienna University yesterday. The University has been closed. Twenty-three arrests were made.

#### LORD ROBERTS ON INVASION.

The House of Lords by 74 votes to 32 have adopted a motion made by Lord Roberts as to the necessity of having an army strong enough to deter the most formidable nation from attempting to effect a landing. A million trained soldiers will be required. It is dangerous to trust to

the navy alone. Lord Roberts dealt with the possibility of a German invasion.

Subsequent speakers deprecated the discussion in view of the present state of Europe's nerves.

#### REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERTS.

London, November 25.

In the debate in the House of Lords Lord Roberts stated that painstaking researches instituted lately had proved beyond possibility of doubt that vessels capable of accommodating 200,000 men were always available in the North German ports, while under the new service laws men could be collected secretly without any fuss or mobilization.

Later.

The German Press is much exercised by the fact that the House of Lords adopted Lord Roberts' motion. A section of the newspapers strongly resents this. A semi-official statement has been made that Germany will continue to build up her Army and Navy in accordance with her own interests and regardless of other Powers.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE IN BERLIN.

At a memorial service for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager held at the Chinese Legation in Berlin, Bülow and the diplomats who attended bowed before the memorial tablets of the deceased sovereigns.

#### THE FATE OF THE LICENSING BILL.

A meeting of Unionist peers has resolved by a large majority to reject the Licensing Bill. Lord Lansdowne moves the rejection of the Bill to-day.

#### THE SHAH WITHDRAWS.

The Shah has withdrawn his anti-parliament proclamation. Doubtless this is the result of a vigorous Anglo-Russian protest lodged immediately it was issued.

#### THE KAISER.

The Kaiser is abed with a cold.

#### CASABLANCA.

The Casablanca arbitration treaty has been signed. The proceedings will open at the Hague in the spring.

#### LORD ROBERTS' SPEECH.

London, November 25.

The speech by Lord Roberts has created a general sensation and has increased the bitterness of the anti-British tone of the Austrian press. The French press concurs with Roberts and argue that the remedy is conscription.

#### THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The *Times* states that the American Government has agreed to request China to postpone the opening of the opium conference to Feb 1st.

#### DORANDO BEATS HAYES IN MARATHON RACE.

Later.

Dorando has beaten Hayes in the Marathon race at New York.

#### STEAMSHIP CATASTROPHE.

The Tapayanni liner *Sardinia*, when just leaving Malta for Egypt, burst into flames a mile outside the harbour. There were 250 persons on board: 23 Europeans and 100 natives were drowned.

#### THE FRENCH ESTIMATE.

The French Chambers are discussing the Navy Estimates. Colonel Picard was cheered for a speech forecasting reforms in the administration and the improvement of artillery.

#### THE LORDS DEBATE.

The discussion in Germany of the Lords'

debate continues briskly. Numerous technical articles by military experts have appeared. They express various opinions as to the feasibility of an invasion of England.

#### DEATH OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The Japanese Minister in Spain has died at San Sebastian.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### RUSSIA.

London, November 20.

St. Petersburg.—A short-sighted and irresponsible party is still endeavouring to involve Russia in another Eastern adventure. A telegram from Persia reporting a national success is used as an argument for intervention.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL BANK LOAN.

London, November 20.

The issue of the loan of the Industrial Bank of Japan was a striking success. It is stated that the debentures were applied for eight times over.

#### GERMAN JOURNAL FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople.—A German journal has been founded to defend German interests. It is believed the Government will grant subventions.

#### GERMAN FINANCE.

Berlin.—The Chancellor, in the course of a speech in the Reichstag on the Government's financial proposals, added little of value to the solution of the problem. It is evident that the Minister has a less firm hold of the House. He asserted that Britain is jealous of German economic progress and therefore distrusts her. *The Times* describes this as a stale press calumny, and the British Foreign Secretary has emphasized the fact that the British bear no ill-will.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

London, November 21.

Paris.—The Reporter on the Army Estimates stated in the Chamber that the anti-militarist propaganda had not affected the army, which was thoroughly organized, and materially and morally was a credit to the country. The officers were working most zealously.

#### THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

November 21.

New York.—The *American* publishes the substance of a professed account of a suppressed conversation between the Kaiser and an American traveller named Hale, who declares as untrue the allegation that the Kaiser emphasized the danger of the Yellow Peril. It is predicted that England will ultimately lose some of her colonies through her with Japan, who is fomenting an insurrection in India. Germany and America will solve the eastern question, becoming the recognized friends of China. The Kaiser sympathized with Russia in her struggle with Japan because the former was really fighting for the white man's cause, with regard to which England was a traitor. He (the Kaiser) believed that America would be forced to fight Japan within ten years.

#### THE SHAH AND THE CONSTITUTION.

London, November 23.

Teheran.—The Shah has informed the reactionary priests that in view of their denunciation of the constitution as contrary to Islamic laws, it is entirely abolished, and he will rule in strict accordance with the principles of the Koran. It is understood that solid Anglo-Russian pressure is con-

templated in order to convince the Shah of the earnestness of those Power's demands.

#### AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

London, November 23.

New York.—The public belief is growing that some reduction in the tariff duties is about to be effected. Taft is determined to have an honest revision. The lumbermen favour a reduction in the timber duty, the sugar refiners declare that protection is unnecessary. The opinion is freely expressed that most industries do not need protection.

#### VIENNA AND THE CRISIS.

Vienna.—The Emperor Francis-Joseph expresses a strong desire for a peaceful solution of the Near-Eastern crisis. Baron Aehrenthal has received instructions to that effect. On the other hand the official press is indulging in diatribes against England.

#### LORD ROBERTS' WARNING.

London, November 24.

In the House of Lords Earl Roberts urged the immediate necessity of providing military forces sufficiently strong to resist any attempted invasion of the country. He examined the possibilities of a German invasion and pointed out the altered strategic conditions in the North Sea, instancing German facilities for the landing of large forces in spite of the British navy. In conclusion he invited the Government to state its opinions to the Imperial Defence Committee.

The Government's reply was non-committal and unilluminating. *The Times* considers the country has a right to know.

#### REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

New York.—The Republican campaign fund totalled £33,000 besides £124,000 distributed to the various state committees. The subscribers, amongst whom was Taft's brother, numbered 12,000.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian reply to the Austro-Hungarian note with reference to the Balkan Conference adheres staunchly to the essential conditions agreed upon between Russia, France and England, which include free discussion of the annexation of the two provinces, and compensation for Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro.

#### BRITISH DEPUTATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin.—Two British deputations are studying the conditions of the working classes, visiting factories, and ascertaining the opinions of trade-union workers. The visitors generally favour compulsory deductions from wages to form invalid and sick funds.

#### COMMENT ON LORD ROBERTS' SPEECH.

London, November 25.

The Continent, Canada and the United States all comment on Lord Roberts' speech. The leading French papers heartily support his plea for the serious organization of the Army. The Germans are considerably impressed. Many papers reluctantly admit that the recent utterances of the Emperor have greatly contributed towards the opening of British eyes to the existence of eventualities requiring watchful guard. Canadians and Americans are inclined to question the advisability of Lord Roberts' declarations.

#### SHAH REPENTANT.

London, November 26.

Teheran.—The outcome of the Anglo-Russian pressure is that the Shah is repentant and the Court is apprehensive.

St. Petersburg.—The sudden turn-round of the Shah relieves the Government of much

anxiety. The press insists upon the necessity of continued Anglo-Russian pressure.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE ANKING DISTURBANCE.

The disturbance at Anking fu in China was the work of a section of the revolutionists. They offered an obstinate resistance but were disposed by the Government's troops. The Peking Government has issued instructions to the various Viceroy's and Governors, and the consequence is that things are quiet.

#### THE MUTINY AT ANKING.

The news received up to the 24th instant at Hankow with regard to the Anking affair is as follows:—The mutineers consisted of the artillery and cavalry within the walled town. They attacked the citadel suddenly on the 19th instant, and approached the forts outside the walls on the 20th. But they were fired on from the rear by three gun-boats and by the garrison of the city. Moreover, immediately on receipt of this intelligence at Wuchan the Viceroy sent a regiment of troops from the place of the manoeuvres, and ordered three other regiments (630 men each) to advance rapidly, so that the mutiny ought to have been quelled by this.

This *Taiti Maru*, which has just arrived at Hankow, reports that when she passed Anking at 2 a.m. on the 21st instant, she heard rifle shots within the town, but order seemed to have been restored outside.

The telegraph not being in working order, no intelligence has been received as to the Japanese subjects who are at Anking in the service of the Chinese Government, but probably they, together with the foreign missionaries, are under the protection of the Chinese Authorities.

Another vessel which has just reached Hankow reports that, when she passed Anking on the 20th instant, she did not observe anything strange.

#### LIKIN IN CHINA.

Foochow.

The Chinese authorities at Foochow have decided to raise the rate of *likin* by 4 per cent. They announced that the new rate would become operative from the 24th inst. As a protest against this, the Chinese merchants inaugurated a boycott and have wholly ceased to handle either exports or imports. The result is that shipping companies and others concerned can not obtain any cargo or goods, and business is at a standstill. The boycott being entirely a question between the Chinese merchants and the Chinese officials, there is no disturbance of general good order.

#### THE PANIC IN HANKOW.

Hankow.

Four small banks in this place have closed their doors, but the Local Government has lent a million taels to relieve the situation, and there will probably be no further panic.

#### THE ANKING TROUBLE.

Shanghai.

Telegrams from Anking say that the disturbance there has been quieted.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

H. E. Yuan Shih-Kai is unwell and has summoned a Japanese physician, Dr. Nakane, from Tientsin to attend him.

H. E. Chang Chih-tung is seriously indisposed, but in spite of the advice of his physicians and the urgings of his family, he persists in attending the Court daily, and in discharging onerous duties in connexion



with the occasion. Nothing but the constant use of drugs sustains him.

Their Excellencies Prince Ching, Na Tung and Yuan Shih kai have addressed to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo a joint telegram, saying that everything is absolutely tranquil at the Court and in the city, and desiring that the fact shall be officially conveyed to all the Chinese Consuls in Japan.

London, November 24.

An official denial has been published in Berlin of the statements attributed to the Kaiser by the *New York American*.

Mr. Asquith has declared in the House of Commons that the British Navy must be as strong as the combined navies of the next two strongest naval Powers.

San Francisco, November 24.

Mr. Loomis is urging the American people to take part in the Japanese Exhibition and in Japanese trade, so as to show their sympathy with the genuinely friendly spirit of Japan and with her great progress.

All the American business-men are speaking in the highest terms of the reception given to them in Japan and of the kindness and hospitality shown to them.

(“DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST” SERVICE.)

#### THE FINANCIAL REFORMS.

Berlin, November 19.

Prince Bülow has opened the debate in the Reichstag as to the proposed financial reforms of the Empire.

#### THE MAINTENANCE OF INTEGRITY.

A dispatch from New York says that the United States Government intends to cause an exchange of Notes with Japan as to the maintenance of the integrity of China.

#### THE PROPOSAL FOR A MILITARY CONVENTION.

Berlin, November 20.

Turkey has definitely decided to reject the proposal for a military convention with Servia and Montenegro.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Premier, will ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence in his Balkan policy.

#### THE NEW TAXATION BILL.

Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Sydow, the Secretary of State for the Treasury, speaking in the Reichstag, explained the new Taxation Bill, of which they gave full details.

Special stress was laid on the carrying out of the greatest economy.

#### RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a public meeting at Scarborough, said that the British people should recognise and return the friendly declarations made in the German Reichstag in favour of England.

Referring to the Near Eastern Conference, Sir Edward Grey expressed himself rather sceptical as to the outcome, but spoke in friendly terms of Turkey.

#### THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Sir W. E. Goschen, the new British Ambassador at Berlin, has been received in audience by the Kaiser and has submitted his credentials.

The Ambassador was welcomed by the Kaiser and the Kaiserin in a very cordial manner.

#### APOCRYPHAL REPORTS OF THE INTERVIEW.

Berlin, November 21.

An apocryphal report of the interview

with the Kaiser by Mr. Hale, the well-known American journalist, appears in the American papers owned by Mr. Hearst.

The German Press declares that the report of the interview as it appears in these papers is absurd and treats it as a gross falsification of the facts.

The *New York World* also publishes a report of the interview, this report also being denounced as a gross invention.

#### THE CENTENARY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kaiser, speaking officially at the Berlin Town Hall on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the Municipal Government Act, recognised the rich results brought about by self government.

The bond of confidence and fidelity between the King and the citizens was inseparable, and ascending shadows of clouds would never come to separate the Kaiser and his people.

An enthusiastic ovation was given the Kaiser by the people on the return journey to the Palace.

#### PROPOSED BALKAN ALLIANCE.

The papers of the Young Turkish party express themselves as very sceptical regarding the fulfilment of the Russian idea of a Balkan alliance.

#### INDISPOSITION OF THE POPE.

The Pope is slightly indisposed.

#### THE CANCELLATION OF THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Berlin, November 23.

The Shah has proclaimed the cancellation of the Constitution.

#### FRENCH YELLOW BOOK ON MOROCCO POSTPONED.

The publication of the French Yellow Book on the Morocco question has been postponed by the Chamber by the desire of M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### PROPOSED TREATY WITH SERVIA.

Freiherr von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Premier, pleads for the acceptance of the Austro Servian Treaty of Commerce, in spite of the unfriendly attitude of Servia.

The boycott of Austrian goods has been organised systematically by the Committee of the Young Turk party.

#### THE SIBERIAN MAIL.

The Siberian mail, with Yokohama dates of 6th November, arrived at Berlin on the 23rd inst.

#### A NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

The problem of dirigible wireless telegraphy has been solved at Paris.

#### THE IMPERIAL DEATHS.

A mourning ceremony has been held at the Chinese Legation at Berlin, at which were present Baron von dem Knesebeck, Grand Master of Ceremonies, as representative of the Kaiser, Prince Bülow, and the highest officials of the Empire, the State, the Court and the Army.

#### THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

Berlin, November 25.

The French Yellow Book on the Morocco question treats all the points pending between Germany and France in a very moderate way.

#### THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

The *Novoe Vremya* expresses itself as strongly opposed to all meddling in Persian affairs on the part of Russia, in view of the pending Balkan question.

#### PRESIDENT TO VISIT BERLIN.

President Castro of Venezuela is coming to Berlin to have a surgical operation performed.

#### FIGHT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The University of Vienna has been temporarily closed, a fight between the German and Italian students having taken place.

#### THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Berlin, November 25.

At the debate on the initial resolution to be moved in the Reichstag very shortly, as to a change of the Constitution, concerning the responsibility of Ministers, etc., the Government representatives will, as is customary on such occasions, not be present.

#### ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

At Turin, Florence and Bologna anti-Austrian demonstrations have taken place among the students at the universities.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

The Austrian Ambassador has left Constantinople, the boycott movement having not yet ceased.

#### THE ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

The German *Official Gazette* declares that the statements alleged to have been made by the Kaiser to Mr. Hale, as published by some of the American papers, are gross inventions.

The Kaiser did not say one word to Mr. Hale inimical to Japan or concerning the yellow peril.

(FROM THE “ASAHI SHIMBUN.”)

#### THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

New York, November 19.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, denies a report that the American Fleet now at Manila will be sent to Chinese waters.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The Russian Foreign Office has received a long telegram from the Austrian Government *re* the proposed conference. Austria strongly insists that there is no necessity to submit to the Powers the question of annexation. In consequence of the Austrian message, it is said, the Russian attitude has weakened. Probably Russia will be satisfied if Austria makes some concession with regard to Servia and Montenegro. A similar report was transmitted from Belgrade on Nov. 17th. The Servians are much depressed.

#### RUSSIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE FAR EAST.

Russia, it is reported, intends to appoint a Governor-General in her Far Eastern dominions.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

New York, November 19.

The proposed increase of the freight rates of the American railways, which was to have come into operation on Nov. 11th, is still left undecided owing to the disparity of opinion on the part of the railway companies. The companies, it seems, intend to make a further alteration in the rates, reducing the new rate to the original grade. This is doubtless due to the fact that some Japanese merchants have already dispatched goods to the United States *via* the Suez Canal and that there are signs of foreign merchants in Japan doing the same.

#### MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan has declared that no amount of failure is sufficient to dishearten him, that if his party should nominate him presidential candidate at the next election, he would by no means refuse the honour.

## THE BALKAN QUESTION.

San Francisco, November 19.

The report that Montenegro has stationed military forces on the Herzegovina frontier and that Serbia has also ordered the mobilization of the 15th army corps has led the European Powers to entertain apprehensions for the peace of the Balkan peninsula. Bulgaria likewise is beginning to show fresh activities. The note which Austria recently presented to the Russian Government is regarded as unsatisfactory. The outlook is grave.

## GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Prince von Bülow, explaining the Bill for the expansion of the Army and Navy, says that since Germany is the most unpopular Power in Europe, the only way of maintaining her influence is by the enlargement of her military and naval forces. Germany requires great armaments and consequently a large outlay of funds. Her present financial condition seemed, however, to be her weak point, so that it behoved every patriotic German to respond to the call for the increase of taxes.

Although it is open to question whether the Reichstag will approve of this proposal, it is said that outside the socialist party the public will give Prince von Bülow credit for his armaments expansion policy.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL.  
VLADIMIROVITCH.

St. Petersburg, November 20.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who was deprived of his office after the war, has been rehabilitated as a Lieut.-Commander of the Russian Navy, and appointed Naval aide-de-camp to the Tsar.

## THE KAISER.

New York, November 20.

The substance of the interview of Dr. William Bayard Hale with the Kaiser, which the Magazine *Century* intended to publish in its December number—the project having been abandoned at the earnest request of the German Government—was given in the *New York American* of Nov. 20th. In the first part of the interview, the Kaiser showed a suspicious attitude towards British policy, and expressed himself in direct opposition thereto. He went on then to say that the British were regarded as renegades among the White Races and that, as the result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Great Britain would eventually lose some of her colonies. The significance of the recent visit of the American Fleet to Australia was that the Australians were going to throw in their lot with America, and the Kaiser wished to warn Great Britain of their intention. Turning to the Orient, the Kaiser said that Japan was apparently looking for revolutionary disturbances in India. Probably an outbreak of war would take place in the British dominions within the next six months. On that grave occasion Germany and the United States would make an effort to resolve all the problems of the Far East, with which purpose the Kaiser and President Roosevelt had carried on negotiations for some months past with satisfactory results. As the upshot of these negotiations, they agreed to alienate China from Japan(?) and avail themselves of any trouble which might occur in that country. A prominent Chinese official would shortly visit Germany to intervene in the secret understanding between Germany and the United States. Chinese territorial integrity and the question of the open door would be upheld. Referring to Russia, the Kaiser said that though Russia had failed to wage the war successfully she was regarded

as having battled with Japan in the cause of the white race in general. This was universally admitted by the statesmen of all the Powers. If the German army, which ranked first among the European forces, had appeared in the field instead of Russia, there would have been a very different result. His Majesty expressed his sympathy with Russia and added that, if Japan arrogated to herself the right of maintaining the integrity of Chinese territory, the whole of Europe would oppose her. When war broke out between Europeans and Asiatics, the Mahomedans would support the cause of the Whites. In conclusion, the Kaiser said that war would break out between the United States and Japan within the next ten years, despite the reluctance of the former. The interview lasted altogether for two hours.

The publication of the foregoing report in *American* had been previously announced. On the eve of publication, Dr. Hale intimated to the newspaper office by telephone that he had not disclosed the interview to any body. The *American* published this intimation of Dr. Hale and also a statement contending that the information was trustworthy.

## THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

New York, November 21.

The *New York World* of Nov. 21st published the interview of Dr. Hale with the Kaiser. Its main feature resembles that published in the *New York American*. The *World* added that the information had been edited by Dr. Hale. According to the paper, Dr. Hale visited Germany this year on his yacht. The Kaiser called on him on the ship where His Majesty spent half a day taking tiffin. The statement of the Kaiser is reported to have been made on that occasion.

## VICEROY TANG SHAOI.

San Francisco, November 23.

Viceroy Tang Shaoi, the Special Chinese Envoy to the United States, has arrived in San Francisco. The reception committees from the Federal and Local Governments received him with special courtesy. A company of the local forces acted as escort. On receipt of further instructions from the Peking Government he will leave on Thursday for the East. He is silent with regard to the rumoured Sino-American alliance and other foreign affairs.

## JAPANESE SENTENCED.

Sentence has been passed in the case of 59 Japanese who were arrested in Alaska on a charge of poaching in American waters. The Judge ordered them to pay a fine of \$800 each. Those of the accused who were unable to pay were sentenced to 300 days' imprisonment.

## JAPAN VIEWED BY AMERICANS.

Mr. Loomis, Chief of the American Committee for the Tokyo Exhibition, and party, as well as some of the American business men of the Pacific Slope, have returned. They appreciated the great development in Japanese industry and were pleased with their reception in Japan. They agreed in saying that the whole of the Japanese nation—from the Emperor to the school children—were amicably disposed towards the United States and never dreamed of war with them.

JAPANESE AND LIQUOR RETAIL.  
LICENSES.

San Francisco, November 24.

According to the regulations promulgated by the previous Mayor, retail liquor licenses are not granted to any but Americans. The present Mayor, however, who sympathizes with Japanese, has given them some 5 year licenses. Captain Hobson, who is credited with the intention of introducing

into Congress a proposal for the expulsion of Japanese, has commenced investigations in San Francisco as to the administrative attitude toward Japanese and discovered this infringement of the regulations. The newspapers are excitedly commenting on the affair.

## VICEROY TANG SHAOI.

Viceroy Tang Shaoi the special Chinese Envoy, now in San Francisco, is avoiding all political conversation. He has, however, admitted that he is charged with an important mission apart from that already reported.

BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIAN  
MERCHANDISE.

November 24.

According to a Constantinople telegram the boycotting of the Austrian merchandise continues unabated. The agitation has been extended to German goods also. On Nov. 24th, a crowd of rioters attacked two German steamers at Iatsff (?) while the landing of cargo were going on. They threw the goods over board. The German Ambassador has lodged a strong protest with the Porte.

## PERSIA

A Tabriz telegram under date of Nov. 23rd says that the revolutionaries have occupied the Northern district of Persia. The Russian residents have taken refuge in their consulate. The revolutionaries have defeated the government forces and subsequently occupied the Russian Telephone Office. It is reported in Berlin that the abolition of the Constitution in Persia is attributable to Russian designs. Nevertheless it is believed in Persia that the disturbances have been instigated by Germany in order to divert the attention of Russia and Great Britain from the Balkans to Persia.

CONVERTING WASTE HEAT INTO  
ELECTRICITY.

That much is being done to recover the waste heat from blast-furnaces and coke-ovens in this country is clearly established in *Engineering*. The first arrangement made by any of the power companies was brought about by the initiative of the owners of the Priestman Collieries, and resulted in the erection of the electric station at Blaydon in 1905. At the present moment the three Tyneside power companies have at work or in hand five waste-heat stations, three in connection with coke-ovens and two in connection with blast-furnaces. Additional stations are under consideration. It will be remembered that as regards the Cleveland blast-furnaces the calculations quoted dealt with the surplus available on the basis of the gas being utilised in gas engines, but the adoption of gas-engines to the exclusion of all other types of prime-mover still lies some distance in the future, and in the majority of cases in Cleveland it is found that steam blowing engines are used, and that, after the requirements of the stoves have been met, the gas is practically all expended in raising steam to supply these blowing-engines. To free any substantial quantity of gas for outside power users would involve therefore the substitution of gas engines for the existing steam-blowers. Considerations of capital expenditure usually forbid this course, and had it not been for the genius of Mr. Parsons, whose exhaust steam turbine provides another effective, though less ambitious, way of dealing with the situation, the Cleveland furnaces could not be regarded by a power company as an immediately available source of energy. In this connection, as capital outlay controls so completely the cost of electricity, and as exhaust steam-turbines are so dependent on a high degree of vacuum for efficiency (at 26 in. they consume 50 per cent. more steam than at 29), it is, perhaps, not always easy to justify the policy of installing small exhaust steam-turbines

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY



## Japanese:—

Rising Sun.....	6 kwantme.....	2.45
Takasago .....	6 " .....	2.45
Fuji.....	6 " .....	2.45
Pine .....	6 " .....	2.40

## WHEAT.

In spite of small stocks, the market remains dull. The mills are mostly using native grain.

White Walla Walla, 100 kds	Yen. 5.00 — 5.20
Red " "	4.50 — 5.00
Blue Stem.....	5.40 — 5.65

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market is very quiet. No special business has been transacted during the week excepting that there have been some small enquiries for kakedas.

On Nov. 26th stocks were: filatures 30,152 bales; Re-reels, 6,694 bales; Kakeda 2,529 bales; and Sundry, 108 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,150 to 1,160
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,120 to 1,130
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,020 to 1,030
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	980 to 990
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	920 to 930
Filature—No. 1½, 10-13 den.	960 to 970
Re-reels—Extra	1,030 to 1,035
Re-reels—No. 1	1,000 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 1½	975 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2	950 to 955
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	940 to 950
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	910 to 920
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	885 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2½	830 to 835

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Present delivery.	yen.	yen.	yen.
Nov. delivery.	yen.	yen.	yen.
20th .....	966	935	948
21st .....	962	—	944
22nd .....	—	—	—
23rd .....	—	—	—
24th .....	952	926	937
25th .....	951	924	950
26th .....	953	921	934

## WASTE SILK.

Some enquiries have appeared. Sellers stand off owing to scarcity of stocks. Practically no business has been done.

On Nov. 26th stocks were: Noshi, 3,817 bales; Kibiso, 4,476 bales; and sundry 1,713 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	145 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Oshu, Good	135 to 140
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	120 to 135
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Best	75 to 85
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Good	45 to 75
Noshi—Bushiin, (or Joshu) Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	95 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Secouv	70 to 80
Rereel—Fair	60 to 65
Rereel—Best	40 to 45
Rereel—Good	30 to 35
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

The market is stationary with no special enquiry.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	6 me.
19½	8.00	8.70	8.45	8.25
21½	8.75	8.60	8.25	8.25
27	8.50	8.30	8.25	8.25

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½	8.85	8.65	8.60	8.50	8.70
27	8.65	8.50	8.25	8.13	8.20
36	8.55	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.10

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½	8.30	9.30	9.70	10.60
22½	8.90	9.80	10.70	11.50
27	10.10	11.10	12.50	13.50
36	13.40	14.30	16.10	18.10

## COPPER.

No change since last report.  
According to a London telegram of Nov. 26th the quotation was £64.18.10.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, Nov. 26, 1908.

LOCAL STOCKS.—During the week the Shares Market, both for Foreign and Japanese Stocks has been exceedingly quiet, and very little has been done beyond an investment business. Bretts can be had yet Y 10. Club Hotels offers for shares are wanted. Nickels and Helms are enquired for. Y.U.C. Debentures can be placed at par.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotation.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y. 28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.07	10%	for 1	10 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000 Y.	768.96	31.3.08	7%	" 1	70 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100	10,000 Y.	30.6.08	4%	" 1	" 1	102½ Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	25,000 Y.	1,682.93	31.12.07	20%	" 1	80 B.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100	Dr. 4,103.41	30.6.08		" 1	" 1	60 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25		1,729.20	31.10.07	20%	" 1	41 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000 Y.	29,421.19	31.5.08	10%	" 1	70 Sa.
Oriental H'l. Ltd. ord.	3000	50	50			31.8.06	15%	" 1	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.	250,000	2000	50	50	62,285.42			8%	" 1	50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ord.	1,000,000	10000	100	100	3,259.65	1,774.45	30.9.07	7%	9 mos.	100 N.

† 285,000 unissued. \* Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	90 S.

## A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

Share and General Broker.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Portland.....	P. & A.	Nicomedia 1	F. Nov. 27
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria 2	F. Nov. 27
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 3	F. Nov. 27
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Goeben	Sa. Nov. 28
Europe .....	M. M.	Dumbear 4	Tu. Dec. 1
Hongkong .....	B. L.	Suvaric	Tu. Dec. 1
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Dec. 1
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 5	F. Dec. 4
Tacoma .....	B. L.	Inveric 6	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Dec. 9
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Dec. 9
America.....	O. & O.	Asia 7	Tu. Dec. 15
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Dec. 15
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 18
Hongkong .....	P. M.	China	M. Dec. 21
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Dec. 23

- 1 Left Astoria on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Honolulu on the 17th inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 24th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Nov. 28
Europe .....	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Nov. 28
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Th. Nov. 29
Hongkong .....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	M. Nov. 30
Tacoma .....	B. L.	Suvaric	W. Dec. 1
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Dec. 1
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Goeben	Sa. Dec. 5
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Dec. 6
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 7
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Dec. 8
Hongkong .....	B. L.	Inveric	Tu. Dec. 8
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	W. Dec. 9
America.....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Dec. 9
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Dec. 12
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 12
Vancouver .....	B. & S.	Titan	Su. Dec. 13
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Asia	W. Dec. 16
America.....	F. M.	Siberia	W. Dec. 16
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Dec. 23
America.....	F. M.	China	W. Dec. 23

## FUKUSHIMA &amp; Co., BROKERS &amp; DEALERS IN BONDS &amp; SHARES, FINANCIAL AGENTS, &amp;c.

Tokyo, Nov., 27th, 1908.

BONDS AND STOCKS.	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotations	Remarks
<b>Bonds and Debentures.</b>	Yen	Yen	Per cent.		Yen.	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st .....	100	100	5	June—December	101.60	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd .....	100	100	5	March—September	96.90	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd .....	100	100	5	March—September	96.10	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906 .....	100	100	5	June—December	91.50	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=B) .....	100	100	5	June—December	98.00	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 12=E) .....	100	100	5	June—December	97.00	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=H) .....	100	100	5	June—December	89.20	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIRI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	88.70	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI) .....	100	100	5	June—December	88.30	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND - (GOBURI) .....	100	100	5	March—September	87.50	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Gobu Mark 1h) .....	100	100	5	June—December	88.25	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h) .....	100	100	5	June—December	95.80	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	93.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds .....	100	100	6	March—December	92.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kobe Water Works Bonds .....	100	100	6	June—December	94.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	88.00	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures .....	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) .....	200	200	12	February—August	571.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class) .....	50	50	8	June—December	66.40	
" (Second class) .....	50	37.50	8	June—December	50.50	
" (First new, issued in London) .....	50	50	8	June—December	66.00	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK .....	100	100	12	February—August	216.50	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) .....	100	100	10	February—August	150.00	
<b>Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s.</b>						
Nippon Railway Co. ....	50	50	11½	June—December	102.60	
" 3rd Issue New .....	50	35	11½	June—December	71.70	
Sanyo Railway Co. ....	50	50	10.1	January—October	85.20	
Kansai Railway Co. ....	50	50	5.9	March—September	50.60	
Kyushu Railway Co. ....	50	50	9.5	March—September	77.60	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co. ....	50	50	14	June—December	100.00	
" (New Issue) .....	50	12.50	14	June—December	27.00	
Tokio Railway Co. ....	50	50	7	May—November	62.20	
" New .....	50	25	7	May—November	30.60	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	73.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. ....	50	50	6	May—November	45.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co. ....	50	50	12	April—October	103.20	
" (New Issue) .....	50	12.50	12	April—October	43.00	
<b>Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.</b>						
TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	10	May—November	73.20	
" New .....	50	30	10	May—November	45.70	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. ....	50	50	14	May—November	81.00	
" New .....	50	30	14	May—November	51.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	15	June—December	140.00	
Kobe Electric Light Co. ....	50	50	13	June—December	86.00	
Uji-gawa Electric Co. ....	50	50	12½	March—September	9.20	
TOKYO GAS CO. ....	50	50	13	June—December	88.00	
" New, 2nd Issue .....	50	12.50	13	June—December	33.70	
Osaka Gas Co. ....	50	50	8	June—December	92.00	
<b>Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.</b>						
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.) .....	50	50	12	April—October	82.10	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.) .....	50	50	5	February—August	29.30	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.) .....	25	25	6	June—December	18.80	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. ....	50	33	12	May—November	53.00	
Uraga Dock Co. ....	50	50	no.	June—December	9.00	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard .....	50	50	12½	May—November	56.00	
<b>Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.</b>						
KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	16	June—December	89.70	
" News .....	50	12½	16	June—December	26.30	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. ....	50	50	8	June—December	35.20	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO. ....	50	50	18	June—December	80.00	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co. ....	50	50	12	June—December	58.70	
" New .....	50	25	12	June—December	29.00	
Nishin Spinning Co. ....	50	12.50	no.	May—November	8.30	
<b>Exchange.</b>						
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE .....	50	50	10	May—November	145.50	
Tokyo Rice Exchange .....	50	50	15	May—November	92.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	50	50	9	May—November	136.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange .....	50	50	9½	June—December	78.00	
<b>Brewery Co.'s.</b>						
DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO. ....	50	50	15	June—December	81.30	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin) .....	50	50	8	June—December	52.00	
<b>Godown Companies.</b>						
YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD. ....	50	50	12	June—December	52.50	
Yokohama Boeki Godown Co., Ltd. ....	20	20	15	June—December	30.00	
<b>Fire Insurance Co.'s.</b>						
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	12	no.	June	12.80	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD. ....	50	12	16	May	13.10	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	50	50	20	March	220.00	
<b>Oil Co.'s.</b>						
Hoden Oil Co. ....	50	50	36	March—September	130.50	
Nippon Oil Co. ....	50	50	24	June—December	119.00	
<b>Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.</b>						
Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. ....	50	50	15	April—October	75.00	E.D.
" New .....	50	12½	15	April—October	24.50	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	50	10	June	77.00	
" New .....	50	25	10	June	37.50	
Ensui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co. ....	50	15	20	June	31.00	

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

<i>Kosai Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 20th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Tenshin Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Kagoshima Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 21st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Yeiyo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Nunantia</i> , German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 21st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
<i>Tudor Prince</i> , British steamer, 2,767, H. N. McDougall, 22nd Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.
<i>M. S. Dollar</i> , British steamer, 2,674, C. H. Cross, 22nd, Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
<i>China</i> , American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 22nd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
<i>Aki Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 22nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Fusan Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 22nd Nov.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
<i>Korea</i> , American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 23rd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
<i>Riojun Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,980, T. Tibballs, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Monteagle</i> , British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 23rd Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
<i>Niigata Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Soyeda, 24th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Takasago Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 24th Nov.,—Taku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Yamaguchi Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamo-shita, 24th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Aldenham</i> , British steamer, 2,410, George, 25th Nov.,—Australia and New Zealand, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.
<i>Mennon</i> , British steamer, 3,019, Clark, 25th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
<i>Tsinan</i> , British steamer, 1,459, J. B. Harris, 25th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
<i>Sado Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,860, G. Anderson, 25th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Mikawa Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 25th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Yechigo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 25th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Hyogo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 882, K. Asakawa, 25th Nov.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Hiroshima Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. C. Richards, 26th Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<b>DEPARTURES.</b>
<i>Denbigshire</i> , British steamer, 2,489, Davis, 20th Nov.,—London Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
<i>Prinz Ludwig</i> , German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 21st Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
<i>Chinhua</i> , British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
<i>Yechigo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 21st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Chikusen Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimidzu, 22nd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Shiohubei Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 22nd Nov.,—Tokuyama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Kagoshima Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 23rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Yeiyo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>China</i> , American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 23rd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Monteagle*, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 33rd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

*M. S. Dollar*, British steamer, 2,674, C. H. Cross, 23rd Nov.—San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Pedro via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Junna*, British steamer, 2,693, W. H. Gibson, 24th Nov.—Cardiff, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Fusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 24th Nov.—Katsuura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Riojun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,980, Tibballs, 25th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,820, T. Murai, 25th Nov.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, S. S. Sandberg, 25th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

*Aki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 25th Nov.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Adenham*, British steamer, 2,410, George, 25th Nov.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

*Tudor Prince*, British steamer, 2,767, H. N. McDougall, 25th Nov.—New York and Boston via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

*Namautia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 25th Nov.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 26th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Applin, Mr. H. L. Baggerly, Mr. J. Bliss, Mr. B. Burns, Mr. E. Bosshart, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. H. Dazig, Mr. J. Delehanty, Mr. B. Deveraux, Mr. M. Fisher, Mrs. M. Fisher, Mr. P. Flaherty, Mr. G. Graney, Mr. G. Hildebrand, Mrs. G. Hildebrand, Master Hildebrand, Mr. W. Hietmuller, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. E. Komaki, Mr. F. H. Kales, Mr. R. McArdle, Mr. F. W. Vollman, Mr. N. Williams and Mrs. F. F. Wright. For Kobe:—Mr. Ainslie W. Walter. For Shanghai: Mr. P. L. Pyrne. For Hongkong:—Miss W. Dutt, Mr. J. D. Dawson, Admiral Sir J. Erskine, Lady Erskine, Mr. J. G. Beckjord, Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. J. B. Heim, Mrs. W. J. Shedwick, Miss M. F. Shedwick, Mr. L. Stroup and Mr. C. L. Tinker in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss E. Anderson, Miss M. de C. Boileau, Miss J. Bonfield, Mr. J. D. Byrne, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mrs. Conroy, Miss J. C. Clarke, Miss A. Corington, Miss E. A. Crawford, Mr. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. M. Decker, Miss J. Dean, Mr. W. F. Ellis, Mr. J. H. Fawcner, Mr. Chas. Fiske, Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Geo. B. Frazier, Mrs. Frazier, Mr. Taro Hirooka, Mr. H. Hopkirk, Mrs. Hopkirk, Mr. Paul Hosler, Miss O. Jones, Mr. J. C. Jensen, Mr. O. Johnson, Mr. Geo. Kallsturge, Miss S. C. Pett, Dr. J. K. Robb, Mrs. Robb and infant, Master Lawson Robb, Master Joe Robb, Miss Reynolds, Miss H. Reikie, Mr. Hugh Rodgers, Miss Ella Shaw, Mr. P. A. Schwab, Mr. E. G. Schwab, Mrs. T. Shinobu, Miss E. F. Turner, Mr. A. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Miss C. Varcoe, Miss B. Wat-ius, Mr. Zan Dong Chong, Miss E. Allison and Master M. Robb in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Howard, Mr. W. A. Burns, Miss J. C. Emery, Mr. J. H. Dozian, Mrs. E. A. Fowler, Mr. D. Dorajji and servant, Mr. E. P. Franke, Mr. E. W. Hewson, Mrs. E. W. Hewson, Mr. S. L. Holbrook, Lieut. C. H. Neill-Jones and Mr. C. J. Baker. For Honolulu:—Mr. William Craik. For San Francisco:—Mrs. F. G. Bland, Miss Bland, Miss S. Bland, Miss L. A. Benjamin, Mr. A. C. Brer, Mr. Mr. C. Walter Clifton, Mrs. John Cooper, Rev. W. S. Davis, Mrs. W. S. Davis, Master Webster Davis, Miss M. Evans, Mr. Alan A. Fowler, Mr. Fong Yuen Lung, Mr. L. B. Graves, Mrs. L. B. Graves, Miss Dorothy G. Graves, Mr. William Gray, Mr. Wm. Holmeyer, Mrs. Wm. Holmeyer, Master W. Holmeyer, Miss E. A. Hughes, Mrs. Waid Hall, Miss A. Imai, Dr. W. J. Jones, Mrs. W. J. Jones, Mrs. Lew Shee, Miss Lee Jew Daw, Miss Lee Jew Fung, Mrs. S. A. Moffet and infant, Master James Moffet, Mrs. Kim Tai Sum, Mr. Hugh Miller, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Master Wm. Miller, Master Hugh Miller, Mr. R. L. McCall, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mrs. F. A. Perry and infant, Master Iva Perry, Master Orson Perry, Dr. H. Scott, Rev. E. E. Silliman, Mrs. E. E. Silliman, Miss Catherine Silliman, Mr. H. R. Spencer, Mr. J. W. Sleeper, Mrs. J. W. Sleeper, Mr. Carey Scott, Mr. E. G. Tresise and Mrs. E. C. Weatherwax in cabin.

#### EXPECTED.

Per Japanese steamers *Kamo Maru* from Europe via ports:—For Hongkong: Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Miss W. Beattie, Master T. Beattie, Miss Beattie, Mr. Harrison,

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#### DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Korea* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss L. A. Benjamin, Mr. J. I. Bergin, Mrs. J. I. Bergin, Mrs. F. G. Bland, Miss S. Bland, Miss Bland, Mr. A. C. Brer, Mr. M. Caccia, M. Chow Chung Lung, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Mr. A. H. Coulbran, Mrs. John Cooper, Mr. W. Craik, Rev. W. S. Davis, Mrs. W. S. Davis, Master Webster Davis, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. Deardorf, Mrs. Chas. Deering, Dr. G. A. Dorsey, Miss F. Eckhardt, Miss M. Evans, Mr. A. Faumouier, Mr. Geo. Ferry, Mr. Fong Yuen Lung, Mr. C. W. Gehring, Mrs. C. W. Gehring, Mr. Cuvier L. Glover, Mr. L. B. Graves, Mrs. L. B. Graves, Miss D. G. Graves, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. H. W. Gross, Miss H. W. Gross, Mrs. M. E. Hagin, Miss Edith Hagin, Miss Fanny Hagin, Master Daniel Hagin, Mrs. Ward Hall, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Wm. Holmeyer, Mrs. Wm. Holmeyer, Miss G. A. Hughes, Miss A. Imai, Mr. F. S. Isham, Mrs. F. S. Isham, Mr. M. F. Jacobsen, Mr. P. A. Jay, Dr. W. Y. Jones, Mrs. M. M. Kikugan, Miss Lee Jew Daw, Miss Lee Jew Fung, Mrs. Lew Shee, Mr. Y. Mayeda, Mrs. Y. Mayeda and servant, Mr. Hugh Miller, Mrs. Hugh Miller and ayah, Master William Miller,

Master Hugh Miller, Mrs. S. A. Moffet and infant, Master James Moffet, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mrs. F. A. Perry and infant, Miss Iva Perry, Master Orson Perry, Mr. Denman W. Ross, Dr. H. Scott, Mr. Carey Scott, Dr. E. M. Shepard, Mr. J. W. Sleeper, Mrs. J. W. Sleeper, Rev. E. E. Silliman, Mrs. E. E. Silliman, Miss Catherine Silliman, Mr. H. R. Spencer, Mr. J. Takamine and native servant, Mr. O. Teewissen, Mr. C. C. Thompson, Mrs. C. C. Thompson, Mr. M. Tokieda, Mr. Ellis W. Treat, Mr. E. G. Tresise, Mr. W. D. Wahlenth, Mrs. W. D. Wahlenth, Mr. Joseph B. Warner, Mr. Langdon Warner and Mrs. E. C. Weatherwax in cabin.

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VOL. L.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 12TH, 1908.

## MARRIAGES.

**KNIGHT—THOMSON.** On Nov. 17, at the Parish Church, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin assisted by the Rev. J. Stuart Holden and the Rev. W. Monk-Gibson, Rector of the Parish, the Rev. OLIVER H. KNIGHT, C.M.S., Matsuy, Japan, second son of W. Duncan Knight, J.P., of Rapkyns, Horsham, England, to EDITH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Captain R. Wade Thompson, J.P., of Clonskeagh Castle, Co. Dublin.

**WARNER—FRAZER.** On the 7th December at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave., New York, RICHARD F. WARNER, of Rochester, N.Y., to ABBY, youngest daughter of the late Everett Frazer of New York. (By cable.)

## DEATHS.

On Nov. 17th, at Grenoble, France, ANNE EUGENIE MOTTET, beloved mother of L. Mottet, of Yokohama.

Shanghai papers please copy.

At GORDAUX on Dec. 9th, GUSTAVE CAMPREDON, aged 46 years. (By telegram).

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**DR. SVEN HEDIN** will leave Kobe on Dec. 11th for home via Korea and Manchuria.

**SNOW** fell on Dec. 7th in the district of Ono, near Gifu, to a depth of about 4 feet.

**THE Glenfarg** is under charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and carried cargo only.

**SUBMARINES** which have been built in England arrived at the Yokosuka Naval Station on Dec. 6th.

**A TAIPEH** telegram reports that a rich gold mine has been discovered in Tahn not far from Hsing-chu.

**ENSIGN T. Maeta**, in reserve, younger brother of Count Maeta, has been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of fraud.

**FLOODS** occurred on Dec. 5th at the Momoyama coal mine in Fukuoka prefecture, with the result that two men were drowned.

**HEAVY snow** fell on the night of Dec. 2nd in Akita prefecture. Traffic on the railway was stopped on the following day.

**AT 10.37 p.m.** on Dec. 7th a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being 1 minute and 10 seconds.

**MR. K. MIDZUMACHI**, special financial envoy to London, left Shimbashi by the 3.30 p.m. train for Tsuruga on the way to Europe.

**S. YOSHIHIRO**, proprietor of the *Osaka Nippo*, was arrested on Dec. 8th on a charge of fraud. His house and office were searched.

**ON Dec. 7th** the torpedo-boats Nos. 12 and 13 went ashore off Tsubakitomari, in Shikoku. Later they were floated and sent to Osaka for repairs.

**THE** equipment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Hirano Maru* having been completed, she left Nagasaki on the morning of Dec. 7th for Yokohama.

**OFFICIAL** telegrams report that on Dec. 8th and 9th a snow storm was experienced in the north-eastern provinces. Traffic on the various railways was much impeded.

**OWING** to a westerly gale, 35 fishing boats with 355 fishermen in all were destroyed or went a missing on the afternoon of Dec. 2nd off the district of Ito, Idzu promontory.

**THE** trial of the accused in the alleged Customs frauds was resumed on Dec. 8th in the Yokohama District Court. After discussion the proceedings were adjourned till Dec. 15th.

**AN** employee of the Shimbashi Railway Station has been arrested on a charge of having stolen some goods from a freight train which arrived there early on Monday morning.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL INOUE**, commanding the Fourth Division at Osaka, is seriously ill. On Dec. 7th he underwent an operation at the hospital attached to the College of Medicine.

**THE** Meiji Emigration Co. has received an order from Peru for supplying 1,000 labourers. The firm will send 600 of the number in January next and the remaining in the following month.

**A LARGE** audience witnessed the performance, at the Hotel de Paris on Tuesday evening, of the Chronophone and Cinematograph Gaumont.

Indeed the hall was all but crowded and, as the whole programme passed off without a single hitch, the entertainment may be taken to be quite a success.

**A WAITER** on a train on the Tokaido Railway has been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having stolen a hand bag belonging to a passenger. The bag contained yen 1000 and some valuable documents.

**ON** the evening of Dec. 3rd fire broke out in the well-known Buddhist temple Dentsu in, in Koishikawa, Tokyo, destroying the building together with the many valuable articles kept there. The cause is not known.

**THE** marriage of Princess Take Kitashirakawa and Count Taka-aki Todo has been arranged. The Count has been educated at Cambridge University for three years. The princess is the third daughter of the late Prince Kitashirakawa.

**THE** Yokohama Five-Merchandise Exchange will hold a general meeting on Dec. 19th. The net income during the last half of this year was yen 51,723 07. A dividend will be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

**ON** Dec. 5th the Emperor gave a lunch at the Homei Hall in the Palace, to the New Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Guiccioli. A number of Princes and Princesses of the Blood, as well as high officers and officials, were present.

**A TELEGRAM** from Saseho says that on the morning of Dec. 9th fire occurred on No. 5 steamer in that harbour. Owing to a strong wind the flames spread to two other steamers Nos. 2 and 3. The ships were all severely damaged. The cause is not yet ascertained.

**A KYOTO** telegram says that on Dec. 6th Baron Kikuchi, President of the Kyoto University, and other professors presented an armour suit and a lance to Dr. Sven Hedin. On the same day the professors gave a lunch to the explorer at the Hisago-tei. On Monday evening, he proceeded to Osaka.

**THE** SE of our readers who remember Dr. Street's article on the "Head Hunters of Northern Luzon" which appeared in our issues of Ju'y 29th and 30th of this year, will be interested to read that the Smithsonian Institute has conferred a Gold Medal on him for his work in Ethnography.

**THE** steamer *Glenfarg*, shortly after leaving Vancouver on Dec. 6th, met with a slight accident owing to fog in the Narrows, and her hull is reported damaged. The steamer was expected to dock on the 11th at Esquimalt, when it can be decided whether temporary or permanent repairs are to be made.

**IN** connexion with the mysterious and sudden death of a Chinaman at the office of the Chinese periodical *Min Pao* in Ogawa-cho, Tokyo (recently reported in these columns) four Chinese, who are alleged to be revolutionaries, have been arrested. A Public Procurator of the Tokyo District Court searched their houses and seized some letters.

**A CASE** instituted by Mr. W. T. R. Preston Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama against the *Japan Herald* Kabushiki Kaisha and the editor of the same newspaper, claiming yen 20,000 will be heard on Dec. 24th in the Yokohama District Court. The grounds of the suit are alleged to be similar to those against Mr. Robert Young, the editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, the main features of which were recently reported.

## CHINA.

Friday, December 4.

In connexion with the coronation ceremony in Peking, an Imperial decree has been published conferring steps of rank and monetary rewards on various officials; granting educational privileges to the children of men who have attained certain grades, and remitting all sentences of reductions of rank and stoppages of pay. As for the much talked of amnesty to criminals or those suspected of crime, it excludes persons who have killed their parents, their grandparents, their uncles or aunts, their wives, their concubines or their servants, burglars with violence, spreaders of mischievous reports and men lying under sentence of court-martial. To all others a free and full pardon is accorded. It is curious to find so much importance attached to the offence of mischief-mongering, and the obvious inference is that the Manchu Dynasty feels very uneasy in the presence of disaffection. With regard to sentences of court-martials, an exception is made in favour of military men who, during three years of banishment, have been reported for good conduct, as well as men who have attained their 70th year. The Decree also orders that pecuniary rewards shall be given to farmers who have distinguished themselves by diligence in agriculture, and that rank shall be conferred on all persons who have attained their 70th year. These ranks ascend in proportion to the age of the recipient, and are to be accompanied by a gift of money in the case of centenarians. There is finally a reference to widows and orphans who are supported in asylums at the public expense: the authorities who manage such asylums are exhorted to increase their efforts in behalf of these unfortunates.

It is alleged by the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* that a sum of 20 million taels has been found among the effects of the late Empress Dowager. Foreign economists have always been perplexed to explain whence accrued the large revenues that support the Imperial House in Peking, and the discovery of such a great sum lying idle in the treasury of her late Majesty will increase the perplexity.

Saturday, December 5.

An Imperial Decree has been published in Peking confirming the Decree of the late Emperor which was based on the will of the late Empress Dowager. This new Decree in the most emphatic terms enjoins upon the officials concerned the duty of carrying out the preparations for constitutional government, so that it shall become an accomplished fact within the time originally indicated, namely, nine years. The decree definitely fixes the 8th year of the new Era (Hsuan-tung) as the time for opening the first parliament. This new year period begins in 1909, and its 8th year will therefore be 1916, that is to say, the year before the great Exhibition in Japan. This coincidence helps to fix our ideas as to the proximity of the mighty change which China is about to undergo. People in general have fallen into a deep groove as to their manner of thinking about China, and it is almost impossible to them to conceive the idea of a Congress of Chinese subjects meeting in Peking and discussing affairs of State. Imagine the interest that will attach to the first Chinese budget, which may be expected to dispel all the clouds of perplexity and uncertainty that have hitherto dimmed the vision of situa-

logues when they attempted to discuss Chinese finance.

The Viceroy of Szechuan has memorialized the Throne advising that a mining office should be established in that great province with a capital of 3 million taels, put up for the most part by the people themselves, but supplemented by the Government, should that be necessary. Broadly speaking, his Excellency's idea is that all mining operations hereafter undertaken in Szechuan should be carried on in the name and under the direction of this Bureau. Indirectly this plan, if carried out, would prevent all further concessions to foreign companies in Szechuan, since its charter would extend to all mineral deposits not hitherto worked, or hereafter discovered, throughout the whole province. The present Viceroy of Szechuan is Mr. Chao, formerly Governor-General of Mukden.

Something in the nature of a riot on account of excessive taxation is reported from Kansu, but it does not appear to be a matter of any consequence.

Shanghai is talking of the restoration of Wei-hai-wei to China next year, but some more trustworthy intelligence is needed before such a rumour is credited.

It is reported from Peking that his Excellency Chang Chih-tung is suffering from a severe cough and that his illness is causing some uneasiness.

Sunday, December 6.

A species of political party seems to have been formed in Peking under the name of Constitutional Progressists. They are said to have sent out a circular alleging that there was much dispute in the Palace about the appointment of a Regent and that the death of the Emperor was due to the machinations of Yuan Shihkai. The Government, in reply to this circular, has addressed to the various newspapers published in the Chinese language a statement setting forth in detail the circumstances of his Majesty's demise. The telegrams leave us ignorant of the facts contained in the latter interesting document.

Monday, December 7.

A censor named Pi has memorialized the Throne in the sense that students ought to be sent abroad for the purpose of studying naval science. This memorial has been approved by the Throne. We have not hitherto heard of any Chinese students visiting Japan for the above purpose, but in all probability they will now begin to come.

It is stated that the Dalai Lama, who is now en route for Lhasa, has requested that in future he be permitted to address the Chinese Throne direct instead of sending his communications through the Chinese Representative in Tibet.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams that the project for the construction of a railway from Hankow to the capital of Szechuan, namely Chingtu, is meeting with financial difficulties. This has always been regarded as one of the most important railways in China, since it would not only render easily accessible the biggest province in the Chinese Empire, but also would overcome the immense difficulties of navigation presented by the upper reaches of the Yangtze. At first the idea was to borrow money for the construction of the line, but the people of Hupoh, who are proverbially conservative, objected strongly to any employment of foreign money, and it was therefore decided to have recourse to Chinese capital. Vigorously worded circulars were addressed to the wealthy

residents in the various provinces traversed by the line, and it was decided that the face value of the shares should be only 5 dollars, so as to bring them within easy reach of a wide circle. But in the present state of the domestic money market this programme has not been attended with success. Only 5 million dollars worth of shares have been subscribed for, and the project is hung up for the moment. The total amount needed is not stated, but the sum required for the Hangyang Ichang section alone is over 30 million dollars. The Szechuan people appear to have commenced their end of the line.

The notorious B'g Blade rioters have made an irruption over the Shantung border into Honan, and Government troops have been sent to quell them.

News from Hankow as to the economic situation is not reassuring. The three banks which recently closed their doors have pulled down 13 or 14 smaller institutions; bankruptcies of more or less important merchants are occurring daily, and neither bank paper nor commercial bills command any credit. It is now said that the trouble has its origin in the excessive issues of copper coins. In the presence of this debased currency silver has been driven out, copper has depreciated, prices have risen and money has become scarce. It is the old vicious circle, and the only reassuring feature is that the authorities have vetoed the issue of any more copper cash.

Although the rice crop in Hupoh has been excellent this year, the local authorities, faithful to their traditions of paternal government, have vetoed the export of grain. It is a curious device, that of preventing men from selling the proceeds of their labour in the best markets for the benevolent purpose of facilitating their means of livelihood.

It appears that the corpses of the unfortunate people who lost their lives in the sea off Chefoo by the wreck of the *Ginsei Maru* and the *Dai San Nagato Maru* have received shocking treatment at the hands of the Chinese inhabiting the coast. Including the crews, the death-list totalled 750, and as fast as the bodies were washed ashore they were not only stripped of all their clothing and robbed of any money found on their persons, but even their teeth were pulled out to get at the gold contained in them, and their fingers were cut off for the sake of the rings. It is stated that among these unfortunates there were a number of labourers returning from Manchuria with the proceeds of the year's savings, and also a number of persons who had visited Antung and its neighbourhood for the purpose of purchasing the wild silk cocoons which are produced in the country north of the Yalu, and which are carried every year to Chefoo to be there reeled and spun. It is thought that the catastrophe will have a serious economic effect on Chefoo.

Tuesday, December 8.

It appears that Japan's project of reducing to three companies her troops which have been posted in the metropolitan province of China since the Boxer outbreak, was interrupted for a time by the recent events in Peking, which events suggested the wisdom of awaiting the outcome of the political situation. Now that a peaceful solution is certain, it has been decided, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, to proceed with the work of reduction at once. The overland movement of the troops will commence on the 15th inst. and the pro-

gramme is that they shall embark for Japan at Dairen. It is expected that the withdrawal will be completed before the end of January.

Wednesday, December 9.

The latest statement as to the reduction of the Japanese garrison in Pechili is that the troops are to embark at Chinwangtao on the 18th inst. It will be remembered that a previous telegram spoke of the men being moved overland; but evidently such a method was exceedingly unlikely at this season of the year, unless some special reason existed.

The International Conference on opium, which is to meet in Shanghai, has been postponed until the 1st of February next.

There is some talk of a strike on the part of the South Manchuria Railway employees who are losing their positions in the sequel of the great reforms recently carried out. Tielhing and Mukden are spoken of as the centres of disaffection. Cipher telegrams have frequently been passing between the men at the two places, but the authorities are said to be keenly on the watch.

A telegram from Peking to the *Kokumin Shinbun* says that there is much talk in the Chinese capital of the expediency of appointing Mr. Wu Tingfang to be Grand Tutor to the new Emperor.

There are rumours of an insurrectionary movement in the provinces of Hunan, Kweichow and Shansi, but they are of the vaguest character.

Thursday, December 10.

The posthumous name of the late Emperor of China has been fixed as Taosung, a term which conveys the impression that His Majesty's administrative qualities are specially commemorated.

It is stated that their Excellencies Tang Shaoi and Wu Ting-fang have been commissioned by the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Washington Authorities with reference to the abolition of *likin* and a tentative establishment of gold monometallism in the Middle Kingdom. This telegram leaves a great deal to be desired in point of lucidity. It indicates two reforms of enormous importance, for, if *likin* were abolished and if the terrible element of gambling were removed from China's trade by adopting gold monometallism, there need be no limit to the development of her commerce with the outside world. Further news of the two schemes will be awaited with the keenest interest.

The Viceroy of Manchuria is reported to have issued a very arbitrary order to all the provincial authorities under his jurisdiction. He has directed that communications coming from Chinese students studying abroad shall, before delivery to their addressees, be opened and examined by the local censors, and anything calculated to disturb public peace and good order shall be suppressed. The thought suggested by such administrative measures is that China is very unfortunate in being obliged to take them. If a visit to foreign countries and introduction to the evidences of progress seen in Japan and in the West have such a disturbing effect upon the minds of Chinese students, the contrast between the conditions existing at home and abroad must be very great. On the other hand, it is inevitable that the near approach of the immense change which the Chinese polity is to undergo in 1916 should disturb the minds of the people. A similar prospect produced somewhat analogous results in Japan, except that here the agitation did not present any revolutionary feature, but was merely a collision between

political parties, in other words, between conservatism and radicalism. Japan is fortunate in the possession of a great steady-point, namely, the Throne, whereas in China's case it may almost be said that the reigning dynasty is a source of instability.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a very interesting telegram from Tielhing. It says that a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in that town was attended by some 250 persons, representing men of substance and influence. An animated discussion took place with regard to a railway which it is proposed to build between Hailung and Tielhing. We have already referred to the project for a railway from Hailung to Kaiyuan, and, as Tielhing lies about midway between the latter place and Mukden, the line now talked of is practically the same as the Kaiyuan route, that is to say, in each case alike, the idea is to connect Hailung with the South Manchuria Railway system by a road carried along the bases of the mountains which lie between Hailung and Kilin. The meeting at Tielhing decided to make every effort for promoting the scheme and to apply for official permission as soon as ever the preliminaries are arranged. It appears that gold mines, coal mines and iron mines exist in the neighbourhood of Hailung, but can not yet be worked to advantage owing to lack of means of communication.

Speaking of coal recalls the fact that the product of the Fushun mine does not appear to have yet entered the market in competition with the Japanese mineral. The price of the latter went up rapidly during the War, and although inferior grades of coal are cheaper now than they were three years ago, screened coal costs more than it ever did. The causes assigned for this fact are that the Kyushu supply is running short, or at any rate getting more difficult to take out, and that, so long as Shanghai, Singapore and Hongkong are willing to pay high prices for the Japanese mineral, the domestic market can not expect to get easier. One would think that Fushun should find its opportunity in these conditions, but apparently it does not, and, that being the case, it is hard to see how mineral taken out in the Kaiyuan districts can have a very promising future.

#### THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

There is no longer any doubt that an extensive scheme of reform is to be carried out on the South Manchuria Railway. A telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* from Dairen gives details as to the abolition or amalgamation of existing offices, and it is believed that cardinal economies will be effected.

Meanwhile the *Kokumin Shinbun* quotes at considerable length statements attributed to Mr. Nonomura, one of the managing directors of the Railway. He repeats the assurance that the Railway Authorities are determined to pursue a positive and enterprising policy. The only properties that are now paying handsomely are the railway and the coal mine, but the Company has no idea of abandoning collateral undertakings because they are temporarily unprofitable. Thus the steamship service between Shanghai and Dairen now shows a loss of 100,000 *yen* a year, but, instead of being deterred by this, the Company proposes to put on another steamer, being convinced that to make popular the Trans-Asian line *via* Dairen is an imperative duty. The hotels again are not paying as yet, but they are absolutely necessary if passenger traffic is to be encouraged. The same may be said of

hospitals, and as for schools conducted under the auspices of the Company, there are 700 children in attendance now, whereas there were only 30 at the end of last year. The Chun Railway will be commenced next Kilin Changspring, and, as it will carry all the rich products of the country about Kilin, it can not fail to bring a great access of traffic to the main line. Referring to the interesting subject of the Mukden-Antung road, this authority says that, whereas its traffic receipts last year amounted to only 600 *yen* a day, and the loss on a year's working was 500,000 *yen*, the corresponding figures for the current year are 1,200 *yen* and 200,000 *yen*, respectively. It is anticipated that, when the line is reconstructed, it will carry considerable quantities of Korean rice to Manchuria, for there is a substantial difference of price between the Korean cereal and that produced in the Three Eastern Provinces. As for the main road, it is making excellent progress. Thus, between April and September of the current year, the number of passengers carried showed an increase of 200,000, and the quantity of goods an increase of 500,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

We may mention in this context that the *Asahi Shinbun* quotes a foreigner who lately made the journey from Shanghai to Europe *via* Vladivostok, and on his return travelled by Dairen. He says that there is a clear gain of 2 days by the latter route, and, as a matter of fact, a letter recently posted in Shanghai was delivered in London on the 15th day, which constitutes a new record. Besides, there is a distinct gain in point of cheapness. Thus a traveller from Shanghai who crosses to Dairen by the *Kobe Maru*, can travel 1st class the whole way for 307 *roubles*, whereas if he goes by Vladivostok he has to pay 407 *roubles*. On the other hand, going by the Japanese line involves making a change of cars at Kwan-chengtsz, which is not convenient for persons having heavy baggage. A curious fact is that, although the Dairen route means a saving of 100 *roubles* for a 1st-class passenger, the Vladivostok route is cheaper for a 2nd-class passenger. This is probably due in great part to the fact that the Russian Volunteer-Fleet steamers have no 2nd-class cabins, and therefore so-called 2nd-class passengers have to travel 3rd class by that line. Still this subject of 2nd class fares is worthy of attention.

Reverting to Mr. Nonomura's statements, he points out that the foreign trade of Dairen is increasing rapidly, and that, although it is not the desire of the Japanese authorities in any sense to substitute Dairen for Newchwang, there can be no doubt that the former place is assuming greater relative importance. Thus, whereas the imports at Dairen aggregated only 16,391,911 *yen* in 1906, they grew to 29,473,510 *yen* in 1907, and they amounted to 21,579,876 *yen* for the first six months of the current year, so that the total figure for the year will probably be at least 40 millions. At Newchwang, on the contrary, the imports in 1906 were 60,314,734 *yen*, whereas in 1907 they fell to 35,197,746 *yen*. In the matter of exports a similar result has to be noted. Thus, whereas the figure for Dairen in 1907 was 15,475,873 *yen*, the figure for the first half of the current year was 15,562,343 *yen*, so that the aggregate for the whole year is likely to exceed 30 millions. Newchwang, however, exported 28 million *yen* of goods in 1906, and this figure grew to only 29 millions in 1907.



## THE "ENTENTE."

Friday, December 4.

New York now telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Nippon*, in the sense that there is talk of an *Entente* between Germany and Japan. The telegram represents German statesmen as somewhat unwilling to be left outside the circle of peaceful influences, and as entertaining some slight apprehensions in connexion with the effect produced on the Japanese nation by the Kaiser's recent utterances. Careful readers of Japanese current literature can not hide from themselves the fact that there exists in the bosoms of the Japanese a considerable measure of perplexity about German policy. The methods pursued at Kiaochow left an indelible mark on the Far East, and Germany's subsequent declaration to the effect that she did not regard Manchuria as a part of China proper—for that is practically what her announcement amounted to—makes it difficult to conceive of her becoming a party to any agreement guaranteeing the integrity of China's dominions. These are the two obstacles that lie in the way to an *Entente*, but they are not invincible obstacles, and certainly the position is not entirely satisfactory so long as Germany is excluded. Who can tell but her inclusion might constitute the first step to better relations between her and certain European Powers. At all events it would lessen the *raison d'être* of the big fleet she is now building.

Our readers have heard so much about the traditional friendship between America and Japan, and have had to swallow so many adjectives in the context of this latest *Entente*, that we refrain from publishing any further translations of appreciations uttered on either side of the water. We include in this comment the utterances of the Japanese Ambassador in Washington except in so far as they deprecate the idea that any new situation has been created between the high contracting Parties. They have merely set down on paper a statement of the sentiment and policy by which they would have been guided, even in the absence of any document whatever.

An incidental effect of this *Entente* is to subject the Russian Government to an attack which seems to be essentially inspired by *post facto* wisdom. Certain journals of St. Petersburg point out that Japan has now definitely established her character as a peace-loving nation, and that Russia's position in the Far East would be very different to-day had she, recognising Japan's real disposition, refrained from robbing her of the *spolia* acquired by the Shimonoseki Treaty. That criticism seems to us to be distinctly defective. It has long been perfectly plain that Russia's irretrievable error was made, not after the Shimonoseki Treaty, but when she failed to accept Japan's final proposals in 1903. It was those proposals that emphatically proved Japan to be a genuine lover of peace, and it was those proposals that would have left Russia in virtual possession of Manchuria and of the free access to southern seas so long coveted by her. Her position to-day, had she appreciated Japan's intentions and capacities, would have been almost illimitably different from what it actually is, so far as concerns the Far East at any rate.

We observe that Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* unite in condemning the *Entente* as superfluous. The *Yomiuri*, indeed, goes so far as to apply to it

the Chinese epithet, "rib bones of a chicken," an article of diet which although it has neither succulence nor savour, is yet too good for the ash-pit. In fact, our contemporary does not hesitate to denounce the *Entente* as a device for giving a fillip to the Stock Exchange. We may mention here that the *Yomiuri* is no longer an organ of the Progressist Party. It seems rather to lean in the direction of the *Seiyu-kai*.

Saturday, December 5.

Quotations from American and French papers on the subject of the *Entente* are reaching Tokyo in great numbers, but these echoes of Occidental opinion have ceased to possess much interest. We may sum them up therefore by saying that the leading American journals express the conviction that the tongues of the mischief makers are now effectually silenced, and that it is no longer possible for any one to pretend to suspect Japan of aggressive designs upon the Philippines or Hawaii. Special satisfaction is expressed with reference to the 5th article, which pledges the high contracting Parties to take counsel of each other before undertaking any enterprise for the purpose of preserving the principle of the open door or of China's integrity. To us (*Japan Mail*) the importance of this article can hardly be over-rated, for it has evidently a direct bearing upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It ensures that any step taken by Japan in connexion with the Alliance, so far as Far Eastern affairs are concerned, will have the concurrence of the United States.

The French press is almost equally congratulatory, with the exception of *Le Temps*, which is apparently disposed to regard the *Entente* as a patchwork sort of affair, whose value time must be left to demonstrate. The *Journal* infers that Japan has agreed to some restraint upon her sea-power in the Pacific, but by way of compensation has secured a period of peace for the development of her material resources and the adjustment of her finances.

A representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun* has waited upon the German Ambassador in Tokyo and obtained an expression of his Excellency's views with regard to the *Entente*. Baron Mumm speaks in an entirely appreciative strain. He says that the understanding will dispel all the clouds which, owing to the contrivance of mischief makers, had more or less obscured the relations between the United States and Japan, and will place on definite record the unwritten agreement hitherto existing between the two countries. As for Germany, both Baron Chinda and Mr. Hill informed the Berlin Government about the intention of concluding such an *entente*, and this measure was accepted by Germany as a proof of friendly feeling. Germany seeks nothing but free commercial development, and from that point of view she welcomes everything that makes for the principle of the open door and equal opportunities. The Triple Alliance, which she has cemented in Central Europe, has for its main purpose the peaceful pursuit of commerce and industry, and it has hitherto fulfilled that purpose. Germany aims at nothing more.

Wednesday, December 9.

It was of course anticipated by the Cabinets of Tokyo and Washington alike that when the vehicle of diplomatic notes was chosen for the purposes of the *Entente*, criticism would be provoked on the part of the United States Senators. The choice of such a method is well understood to have been expressly made for the purpose of

avoiding the necessity of consulting the Senate beforehand, that body having already demonstrated that its method of dealing with diplomatic questions is not of the most circumspect character. The Senate itself, however, can not be expected to recognise that its own shortcomings dictated its exclusion from the arrangement, and we are not surprised to learn that the question is likely to be brought forward as soon as the Congress meets. The telegrams do not suggest that there is any disposition to condemn the *Entente* itself. The only point is that senatorial dignity is ruffled by the exclusion of that august body from the arrangement. Government by the people is a very fine thing in its way, but it certainly does not conduce to the easy solution of international problems.

We may mention here that the diplomatic denials which, up to the eleventh hour, pre-faced the official announcement of the conclusion of the *Entente*, seem to have inspired the public with more than its wonted distrust of all diplomatic declarations. Thus, although Berlin strenuously denies that there was any talk of the conclusion of a German-Japanese *entente*, the denial is not accepted in New York, but is regarded rather as cognate with the negotiations which preceded the Japanese-American Arrangement.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* repeats its asseveration that the next move on the diplomatic chess board will be an *entente* between Peking and Washington. It has certainly been very curious and very anomalous that China should have been the *corpus vile* of numerous covenants all relating to the preservation of her territorial integrity, but none including any agreement on her own part. She has in short been set up in the East as a kind of interesting infant which the various great Powers of the world desire to preserve against one another's aggressions, though they regard the baby as too impotent to be worth consulting about its own fate. Naturally the Chinese resent this suggestive exclusion from arrangements which vitally concern them, and there can be no doubt that they would gladly alter the curious custom. But the difficulty is to conceive any reasonable lines upon which an *entente* with China could be concluded. She might indeed pledge herself to maintain the principle of the open door in consideration of a promise to guard her territorial integrity, but that America would set the example of signing such a covenant is very problematical, and moreover, all the great Powers are now pledged to keep China's dominions intact.

## THE BOYCOTT.

There are some rumours rather difficult to understand with reference to the boycott. It is alleged that the boycotters do not extend their campaign to Japanese stores, and that a plan is on foot to establish such stores in Hongkong and to supply them with marine products direct from Japan. But at one stage of the boycott it was distinctly stated that all Chinese purchasing goods at Japanese stores suffered ostracism or other ill-treatment at the hands of the boycotters, and thus the efficacy of this new device seems very doubtful. Meanwhile news comes that the leaders of the boycott, exasperated by the drastic methods of the British authorities to put an end to all lawless procedure which imposes restrictions upon trade within the limits of the Colony, are now agitating for the extension of the boycott to British goods also.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 5.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been very active of late in Seoul. It held opening exercises on the 30th ultimo and the 1st inst. in its new Hall, and among those present was Dr. Timothy Richard, whose great work as a missionary in China has been before the world for nearly two score years. The exercises seem to have extended to the 3rd inst., and on the evening of the 4th Prince Ito invited Dr. Richard and the prominent Korean members of the Association to a banquet at the Residency General. The Prince made a brief speech, the gist of which, as telegraphed to Tokyo, was that in matters of religion differences of new and old, domestic and foreign, should not be recognised, and that in Korea all might count on perfect freedom of conscience. Dr. Richard, in reply, is said to have expressed profound admiration of the results that have crowned Prince Ito's great work in Korea.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a telegram from Seoul, which says that a number of members of the Young Men's Christian Association are endeavouring to take advantage of its organisation for anti-Japanese purposes. It would seem that in the eyes of the average Korean everything in the shape of a combination of individuals must either have political significance or be invested with it. Another example of this is furnished by the Salvation Army in Seoul. Its parades in the streets, its uniform-wearing and its music are construed by the Koreans as evidences of a military organisation, and they believe themselves to be in the presence of an attempt on the part of American citizens to annex Korea. The result is said to be considerable agitation.

Monday, December 7.

There has again been talk of a change of Cabinet in Korea, and indeed it is not wonderful that men should be speaking of such an event, for the present Cabinet has lasted quite an unconscionable time from a Korean point of view. Prince Ito is quoted, however, as saying that the Cabinet has discharged its functions too admirably to permit any idea of change. It is said to be thought, nevertheless, that one or two portfolios may be transferred to new hands.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a very interesting interview said to have taken place between a member of its staff and General Hasegawa. The latter is quoted as saying that the present disturbers of the peace in Korea may be distinctly divided into two classes. In the first place, there are the incendiary bandits who make their appearance every year about harvest time, and continue their depredations until the following spring, in the provinces of Hwanghai, Hamyeong and Chihollado. These folks do not at all partake of the nature of rebels. They are mere robbers, and they have been one of the curses of Korea from time immemorial. Nothing short of drastic administrative reforms will abolish them. On the other hand, there are the genuine insurgents, who call themselves Wipyeong, and who came into existence at the time of the abdication of the ex-Emperor. Nearly all the leaders, great and small, of these insurgents have been killed or captured. When one of them was brought into General Hasegawa's presence and questioned as to whether he and his followers really had any hope of holding their ground against the Japanese regular troops, he replied that they had no such hope. With what purpose

then did they keep the field, was the next question put. To this the man replied that the orders issued were to avoid as far as possible any encounter with the Japanese and to confine their operations to districts where Japanese troops happened to be absent. By pursuing this programme their hope was, not merely to wear out the patience of the Japanese, but also to create the impression that Japan is incompetent to restore peace in Korea, and that her interference in the affairs of the Peninsula tends only to disturbance and bloodshed. If the world could be induced to believe this, foreign countries must ultimately interfere.

General Hasegawa is further quoted as saying that the Eastern Development Company will have to proceed with great circumspection, for a suspicion still exists among the Koreans that the object of the Company is to buy up all the land in Korea and convert the country into a Japanese colony. It will be remembered that some such apprehension was frankly confessed by some of the Korean members of the Establishment Committee who recently visited Japan, and that this element of distrust was supposed to have been effectually removed before the committee-men left Japan. Nevertheless, doubts appear to have lingered in their minds after all, and the Directors of the Company are said to be devising means for reassuring the Koreans in general, and convincing them that the Company means to work in their interests.

Another statement attributed to General Hasegawa is that the number of the Il Ching-hoi throughout the provinces who have been due to death by the rebels aggregates 2,000, and that many of the survivors are reduced to a state of great indigence. The recent visit of their leader to Japan was probably connected with this question. Prince Ito has done everything in his power to afford relief, but naturally he can not entirely satisfy all the claimants, and consequently there are not wanting men who accuse him of insufficient sympathy.

The last statement attributed to the General is that the visit of the Korean Prince Imperial to Japan has had an excellent effect on the relations between the two countries. Undoubtedly it was believed at the Palace that the little Prince would never live to leave Japan, and the pain that his parents must have felt at parting from him can not but have been indescribable. Daily evidence is now reaching them that the Prince's health is excellent, that he is progressing with his studies, and that he is leading a happy life, well cared for by all from the Mikado himself downwards. This has effectually broken down the barriers which long existed between the Court and the Japanese. Thus Lady Om, mother of the Crown Prince, received General Hasegawa for the first time on the occasion of the latter's recent departure from Korea; expressed regret for never having received him before, and begged him to thank the Imperial Family of Japan for all the kindness shown by them to the little Prince.

Tuesday, December 8.

With regard to the manner of employing the loan of 20 million yen recently floated by the Industrial Bank in behalf of Korea, it is stated that the Korean Government will pay back 5 million yen of its present debt to the Bank, and will employ a large part of the remaining sum to making a thorough cadastral survey of the whole country. In the absence of any such authentic survey, the area of land liable for taxation has been steadily declining for

many years past, and there is no room to doubt that the income of the Government would be largely increased if a more scientific system were adopted.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Seoul says that the current rumour about a pending change of Cabinet is utilized by many unscrupulous people. Under pretext of having secured the promise of appointment to various high offices, these persons are freely extorting money from their ignorant countrymen. This story is suggestive of the state of affairs habitually existing in the Peninsula Empire.

Wednesday, December 9.

Considerable reductions in the staff of the Imperial Court are said to be pending as a part of the reforms contemplated by Prince Ito.

It is stated by the *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent that the proprietors of the *Outlook Magazine* have made a direct announcement to the Korean Sovereign in the sense that, as Mr. Roosevelt is to assume the editorship of that magazine from next March, it will be advisable for His Majesty to use the magazine as a medium for all communications relating to Korea. This is a pretty tall departure on the part of the *Outlook*, but after all there is no reason why a periodical edited by an ex-Chief Magistrate should not address itself direct to a reigning Sovereign.

The *Yorodu Choho* has an extraordinary paragraph with reference to the electric railway and electric lighting in Seoul. Our contemporary does not hesitate to attribute flagrant dishonesty to the foreign partners in these enterprises, but of course we refrain from reproducing charges which no person of common sense will be disposed to credit.

AMERICA AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN JAPAN.

According to the *Asahi's* lengthy telegraphic report of the President's Message to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt spoke quite enthusiastically of the Exhibition of 1917 in Tokyo. He said that the postponement of the project from 1912 to 1917 would afford a better opportunity for American citizens to participate in an affair which would not only be unique as the first international exhibition held in the East, but would also mark the 50th anniversary of the accession of a Sovereign under whose sway his country had leaped almost at one bound into a foremost place among the nations. America could not better show the sincere friendship she entertains for Japan than by heartily participating in this Exhibition.

The Message is said to have been of immense length, extending to no less than 44 pages, and *The Times* is reported to have observed with some sarcasm that American statesmen are fortunate in having time to compile and the American people time to peruse such documents. It is indeed true that under President Roosevelt's regime the annual messages have assumed vast dimensions, but on the other hand each year has added to the importance of every word uttered by Mr. Roosevelt, for he has certainly succeeded in making himself one of the great personalities of modern history. Besides, a special interest attaches to this last message because, in view of Mr. Taft's declarations, it may be taken as setting forth the views, not only of the outgoing President, but also of the incoming.

THE BOYCOTT.

There are some rumours rather to understand with reference to the boycott. It is alleged that the boycotters intend their campaign to Japanese goods in Hongkong and to supply their needs of products direct from Japan. It is stated that all Chinese purchasing goods in these stores suffered ostracism, and thus the efficacy of the boycott seems very doubtful. It is also stated that the leaders of the boycott were exasperated by the drastic measures British authorities had imposed in regard to the boycott within the limits of the port, and now agitating for the extension of the boycott to British goods also.

## MANCHURIA.

Friday, December 4.

The latest news about this strange affair is that, in spite of the alleged ignorance of the Mukden authorities and their denial of having in any way inspired the naturalization order issued by the Chi-hsien, telegraphic news received by the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden on the 2nd inst. confirmed the facts recently reported. Mr. Okabe is said to be urging the Mukden officials to take steps for immediately rescinding the arbitrary order.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, having despatched one of its staff to the Foreign Office in Tokyo in search of information, finds that there can be no doubt as to the truth of the incidents. The local authorities in western Chientao have certainly issued an instruction in the sense that all Koreans residing in the district—and there are a great many of them—must at once choose between quitting the country and becoming naturalized Chinese. If they select the former alternative, the prohibition of the export of grain will prevent them from carrying away their recently reaped crops. In the place of this extremely harsh procedure many of the Koreans have become naturalized, and have adopted the Chinese queue. As to what steps Mr. Okabe has taken, however, the Foreign Office is not informed.

Saturday, December 5.

Not much fresh light has yet been thrown on the coal-mining complication at Hsintung. Another of the Managing Directors of the South Manchuria Railway is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that, so far as the Company itself is concerned, it has not received any intelligence of the incident. Some time ago a Chinese subject obtained permission from his Government to exploit a seam of coal which was obviously an outcrop of the Fushun deposit, but the Railway Company immediately lodged an objection. This may be the matter now reported, or it may be that, as the general question of the mine's ownership remains unsettled, the Chinese authorities have vetoed any exploitation beyond the limits of the original workings. Altogether it will be seen that very vague ideas prevail on the subject, and at any rate it is not likely to prove a troublesome complication, inasmuch as Viceroy Hsu and his subordinates, while reserving the fundamental question, are said to have shown both courtesy and liberality in assisting the Japanese to buy up property which interfered with the working of the mines.

Sunday, December 6.

The Lingkiang question appears to have been satisfactorily settled. At the instance of the Japanese Consul-General, his Excellency Hsu, Viceroy of Manchuria, is said to have telegraphically instructed the Chi-hsien of the district in question to rescind his order for the naturalization or withdrawal of all Korean subjects in Lingkiang. It appears that in issuing this order the Chi-hsien laboured under a wholly false impression as to the intentions of the Viceroy. He had gathered this impression on the occasion of a visit to Mukden paid by him last spring.

The Hsintung coal-mine question has been settled for the moment by the issue of an order from the Viceroy forbidding all digging of coal by Chinese subjects in that district until the question of boundaries is definitely settled. We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the outcrop under dispute is on

the south bank of the Hun River, about 13 miles from Fushun, and that it obviously forms part of the coal beds of the latter place. The coal shows on the surface at some places, and certain Chinese subjects have been tempted to excavate on a small scale.

Tuesday, December 8.

The reconstruction of the Mukden-Antung Railway is to be commenced, it is said, as soon as the snow of winter disappears. The cost is estimated at 24 million yen. This is a bold enterprise, for at present the line is a veritable white elephant. It figures in the books of the South Manchuria Railway Company for a substantial loss every year, but the idea is that it could not possibly be expected to attract either passengers or goods in its present imperfect condition. When this road is finished passengers for Europe will have the choice of three transcontinental routes, namely *via* Vladivostok, *via* Fusan and *via* Dairen. With a little management it should be possible to make the Fusan route the quickest of the three, and it would have the further advantage of entailing the shortest sea voyage, so far at any rate as passengers from Japan are concerned.

Wednesday, December 9.

Major-General Kojima has just returned from the Yalu, where he has for some time been in charge of the lumber operations. He is quoted by Tokyo papers as saying that during the season about a million and a half trees can be felled and rafted. Only seven months in the year are available for the work, the remaining five months being a time of snow and ice. During the summer, about 1000 Japanese workmen are employed, but their number dwindles to 200 when winter sets in. The Koreans in the region prefer Chinese jurisdiction to Japanese, and not infrequently they cross the Yalu and settle on the north bank for the express purpose of coming under Chinese sway. The Major-General says nothing about the financial results of the enterprise, but we learn from an independent source that they have been much better than was originally estimated.

## THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

On the 4th instant the organisation of the new Railway Board took place formally in Tokyo. Baron Goto becomes Governor and Mr. S. Hirai, Vice-Governor. Five Bureaux are created, namely, the Central Superintendent Bureau, the Western Superintendent Bureau, the Kynshu Superintendent Bureau, the Eastern Superintendent Bureau and the Hokkaido Superintendent Bureau. Baron Goto, in announcing the organisation, said that its main object was not by any means to reduce the number of the Staff, as some persons supposed. Its main object was to effect such improvements as would materially facilitate railway traffic. If the services of some officials were dispensed with, that was merely an incident of the general reform. Large powers are to be delegated to the Superintendent Bureaux, as experience has shown that local conditions require to be promptly dealt with in order to prevent vexatious delays. There is also to be an Investigation Bureau, to which all questions will be submitted, and whose advice will generally be final. This is considered essential in order to secure the best expert assistance.

This creation of Superintendent Bureaux—one at Ueno in Tokyo; one at

Shimbashi in Tokyo; one at Kobe; one at Moji; and one at Sapporo—is taken as ground for strong criticism by some newspapers, conspicuously the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which has always been an uncompromising opponent of railway nationalization. That journal now argues that whereas the prominent reason assigned by the Government for its nationalization scheme was the removal of abuses consequent upon divided management, this same Government has now organised a system of which divided management is a leading feature. Our contemporary further urges that to speak of the independence of the new Board is ridiculous, seeing that its Chief is none other than the Minister of State for Communications himself. How can a Board be said to be independent of a Cabinet when it is presided over by a Cabinet Minister?

For our own part we can not but think that the critics are confounding financial independence with operating independence. We fail to see how the business of the Railway Board could possibly be carried on in a satisfactory manner if everything had to be referred to headquarters in Tokyo. From that point of view the establishment of semi-independent bureaux at the chief local centres appears to be a rational and an essential measure. It can not be supposed that when the Government decided upon nationalization it contemplated such a degree of centralization as would have substituted red tape for the dislocation previously existing. As to whether it would not be wiser to place the governorship in the hands of an official who is not a member of the Cabinet, there is room for much difference of opinion. We are ourselves disposed to think that the combination of the two offices is unwise, but we base that view solely upon the consideration that to discharge the dual business efficiently is beyond the capacity of any one man. Besides Baron Goto carries on his back the business of the South Manchuria Railway also, which extends even to Korea.

## THE ACME OF SUSPICION.

A weekly journal published in Munich, and described as a scientific magazine, is reported by telegraph to have propounded a novel theory about Japanese hospitality. Referring specially to the celebrated Dr. Koch, it says that the hospitality lavished on him by Japan was deliberately contrived to throw dust in his eyes, so that he might not detect the true character of the people he was visiting, but should see them only through an atmosphere of champagne and *geisha*. This theme is enlarged upon. It is extended so as to embrace all Japan's courtesies, and the writer warns his countrymen not to accept the verdicts of transient travellers like Dr. Koch on any subject except the charms of the dancing girl. The *Niroku Shimbun* publishes this intelligence, and dubs it the acme of suspicion. The title is not strong enough, but no one need torment his intelligence to find epithets for the propounder of such a theory. There is no limit to the abject meanness of human nature, nor would it be easy to climb down to a lower depth of depraved churlishness than that of the mind which conceived and gave utterance to the dictum of this Munich boor. Happily he is a rare exception, but we wish that he belonged to some nation other than the one which fate seems to be now bent upon converting into the Ishmael of the twentieth century.



## POLITICAL PARTIES.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has an interesting paragraph which announces in almost so many words that an understanding has been arrived at between the *Seiyu kai* and the Cabinet. Prince Ito is represented by our contemporary as having been at the root of this arrangement. Ever since he formed the *Seiyu kai*, his Highness is said to have been a firm believer in the efficacy of political parties, and in the necessity of their support to any Cabinet which hopes to administer successfully. The Prince has therefore impressed these views upon Marquis Katsura, and has urged that the *Seiyu kai* should receive due consideration from the Government, no attempt being made either to crush or to corrupt the Party. With regard to minor questions, freedom of action should be left to the members, but in all serious problems of State the Ministry should be able to reckon on their support. Views in that sense are said to have been subsequently interchanged between the Premier and Marquis Saionji.

Another article in the same paper speaks of a probable coalition between the *Seiyu kai*, the Daido Club and the Boshin Club. According to this analysis, it appears that, while the *Seiyu kai* command nearly 200 votes in the Lower House, only 120 of these can be absolutely counted on to obey the behests of their leader, Marquis Saionji. The remainder are waverers who might break away in the presence of any emergency, and thus the *Seiyu kai* would be left in a minority. To guard against such a catastrophe the plan of a temporary coalition of the above nature is said to be entertained, on the understanding that the Vice-Presidency of the House, and the chairmanship of the whole House, shall go to the members of the Daido and the Boshin. This coalition would, of course, support the Cabinet.

According to Tokyo newspapers, the mood of the Daido Club is not altogether complacent. When the Katsura Cabinet came into power, the Club expected that their own importance would be largely increased and that steps would be taken to augment their strength by way of balancing the *Seiyu kai*. But Marquis Katsura's policy proves to be one of absolute impartiality towards all political parties, and this system of equal treatment does not altogether please the Daido Club. Their leaders are said to have remonstrated with the Premier, but they received no encouragement from him. The Marquis is reported to have pointed out that the Ministry now in power has virtually succeeded to the tasks commenced by its predecessors. There has been, it is true, an expansion of programme, but there has been no radical alteration, and the *Seiyu kai* therefore have no reason to oppose the Cabinet. Some of their junior members may perhaps harbour a measure of discontent, but the majority recognise that in aiding the Cabinet they are merely implementing their own work. The Marquis does not anticipate that mere covetousness of the sweets of office will seriously disturb the political calm during the next session of the Diet, and since to place palpable reliance on one party would tend to alienate the others, he intends to maintain an impartial mien.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes what professes to be a statement of the views held by the leaders of the Daido Club. They maintain that all this talk about dissatisfaction on their part is simply an attempt to

create ill feeling between them and the *Seiyu kai*. The Daido leaders do not approve of any situation which is completely dominated by one party. They believe in the doctrine of counter-balance, and the role which they contemplate for themselves is one of impartial independence, such that they can throw their weight into whatever scale seems to contain the best interests of the country. They have no desire whatever to stir up trouble in a calm sea, or to attack the *Seiyu kai* so long as the latter afford no reasonable ground for attack. It remains to be seen how the great Party will employ its majority. There are no signs at present that it will abuse its strength, and consequently there is no reason to assault it. As for the rumour that a certain party intends to introduce the gun-abolition bill once more in the coming session, and thus create a situation which will virtually force the *Seiyu kai* into opposition, if there be such a party it is not the Daido Club.

Meanwhile the Boshin Club has become an accomplished fact. It has addressed circulars to about 50 more or less well known men, and there seems to be no doubt that it will muster a following of not less than 45 members of the Lower House. The leaders of this Club are Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Shimada Saburo, and Minowa Shinjiro, and in its ranks are to be found several men who have distinguished themselves as free lances in previous sessions of the Diet. They have invited Mr. Ozaki Yukio to join them, but up to the present he has not answered the invitation. There has never yet been discovered any political niche into which Messrs. Kono and Shimada could fit with perfect comfort. They aim at a political standard to which practical men can hardly yet attain, and they and their followers may be expected to act the part of uncompromising critics in the next session of the Diet.

There has been talk for some time of a triangular *entente* between the *Seiyu kai*, the Daido Club and the Boshin Club. We now read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that this project has become a reality, so far as the *Seiyu kai* and the Daido Club are concerned. The agreement is that the *Seiyu kai* will communicate its decisions to the Club before they are brought forward in the actual session of the Diet, so that it will be possible for the two Parties to march in line, at least with regard to actual proceedings in the House. As to the Boshin Club, there seems to be some dispute about the election of its managing committee. Thus far three members have been elected, namely, Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Prof. Tomizu, of Septemvirate fame, and Mr. Sengoku, formerly President of the Kyushu Railway. There remain two to be elected, and Messrs. Kataoka Chokuon and Nakamura Y Roku are spoken of. If this be the ultimate composition of the committee, the Club will probably work hand in hand with the *Seiyu kai*.

## THE BALKAN COMPLICATION.

The latest batch of telegrams are decidedly contradictory. On the one hand, we are told that the *Neue Freie Press* of Vienna laments the fact that Italy has gone over to Russia and thus shattered the Triple Alliance; on the other hand, we are assured that nothing of the sort is the case. Then we have a telegram saying that the policy enunciated by Signor Tittoni is on all fours with the declarations made by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, but other

messages from Berlin and Vienna say that in those cities anything like a combination between Russia, France, England and Italy is regarded as a mere threat. Paris is said to have declared that there is no reason for it to interfere with the steps that Russia may think right to take in the Balkans, and according to Reuter's telegrams from Berlin Germany is strongly disposed to assume a neutral attitude. It looks therefore as though the issue were gradually narrowing to Austria, Russia, Turkey and the Balkan States. In that event war is pretty certain to be averted, for neither Russia nor Austria will be willing to draw the sword if that catastrophe can in any way be averted.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* St. Petersburg correspondent sends a long telegram which professes to give the gist of the speech that M. Iswolsky is to make in the Duma. His Excellency will state, first, that Russia has done nothing directly or indirectly to encourage a special conference between Austria and Turkey with regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; secondly, that neither before nor after Austria's declaration of annexation did Russia give any expression of approval, the question being of an international character which can not be solved without the consent of the signatories of the Berlin Treaty, to which view Russia has adhered throughout, and England, France and Italy are at one with her in holding it; thirdly, if the signatories of the Treaty give their consent to annexation, Russia will advocate the making of some reparation to the Balkan States affected by the change; fourthly, Russia has entire sympathy with the union of the Balkan States, such a union of the Slav races being necessary in the interests alike of Russia and of Turkey, with which Power Russia desires the closest relations; fifthly, that consultations are now going on with Austria as to the holding of an international conference, and that she has not yet consented to submit to such a conference the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but it can scarcely be expected that she will persist in her refusal as her situation is very difficult; and, sixthly, that Russia has counselled Serbia and Montenegro to maintain a very circumspect demeanour, since any appeal to arms on their part against Austria could not be successful, and, Russia having no desire to be drawn into war, the best plan is to wait the result of the conferences now going on.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

The following are the teams for the above competition, the first named player in each instance being captain of the side.

The games will be on the "English Cup" system, i.e., each losing team in each round plays no further matches.

Dates of fixtures to be notified on Monday. The following are the teams:—

A. W. S. Austen, J. E. Drummond, W. Graham C. I. Hornstein, C. L. Manley, and L. Stornebrink.

S. R. Ford, D. E. M. Drummond, H. J. Hearne, M. Luther, C. Thwaites, and B. G. Walker.

V. A. Hearne, H. Boist, H. Cabeldu, B. Deveson, W. Gray, and J. Tresize.

W. B. Mason, A. E. Bates, B. C. Foster, A. Gorman, H. C. Gregory, and S. A. Vincent.

L. C. Sharman, W. da Costa, G. K. Totton, W. Hayward, G. A. Neville, and W. H. Worden.

A. H. Windett, G. H. Bell, H. Y. Irvine, D. A. Neville, W. E. Tibbs, and L. Waisen.

The above are to be played off as follows:—Ford, bye; Austen, v. Mason; Hearne v. Windett; Sharman, bye.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

Telegrams from Hankow say that a Lieutenant-General and three Major-Generals of the Hupei Divisions are to be placed on the retired list, and their posts given to officers who have studied military science in Japan. Moreover, this is spoken of as part of a programme to be gradually carried out, namely, the substitution of men of modern education for all the old school Chinese officers. Some years will be required to complete the exchange, but when it is completed and when—as may be fully anticipated—the rank and file under these officers have been trained and equipped in accordance with the best models, the international effect suggests uneasy reflections. According to the present scheme, the Middle Kingdom is to have an army of 36 Divisions; that is to say, 2 Divisions for each of the 18 home provinces. We do not know just what the strength of a Chinese Division is. Hitherto the tactical unit has been the regiment (*yei*), which musters 500 of all arms, so that, from a numerical standpoint, it ought rather to be called a battalion, but, being complete in itself, the name “regiment” has always been given to it. We may take it for granted that the *yei* is not the unit in the new organization. Such a body is altogether too small to be usefully employed in operations which extend over the immense widths of front occupied by armies now-a-days. Probably, as the Chinese are taking models from Japanese systems, their new “Division” musters about the same strength as its Japanese namesake, which would mean that an army of 36 Divisions would represent about 350,000 men on a peace establishment, and a million on a war footing. The Chinese are habitually looked down on as fighters. How such a theory can be maintained after Chikiang and Taku we do not understand, but certainly no wise statesman will attach any faith to it. He will ask himself rather whether this organizing of a great army is to be interpreted as a sign that China has abandoned her traditional contempt for appeals to the sword, and has discovered that there is no safety save for the strong man armed. Occidentals have done their very best to inculcate that conviction. By their example in the competition of armaments, and by their constant readiness to have recourse to force where an Oriental State is their *vis-à-vis*, they can scarcely have failed to convince China that she is living in a fool's paradise when she expects reason to be the final arbitrator in international differences. Will she act upon that new conviction a few years hence, when she finds ready to her hand a weapon incomparably more efficacious than reason? It must be confessed that the future in the Far East is full of interesting eventualities. Not a very distant future either. Apparently the new Regent and his councillors are determined that there shall be no postponement of the date fixed for the establishment of constitutional government in the Middle Kingdom, and when the folks who now show their readiness to protest against every fancied or real slight by recourse to the boycott come to be entrusted with the management of their own State affairs, there may be cause to regret that China did not remain in her conservative groove.

## THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

From the November number of the “Japan Financial and Economic Monthly,” which useful magazine now makes its appear-

ance fully up to date, we take the following resume of next year's Budget:—

It is true that the previous Cabinet decided upon the postponement of public works amounting to 37,000,000 *yen* for 1908, but it is a question whether or not the same postponement may be continued from year to year. The mere piling up of postponements is not what we desire, as it tends to confuse finances. Marquis Katsura, clearly perceiving that difficulty, decided at the outset on the 11 years' programme, with a view to bring about the balance between revenue and expenditure. The particulars of the so-called 11 years' programme are inscrutable, but it seems that the Budget for 1909, 1910, and 1911, shows a deficit totalling 59,000,000 *yen*. Against this, however, the surplus for 1907 and for a part of 1908 amounts to 70,000,000 *yen*. Moreover the yearly revenue from 1911 will show an increase of 4,600,000 *yen*, 13,000,000 *yen* and 3,000,000 *yen* in 1911, 1912 and 1913 respectively; while in 1914, there will be a deficit of 7,000,000 *yen*, for naval and military completion, which will, however, be met by the surplus from the previous three years. Also it is computed that for 1915, the increase of income will amount to 16,000,000 *yen*, for 1916, to 280,000 *yen*, for 1917 to 29,000,000 *yen*, for 1919 to 29,000,000 *yen*. This is excluding the so-called natural development of revenue. Thus it will be seen that the postponement of public works amounting to 168,000,000 *yen* will suffice to maintain the financial balance. The preceding accounts of finances based upon the 11 years' programme amply show that the programme will encounter no serious objection on the part of the people, who, we believe, must be fully satisfied with the arrangements, and who, after careful study of them, will pay higher prices for our public bonds.

## OFFICIAL UTTERANCES.

On the 9th inst. Baron Oura invited 82 members of the United Chambers of Commerce to his official residence, and delivered a speech the gist of which was that, whereas the Cabinet and the Chambers of Commerce ought to work in unison for the promotion of the nation's interests, there was unfortunately some lack of such co-operation. It would be the Government's endeavour, his Excellency said, to correct that defect, and he looked to the Chambers to assist. Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber, replied that the Minister's expressions were fully endorsed by the Chambers, who would assist to consummate the wish expressed by the Minister.

Marquis Katsura also addressed the meeting in his capacity of Minister of Finance. He dwelt specially on the fact that now first, during an interval of many years, the expenditures of the State were brought within the limits of the actual income, and thus a thoroughly wholesome system was introduced. For the rest, the remarks made by his Excellency added nothing to what he had stated on previous occasions.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, December 4.

With regard to the talk of abolishing the communications tax by a vote of the two Houses of the Diet, Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that, although the sum involved is only 2 million *yen*, yet in the present state of the country's finances, 2 million *yen* is a serious consideration. Besides, this tax is not without precedent in the most civilized countries of Europe, and so long as no substitute for it is indicated, Mr. Wakatsuki, speaking individually, can not endorse the idea of its abolition.

There is no denying that the Cabinet's financial policy has had an excellent effect upon the market for Japanese State securities. Marquis Katsura's prediction that the 5 per cent. consols would soon rise to 60 has been fulfilled by facts.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that French capitalists are displaying a strong inclination to invest in Japanese securities. On the one hand, they see that better times have dawned for Japan, and, on the other, they are losing their taste for German investments.

In the year 1900 silver fell to 21½d., and it now threatens to reach that minimum figure. Japanese financiers appear to be divided in their estimates of the situation, some holding that, as the cost of production is 22d., and as the recent debacle is due mainly to a breakdown in the attempt to corner the white metal, an era of appreciation may now be expected. Others think, however, that silver has altogether fallen out of the rank of precious metals, and that its prospects are hopeless.

The affairs of the Seventy-eight Bank of Hachioji have been dragged into the political arena by the *Nippon Shimbun*, which invites its readers to believe that, in ordering the closure of the Bank, the Government simply obeyed a desire to embarrass the *Seiyū-kai*, whose financial organ is the Bank. This is not thought worthy of comment by any other leading newspaper, but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes a prominent member of the *Seiyū-kai* as ridiculing the idea.

Saturday, December 5.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a translation of the article copied recently into these columns from the *North China Daily News* with reference to the Hankow affair. Our readers will remember that this article offered an explanation as to the apparent exclusiveness practised by the British community in Hankow with regard to wharfage facilities for Japanese-owned ships. The *Hochi* says that the explanation is well worthy of attention, and expresses curiosity as to the rejoinder that it will elicit from the Japanese side.

The *Imperial Gazette* of the 5th inst. contains several Imperial ordinances with reference to the organisation of the new Railway Board. From these ordinances we learn that there will be one governor at a salary of 6,000 *yen* annually; one vice-governor (4,000 *yen*); nine managing directors (3,000 *yen*); one chief engineer; sixty councillors; one private secretary; sixty-six *shuji*; forty assistant *shuji*; three hundred and thirty-two engineers; 5,281 secretaries and 2,795 mechanical engineers. Among the engineers 13 may be of *chokunin* rank. According to Tokyo newspapers the above organisation involves the dismissal of three officers of *chokunin* rank, 50 of *sonin* rank, 600 of *hannin* rank, and 350 employees. Baron Goto is quoted as saying that the saving effected in salaries alone will be 250,000 *yen* a year, and that the total economies now in sight will aggregate half a million annually. He points out, however, that time will be needed to organise the new Board on a really satisfactory footing and to effect the necessary reforms.

There is one feature about the new organisation which seems likely to attract a good deal of attention. It is the fact that 5 semi-independent branch offices are to be established at as many places throughout the Empire. Already this fact is construed as proving that the policy of unification which the Government placed in the forefront of its programme of State purchase has proved impossible to realize. But truly that view seems rather far-fetched. However homogeneous the new system of railway may be, its managers are bound to

pay due attention to local conditions and for that purpose the appointment of semi-independent branch offices in various selected districts must have been contemplated from the first. But as the pros and cons of railway nationalization are almost inexhaustible, the public must be prepared for a long controversy between experts.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg to Baron Goto show that the Russo-Japanese Railway Council was to commence its business in that City from the 29th ultimo. The matters to be discussed are the linking up of the Japanese and Russian railway systems, as well as the connexions of both with the European systems, and the arrangement of mutual facilities in relation to junction ports. The telegrams say that Russian officials seem disposed to approach the discussion in the best possible spirit.

We read in the *Asahi Shinbun* that the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway Company are about to increase the steamship service between Dairen and Shanghai. Hitherto they have had only one steamer making weekly sailings from either end, but although she does not yet pay her expenses, the results achieved have exceeded forecasts, and it is now in contemplation to put on at least one more steamer capable of developing greater speed, so as to meet the requirements of rapid travel, which is all the vogue now.

Tokyo newspapers contain various rumours about the rise of fares for the Tokyo Railway. We need scarcely say that the intelligence is evidently coloured by the spectacles which the different newspapers wear in viewing this problem. The *Jiji Shimpō*, which for some unexplained reason is radically opposed to any increase of fares, has hastened to send a representative to Baron Goto, and has received from him an assurance that the matter is under consideration and that no decision has yet been taken. For the sake of reviving the old faith which long acquaintance with the *Jiji Shimpō's* writings inspired at one time in the breast of the public, we earnestly wish that this great journal would explain clearly why it raises its powerful voice against the fundamental principle of justice, fair remuneration for a fair service.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* notes that 57,696 boxes of silk were exported from Japan during the period from July 1st to November 11th of the current year, namely, 14,447 boxes to Europe and 43,249 to America. Our contemporary gives some partial figures relating to the American trade. They cover only 28,100 boxes, out of which 22,000 boxes were exported by two Japanese firms, the Mitsui and the Kiito Kaisha. It is stale news that "direct trade" has made its influence felt most conspicuously in the silk export business.

A member of the House of Peers is quoted as denouncing the idea of abolishing one only among the three so-called "objectionable taxes." He alleges that those of his fellow-members as advocate such a measure, are influenced solely by consideration for the Tokyo Railway Company. That is a curious position to take—namely, that to get rid of one out of three bad imposts is worse than to keep them all in force—and it is also a curious accusation to lay at the doors of members of the upper Chamber.

Sunday, December 6.

On the 3rd inst. the Imperial Oil Refining Company came to an end. This enterprise

seems to have been one of the mushroom growths of 1906. Its capital was announced at a million *yen* and it got as far as the erection of a factory in the Shinagawa suburb of Tokyo, and the opening of business. But apparently it could not find any work to do, and dissolution was finally decided on. The general meeting held on the 3rd inst. proved to be a very stormy affair, but the necessary resolutions were at last carried.

There are two oil companies in Formosa: one in the south called the Dai Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha, the other in the north, namely the Takarada Company. The latter is said to have discovered new oil wells in the Bioritz district, and the two companies are vying with one another to extend their business.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. the ceremony of opening the new wet dock of the Yokohama Dock Company was held in presence of a large concourse of people and with great éclat. The new dock is 180 feet in breadth and 600 in length and is capable of accommodating two steamers of 6,000 tons each and one of 3000 tons at the same time.

The directors of the Tokyo Rice Exchange have adopted five regulations designed for the purpose of putting an end finally to all irregular practices on 'Change. The first of these is that under no circumstances whatever is a broker to consent to receive from a customer a smaller amount of bargain money than that fixed by the laws of the Exchange. The second is that brokers are not to make discretionary sales of shares when the margin threatens to become extinct; that they are not to call for additional margin without the consent of the Exchange, and that they are not to work for fees less than the fixed amount; the third is that no agents other than those duly authorised are to be allowed to take any part in the business of the Exchange; the fourth, that special police are to be employed to watch the operations of brokers; and the fifth, that all persons guilty of irregular practices are to receive one warning, and thereafter to be expelled from the Exchange, in the event of their not mending their ways.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a vehemently worded article against the Tokyo Railway Company but the gist of it may be summed up in a very few words, namely that the Company is thoroughly unpopular under its present management and that the citizens will never consent to an increase of fares until the directorate is changed. Tokyo seems to be rapidly falling into the state of London as described recently by *Engineering*, which said, "when once the passenger has been allowed to travel partly at the expense of the rate-payer, he will not surrender his privilege. It is practically impossible to raise fares when once they have been established at an unremunerative figure. If municipalization of tramways is subject to ordinary business principles, the practice of letting the public travel partly at the expense of the rate-payer is to be condemned as vicious. If, on the other hand, commercial principles are not to be held to govern this form of enterprise, consistency demands that the full programme of the socialistic propaganda should fix the goal of municipalization at free urban transportation." There is no longer any question of municipalizing the Tokyo trams. The problem in the Japanese capital is whether the citizens are to be allowed to

travel at the expense of a private company. It is astonishing that any Japanese newspapers should advocate such an injustice.

Monday, December 7.

It now appears probable that the *Sakura Maru* will be placed on the line between Dairen and Japan, and that her sister-ship, the *Umegaka*, which is to be launched next March, will be devoted to the same service. These are the vessels of the Japanese Volunteer Fleet. The *Sakura Maru*, as our readers probably remember, has been plying between Japan and Formosa under a subsidy from the Government of the latter, but the subsidy is now to be discontinued in consequence of the absorption of the Formosa customs revenue into the Central Treasury. The *Jiji Shinbun* has a sarcastic article on this subject. It contrasts the mountain-like projects of the Kaiji Kyokai with its mouse-like performances, and asks whether the world is to be informed that the country which calls itself the England of the East, and which prides itself on its patriotism, is to admit its inability to dispose of even one ship out of a squadron which represents the very incarnation of patriotism.

A remarkable ceremony was held in Tokyo on the 6th inst. at the Kanda Hall. It was a meeting to inaugurate the formation of an association calling itself the Young Men's Railway Society. Its object, as we understand, has nothing to do with religion, but relates solely to cementing close relations between the men employed on railways of all kinds in Japan. Count Okuma, Baron Goto and several other distinguished persons were present. The Count delivered a remarkable address. Having deprecated his own right to the title conferred on him by the founders of the Society, namely, the Father of Japanese Railways, he recounted the stupendous difficulties and obstacles that had to be overcome in connexion with the building of the first line in Japan, which involved a foreign loan of 3 million *yen*. That was less than 40 years ago, and now Japan has more than 5,000 miles of railway. The Count spoke also of the fact that whereas the prices of commodities have risen 125 per cent, during the past few years, the wages of labour have increased by only 25 per cent.

Mr. Mizumachi, the new Finance Agent of Japan in Europe, left on the 7th inst. for London. He is said to have stated to a member of the *Chuo* staff that he does not expect to have much to do during the three years of his service in Europe. Japan is not going to raise any more foreign loans, with the exception of the remaining 2 millions sterling of the South Manchuria Railway Loan, the floating of which has been expected for some time, and will be effected when a convenient opportunity presents itself. It is very much desired that the high-interest-bearing foreign loans of Japan should be commuted on a lower scale, but the more pressing duty is to pay back the 300 million *yen* representing the domestic war loan. Until that is done the foreign debt must be left as it is.

There has been for some time a question about the export of salt from Formosa. A legal limit of 100 million catties has been imposed, but this not only cripples the development of the industry, but also condemns consumers to pay a high price for one of the principal necessities of life. It has now been arranged, we read, to remove



all limit of export to Manchuria and Korea, but to retain the old rule so far as Japan proper is concerned.

Tuesday, December 8.

A deputation of the *Seiyun-kai* waited on Baron Goto on the 7th inst. and addressed to him various questions with regard to the Railway problem. The interview is said to have lasted nearly two hours. Asked about the programme of improvements and extensions with regard to railways in Japan proper, the Baron is represented as having replied that the Government had prepared a bill which would be submitted to the Diet in the approaching session, and, if this bill was approved, the Government would endeavour as far as possible to carry out the improvements and expansions already fixed by law. His Excellency was not in a position to publicly state the details of the above bill, but he explained that it dealt with the organisation and programme of the new Railway Board. The deputation then passed to the question of the South Manchuria Railway and asked for a statement of the Minister's policy. He replied that, judging by recent reductions of staff and other evidences, some critics had supposed that a negative policy was likely to be followed; but he assured his visitors that such was not the case. Alike with regard to the reconstruction of the Mukden-Antung line, the establishment of public schools, the building and equipment of hotels and the working of the Fushun mine, a vigorous positive policy was being followed and would be followed.

It is evident that the above interview is abbreviated in reproduction to the very limits of abbreviation. Nothing whatever is said about the Korean railway system, although the latter is included in the questions said to have been submitted by the deputation.

Asked about the project of telephone charges by messages, the Minister is reported to have replied that when the cost of extending the system is taken into full account, telephones are not nearly so profitable an investment as the general public seem to imagine. The Government is therefore desirous of adopting the Message system.

Some news agency, which as usual is not indicated by the papers publishing its material, represents Baron Goto as saying that from the point of view of common sense he sees no argument against reducing the Government's subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by one half, or even giving it up altogether. This is quoted as a statement made privately to a friend, which description is probably considered sufficient to relieve from all responsibility both the news agency furnishing the intelligence and the journals reproducing it.

Several Tokyo newspapers allege that, so far from abandoning the project of charging telephonic rates according to the number of messages sent, the Authorities are actually making preparations to enforce that system. The difficulty is that a large outlay would be needed to equip the various exchanges with registering instruments, and in the absence of such instruments it will be necessary for the telephone clerks to make a written entry of each message. At present they are being trained to do that in the most expeditious manner.

It appears that there are already some 300 Japanese settlers on Ocean Island and that 50 others are just about to start. Ocean

Island is known also by the name of Cure Island. It lies a little to the west of the Midway Islands and is about 6 miles in circumference with an area of 3,300 acres.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, the Directors of the Tokyo Railway claim that the reforms recently effected have been perfectly successful, and that everything is now working smoothly. The Company can pay a dividend of 7 per cent., but not if it makes proper appropriations for the renewal of roadbed and rolling stock, for extensions to the suburbs and for reserves against the time when the Railway will have to be handed over gratis to the Authorities.

The affairs of the Mivagiya Ginko have been at last settled though the intervention of Baron Shibusawa, on the basis that the former depositors shall all receive shares representing the amounts of their deposits. As this Bank did a large business of the nature of pawn-broking, its final failure would have been somewhat serious. It is to be carried on hereafter under the name *Sakae Ginko*, which is taken from that of Baron Shibusawa, the first ideograph of whose second name has the Japanese sound of *sakaeru*.

According to the *Keizai Zasshi* there is a project for amalgamating the five principal fire insurance companies of Japan on the basis of Lloyds. This will involve the dismissal of all salaried agents and their replacement by brokers whose remuneration will take the form of commissions and whose proposals will be tendered for by the five companies.

Wednesday, December 9.

It is alleged that the race clubs, deeming it impossible to make ends meet with the paltry subsidies which the Basei Kyoku recently announced, have decided to hold their autumn meetings as a sort of farewell ceremony and then to put up the shutters. As this step would greatly interfere with the Government's programme for improving the breed of horses, an official suggestion is said to have been made in the sense that the leading race clubs of Tokyo and Yokohama should combine to form one big institution to which the Basei Kyoku will pay the whole subsidy of 330,000 *yen*, which sum was to have been divided between all the existing companies. This proposal is said to be now under consideration.

The United Chambers of Commerce assembled in Tokyo on the 7th inst. and should have on the 8th received various reports from the committees appointed to investigate subjects of finance and taxation. Since, however, these reports were not rendered, the Chambers proceeded to consider a measure urging that, as the Usui tunnel is now in a very unsatisfactory condition, arrangements should be at once be made either to take the road around the base of the pass, or to reconstruct the tunnel. The bill was handed to a committee.

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce submitted a proposal in the sense that if the adoption of a system of charges by message is essential for the purpose of obtaining funds to extend the telephone service, no objection should be raised, but some special discount should be allowed in the case of newspaper messages. The delegates of the Yokohama Chamber, however, declared themselves wholly opposed to the principle of message charges. This matter also was entrusted to a committee.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* raises its voice in favour of some reduction of the amount paid by the State for the purpose of encouraging the development of the mercantile marine. Our contemporary's argument is couched in general terms, namely that aids to navigation are granted only in so far as they may be necessary pending independent capacity on the part of the subsidised vessels. So soon as an overseas service becomes able to stand on its own legs without official assistance, the latter should be withdrawn, in part at any rate. The subvention given by France to the Messageries Maritimes is often quoted, but it has to be observed that this subvention is about to undergo a large diminution. As for the British Government and the Cunard line, special considerations apply, and at any rate the line is not remunerative. If the trend of the times is to be followed, some reduction must be made in Japan's expenditures on this account. We do not know how far the above may be taken as representing official opinion.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that there is a large foreign demand at present for the bonds about to be issued in payment of the nationalized railways. With reference to this, the *Shogyo Shimpo* alleges that the sales of these bonds to foreigners have averaged a million and a half *yen* monthly since August. It urges its countrymen not to part lightly with securities which will certainly prove a very profitable investment.

Thursday, December 10.

The *Chuo Shimbun* predicts that the Government's decision—which will be taken within the course of the current month—with regard to subsidies to steamshipservices, will be to fix the present outlay as a limit, but to increase the number of services. As to the laws for encouraging navigation and shipbuilding, they have still a considerable time to run, and therefore no hasty decision need be taken with regard to them. One of the newly subsidised lines is likely to be a South American service, as Japanese emigration to Brazil and Peru is proving very successful. The immigrants are heartily welcomed; there is ample room for development; the climate is quite endurable, and the scale of pay is very nearly as good as that ruling in North America.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is to hold its general meeting on the 23rd instant, when a dividend will probably be declared of 11.6 per cent. With reference to this the *Chuo Shimbun* propounds a number of queries, inspired by doubts of the integrity of the Stock Exchange. Truly it seems to us that things are becoming rather topsy-turvy in Japan. There will presently be no such thing as an independent private company. The affairs of all will be subjected to public scrutiny. Every Dick, Tom or Harry that comes strolling along the road will be entitled to constitute himself a commissioner of inquiry into every company's affairs.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* confidently affirms that next spring will see a reduction of the rate of interest. There is quite exceptional ease in the money market at present, considering the time of year, and the banks are already reducing their rates, though nothing has yet been publicly announced on the subject.

On the night of Dec. 6th fire occurred in west Iwai near Morioka destroying 60 buildings. Several persons were injured.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A considerable interval has elapsed since the public learned that Mr. Bethell had instituted libel proceedings against the *North China Daily News* on account of a telegram published by the latter from its Tokyo correspondent. The suit was interrupted at the outset by a question of lodging security for costs and by an application for time to procure evidence. We now read in the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams that Mr. Zumoto, editor of the *Seoul Press*, has been summoned as a witness for the defence, and that he passed through Nagasaki on the morning of the 6th inst., travelling by the *Empress of India*. This year closes on quite a number of libel actions against newspapers. There is this Shanghai suit, which, we imagine, will be quickly disposed of, and there are the suits instituted by Mr. Preston against the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Japan Daily Herald*.

The following will interest Dr. Eby's many friends in Japan:—

Rev. Dr. C. S. Eby will be the new pastor for Zion Congregational Church on College street. The Board of Deacons will extend the formal invitation on Wednesday evening next, and Dr. Eby will reply, accepting the pastorate. Recognizing that the matter was practically settled, Dr. Eby, who has been preaching here for several weeks, has suggested several changes which he will adopt in endeavoring to build up the congregation. Dr. Eby is a Methodist, but, it is understood, was the more willing to accept this invitation on account of the greater theological latitude allowed by the Congregational Church.

In spite of the denials about a German Japanese *entente*, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* quotes an anonymous Japanese diplomat as declaring that the thing will soon become a *fait accompli*. This informant attributes to Marquis Katsura a long-entertained design of joining hands with Germany, his Excellency's belief being that Japan's friendship for the great central European Power ought to be marked as distinctly as her friendship with any other of the States of Continental Europe. Count Okuma also is quoted as strongly approving the idea, but the *Jiji Shunpo* wisely observes that it would scarcely be consistent with Germany's dignity to come hastening in at the tail of the hunt. Japan wants to be on the best possible terms with her, but a fitting opportunity must be awaited.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the case of the *Miya Maru* is not yet settled. The ship is lying in Vladivostok, and the Japanese authorities were asked to take delivery of her, but they declined to do so on the ground that in her present dismantled and dilapidated condition she is practically useless. The Russian authorities have not yet made any answer to this plea, and it is thought probable that they will give due compensation. Our contemporary adds with regard to the *Kompira Maru's* arms and hunting gear, that the illegality of the confiscation has been recognised, but the amount of compensation is not yet fixed. Something over 60,000 yen is spoken of, but such a sum appears rather large.

We take the following from the *New York Independent*:—

Japan's welcome last week to the American fleet has touched the heart of the nation.

Here are people who were brutally insulted only a short time ago by our Pacific Coast, a people we call "heathen" and send missionaries to Christianize, actually teaching us a lesson in Christian ethics. Then they were all but driven from California; now they literally strew our path with flowers. Then they were excluded from the schools of our greatest far-Western city; now they suffer their little children to greet us singing our national hymn.

President Roosevelt, by his indirect stand at the Algeiras Conference in favor of a result which ultimately made the Anglo-Japanese treaty less valuable; by his advocacy of a lock instead of a sea-level canal, so as to get our battleships as quickly as possible from the Atlantic to the Pacific; by his settling the Russo-Japanese War to the advantage of Russia, and by his sending the fleet to the Pacific, has created a chain of circumstances that have led some people to think that he is not Japan's best friend. Yet the Emperor of Japan, the very Son of Heaven, breaks his sacred seclusion to meet our sailors as man to man, and tells them to convey to President Roosevelt this message:

"The historic relations, the good understanding, and the genuine friendship of the United States I count as a valued heritage of my reign, and it shall be in the future, as it has been in the past, my constant aim and desire to weld ties of amity uniting the two countries in indissoluble bonds of good neighborhood and perfect accord."

Surely there is no nobler object lesson in history than this story of how Japan, by returning good for evil, gained a moral victory over us greater even than her physical victory over Russia. Hobson, Beveridge and Lodge should hang their heads in shame.

We rejoice that from now on our ancient friendship for these modern Greeks will be renewed and quickened. Certainly no American will again challenge Japan's friendship for us and get a respectful hearing.

In 1854 the American fleet under Perry opened Japan to the world, in 1908 the American fleet under Sperry re-opened Japan to America.

So many of our readers have lost valuable dogs through that fell disease, worms of the heart, that the following letter which appears in the *N.C. Daily News* will be read with interest:—

SIR,—The health of dogs is a subject of much interest to a large number of residents in Shanghai, and elsewhere in China. In common with many old residents of Shanghai I have lost a great many dogs from that terrible disease, worms in the heart. I have shared in the common belief that this disease is caused by drinking stagnant, or impure water. I have tried for some years to prevent the loss of dogs from this disease by giving them annually, in the Spring, and autumn, Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, but have found, after a lengthy trial, that it is absolutely useless.

I recently met a scientific gentleman, who told me that the cause of this disease in dogs is now well-known and he lent me a book on animal parasites, in which this disease is specially referred to. From this it appears that the disease is caused by the bites of a particular kind of mosquito, the *Filaria immitis*, which is believed to bite only at night.

It has been suggested that the only way to preserve dogs from the bites of this insect is to enclose them at night, during the warm weather, in a mosquito house.

A fact within my own knowledge appears to support this idea. Four dogs were imported from England at the same time, about four years ago. Three of these were sporting dogs, and were kept outside the house, the fourth was a small pet house dog, which always slept in a mosquito house during the summer. The three dogs have all died from worms in the heart. The small house dog is alive, and apparently thoroughly well.

I am, etc.,

W. V. DRUMMOND.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 4.

Yesterday's forenoon session was of an undecided character, but a brisker feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and the arrival of buying orders from the Kansei district as well as the receipt of news that silver had risen to 22¼, gave an impetus to the market. There were no marked appreciations, but on the whole, a sense of strength seemed to prevail. The barometer, however, remained practically stationary, which is not an encouraging phenomenon.

Saturday, December 5.

The 5th instant was a dull day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, but the only depressing factor in sight was the renewed fall of silver, which, for a moment, had seemed inclined to appreciate. Experts pronounce the situation to be firmer, and allege that

many persons are awaiting an opportunity to invest, but there are as yet no results of that mood.

Monday, December 7.

The market opened somewhat dull on Monday, but acquired strength in the afternoon session owing to news that things were brisk in Osaka, that the banks there were talking of reducing their rate of interest, and that silver had appreciated in London and New York. Nearly all shares rose appreciably.

Tuesday, December 8.

Things were dull on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. There is said to be an apprehension that a point has been reached from which a descent is as likely as an ascent. Other interpreters allege that there will be no further movement of consequence during the few remaining days of the year, and that a renewal of activity can not be expected before January. Thus it is that opinions vary from day to day. It must be confessed however, that the situation yesterday did not present any ground for special vaticination.

Wednesday, December 9.

The 9th was a dull day on the Stock Exchange. An impression prevailed that a falling market might be expected and that a good opportunity would soon offer for buying. Osaka seemed to be of the same mind, and the two markets re-acted upon each other. A further decline of silver helped materially to depress prices, and with few exceptions depreciation was the order of the day.

Thursday, December 10.

The 10th instant saw a continuance of the fall which commenced on the 8th. There was nothing very marked, but buyers held off, and in the absence of transactions prices declined. The afternoon witnessed a slight recovery, which, however, was of only partial efficiency, though in the case of the Stock Exchange itself the quotation was carried back over the ground lost in the forenoon. The market closed amid a feeling of depression, which the news of an appreciation of the gold-price of silver did not suffice to dispel. Appended are the quotations for February delivery:—

Dec. 9th. Dec. 10th.

Tanko Kisen .....	61.95	61.90	—	.05
Tokyo Railway .....	64.20	63.30	—	.90
Kei-Hin Railway .....	75.70	75.35	—	.35
Yusen Kaisha .....	85.20	84.65	—	.05
Toyo Kisen .....	36.05	—	—	—
Tokyo Gas .....	89.00	88.25	—	.75
Tokyo Dento .....	75.25	75.30	+	.05
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	80.75	80.50	—	.25
Tokyo Spinning .....	37.35	36.85	—	.50
Kanagafuchi Spinning .....	89.35	88.80	—	.50
Beer .....	81.30	81.40	+	.10
Sugar .....	75.35	73.65	—	1.70
Takarada (Hoden) Oil .....	136.00	135.05	—	.95
Nippon Oil .....	119.00	118.05	—	.95
Stock Exchange .....	150.70	150.70	—	—

## THE LATE MR. J. H. CURTIS.

The friends in Japan of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Curtis will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Curtis, who passed away near London aged 59 years. It is known that he had been suffering severely from rheumatism, but whatever was the cause of death he suffered a great deal towards the end, which came on Nov. 13th. The funeral took place on Nov. 17th at Hithergreen Cemetery, London, and quite a number of old Japan residents were present as mourners. Among them were Capt. Haswell, Capt. Forbes, Mr. F. O. Eustace, Mr. M. Russell, and Mr. Geo. Alcock, with the deceased's cousin Commander Curtis, Mr. L. T. Corke, formerly of Tokyo, and Mr. Clark, an old Shanghai resident. Mr. Curtis was for years in the employment of the Mitsui Bishi and Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## THE FUSHUN MINE.

IT is apprehended in Tokyo, according to the *Asahi Shinbun*, that a new factor of friction with China will be created in connexion with the Fushun mine. We related in our last issue that the Chinese had objected to the digging of coal by the South Manchuria Railway Company at Hsintung, on the ground that this deposit can not properly be considered an outcrop of the Fushun seams. A temporary settlement of the dispute has been found, but not without the assumption of something like a menacing attitude on the part of the Chinese. It will be remembered that the latter formulated a strong protest against the inclusion of the mines along the Antung-Mukden route in the list of assets accruing to Japan after the war with Russia. The principal of these mines was at Penhsifu, and a charter to work it had been given to the OKURA Company before the receipt of the Chinese protest. The complication was finally arranged by a compromise which converted the enterprise into a joint undertaking by Chinese and Japanese. Then arose a difficulty about the Fushun mine. A Chinese subject came forward and asserted a claim to the mine on the ground that he had purchased it from the Russians for a considerable sum. How this matter was settled, if it ever was definitely settled, the public has not yet been informed, and in the meanwhile this new difficulty about the Hsintung outcrop has arisen. This latter complication seems to have been temporarily settled by the very unsatisfactory process of closing the mine altogether, and we now hear talk of a commission to finally delimit the area properly falling within the term "Fushun Coal Mine." It is perfectly natural, though not very grateful, that the Chinese should endeavour by every legitimate means to reduce the dimensions of the assets acquired by Japan in Manchuria, infinitesimal as those assets are compared to the sacrifices made for their acquisition. No one therefore will find fault with the Chinese so long as their protests have a basis of fairness and legitimacy. But due attention must be paid to the collateral fact that Japan's position in Manchuria differs materially from the position occupied by any other foreign Power within the limits of the 18 provinces of China proper. Many publicists are disposed to measure the propriety of Japan's acts in Manchuria by the rules that govern the acts of Western States in the 18 Provinces. This is especially the case in the matter of railways, although a moment's careful thought discloses a radical difference. Japan, whether as owner or as lessee, holds certain fixed properties in Manchuria, and among those properties the most important are railways and mines, whereas the corresponding privileges enjoyed by foreign States in the 18 Provinces are at best mere temporary concessions or liens obtained as security for financial accom-

modation. It is scarcely possible to regulate the Manchurian situation by provisions identical with those that apply in China proper, more especially in view of the fact that in the 18 Provinces the interests of foreign concessionaires are more or less identified with the interests of the Chinese themselves, whereas in Manchuria it is the obvious and natural aim of the Chinese to contrive the greatest possible deterioration of Japanese assets. This radical difference does not appear to receive adequate attention at the hands of the average critic.

## LABOUR IN JAPAN.

ACCORDING to statistics published by the Bank of Japan, a comparison of the market prices of commodities during November, with those ruling throughout October, shows that there was appreciation in 10 cases, no difference in 19 cases and depreciation in 27 cases. If the average figure for October be taken as 100, the corresponding average for November is 98.78, thus showing a fall of 1.22 per cent.

Count OKUMA, in his recent speech at the inaugural meeting of the Young Men's Railway Association, mentioned that whereas prices have risen 125 per cent. during the past 20 years, salaries and wages have risen only 25 per cent. He observed that in these figures the seeds of socialism may be found, and that the socialistic problem is one which has defied all the methods of solution proposed by religionists, moralists and statesmen in Europe and America. Happily for Japan, the Count went on to say, she has a most benevolent and most merciful Sovereign, whose memorable Rescript at the time of the Restoration was couched in language which showed that this great question had already presented itself to His MAJESTY'S mind. Unlike the countries of Europe and America, Japan may hope that the Throne will serve as the pivot for the solution of this absorbing problem. These words were addressed to a large concourse of railway employees, the vast majority of whom are doubtless thirsting for higher emoluments to help them in their hard struggle with the *res angustæ domi*. It must be assumed that Count OKUMA had chapter and verse for his statistics, yet we find it difficult to endorse his dictum that salaries and wages have increased by only 25 per cent. during the past 20 years. That may be true of salaries—especially official salaries—but within our own knowledge the daily wage of a carpenter or a gardener has more than doubled within the past quarter of a century. In 1875 a common labourer's hire was 20 *sen*, or at most 22 *sen* per diem: now it is 60 *sen*. If we turn to something more trustworthy than memory, namely, the statistics contained in the Financial and Economic Annual, we find that a farm-labourer's daily wages rose from 18½ *sen* in 1895 to 34 *sen* in 1906, and that in nearly every one of the 53 kinds of labour there enumerated the remuneration earned shows

an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the course of those 12 years (1895 to 1906). On the other hand, let us set down the prices of a few leading commodities taken from the same source:—

	1896.	1906.
	Yen.	Yen.
Rice, per koku .....	9.16	14.44
Barley do .....	3.57	4.62
Wheat do .....	6.11	8.68
Salt do .....	2.44	5.18
Soy do .....	10.71	22.16
Tea, per picul .....	33.34	47.17
Brown Sugar (Japanese) .....	7.90	11.96

In no cases except those of Soy and Salt have the increases of market prices kept pace with the augmented wages of labour. It is difficult in such circumstances to perceive where a basis for socialistic agitation can be found, especially when we remember how largely the labour field has been developed during the past twenty years by the introduction and rapid expansion of manufacturing industry. Not very long ago the opportunities for female bread-winners in Japan were indeed small. Domestic industries may be said to have comprised the whole list. But the latest returns showed that there were no less than 370,000 women and girls employed in factories of various kinds. Altogether the labouring classes in Japan may be said to live amid much more favourable circumstances to-day than they did a generation ago. Socialistic tendencies ought to be still far distant, nor does there appear to be much reason for the apprehension entertained in some quarters that the rate of wages will rise so rapidly as to check the country's industrial development. Speaking broadly, the increase of daily wages during the past decade has been 50 per cent., but we have to remember that during the same period the paid-up capital of agricultural, industrial, commercial and transportation companies grew from 481 million *yen* (omitting fractions) to 1,070 *yen*, and that the field for labour must have grown in nearly the same ratio. If Japanese manufactures progress in the future as rapidly as they have progressed in the first 40 years of the *Meiji* era, it may be expected that the demand for labour will develop proportionately and that its price will rise. But can it be reasonably hoped that the progress will continue to be so rapid, and is it not true that the efficiency of Japanese labour increases every year, with the result that a smaller number of hands suffice for the same task? We see no reason to apprehend any sharp conflict between Japanese labour and Japanese capital in the near future, nor any reason to think that the progress of manufacturing industry will be impeded by high wages.

## THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT AND THE SEX.

THE march of civilization sometimes brings strange consequences in its train. In at least two parts of the world where British rule prevails—India and Egypt—the blessings of peace, liberty and enlightenment are producing the unexpected offspring



of political unrest, accompanied by agitation against the very bringers of those blessings. In China, as the subtle influences of Western civilization percolate through the recesses of that immense country, we hear of discontent, of disturbance, of a New-China party pledged to "reform." These movements have their counterpart even in nations most highly developed from the viewpoint of modern culture. Great Britain, France and the United States are each confronted with a phase of thought and activity which may work a change more lasting and more profound than any which could be brought about by "Boxers" or Bengali Baboos. We refer to the forces that to-day are agitating that moiety of the human race which was wont to glory in the name of "the gentler sex."

The movements now observable among certain Oriental races may certainly be taken as fresh evidence of the truth of the adage which declares the danger of a little knowledge. Neither the British legislator nor the trader of the West paused to consider the dangerous potentiality of the instruments they were putting into the hands of their neighbours when the one opened India to the benefits of the Pax Britannica, and the other knocked insistently at the long-closed doors of the Middle Kingdom. But for the conditions in the far-advanced Occidental countries to which we have referred the adage needs adaptation. A survey of modern social conditions certainly suggests that modern civilization, with its refinements and luxuries, is, for certain types of people, as productive of undesirable results as insufficiency of knowledge is for an ill-developed mind.

In France, the observer of the signs of the times sees growing the national evil of a falling birth-rate—full of ill portent for the future of that race. In the United States more than one warning voice has been raised in denunciation of the social life of the upper classes, where only too clearly are betrayed the poor ideals of luxurious living and false liberty. To Britain also has spread the spirit of social unrest, manifesting itself in the so-called feminist movement for the parliamentary franchise, and threatening, by the nature of the tactics adopted, to bring into jeopardy "the traditional relations of the sexes." One has only to read with ordinary discernment the reports of the trial of the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union at the Bow Street Police Court on the serious charge of inciting to a breach of the peace, and to reflect on the extraordinary character of the arguments by which Miss C. PANKHURST and her mother defended their disorderly conduct, to realize the extent of social mischief and confusion this Suffragist movement may yet accomplish.

This evil of social unrest, being thus widespread and flourishing under diverse conditions, is difficult to diagnose or locate. One or two students of sociology have, however, pointed clearly to some of its main aspects. Professor HERRICK of Chicago has

approached the problem through the medium of fiction in a novel entitled "Together." This powerful story deals with the varied careers of six women, each in herself a type, and in the course of the narrative the author takes occasion to pass some very severe strictures upon the rich and idle women of the day. Another close observer, Dr. ANDREW MACPHAIL, of Toronto, recognizing that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark," has examined the question in two very able and remarkable letters which recently appeared in the London *Spectator* under the caption of the "American Woman." The writer begins by explaining that the term is indicative of a type by no means peculiar to America—

"The 'American woman' was a common occurrence long before the United States were discovered. It is a familiar fact, however, that a disease which occurs sporadically in one *milieu* will burst into an epidemic of unexampled fury when it is transferred to a new environment. Upon this analogy, it would appear probable that the 'American woman' was introduced into the United States at a very early period, and finding there a suitable environment, began to develop an exuberant growth and to thrive exceedingly."

As for the characteristics expressed by the term "American woman,"

"Idleness alone (which the divines of New England described as the mother of naughtiness) will account for them all.....It is an eternal law—at least it has been a law since the beginning of created things—that an organ, an animal, or a species cannot exist independently of its function. Life and growth are bound up with work, and we have not yet grown so mighty that we have emancipated ourselves from the dominion of this law."

Dr. MACPHAIL then proceeds to show how, in the course of time, with the progress of civilization, and for reasons largely beyond her control, the obligations connected with the primitive functions of the woman have become less incumbent upon her. The preparation of food and clothing, for example, is now done in the factory.

"Every advance in that industrial development of which we are boasting continually makes for the destruction of the family. . . . The country has grown rich, but the family is destroyed. There is money and idleness for the women of the well-to-do; idleness alone for the women of the poor. . . . The care of the offspring has been handed over to male and female hirelings—physicians and nurses—and thus a wide outlet for the physical and mental activity of the woman has been effectually stopped."

The consequences of this unnatural process of evolution are thus forcibly depicted:—

"Reduced by a power not her own to a condition of idleness, her case is a most unhappy one, and her manifold activities in the street, in places of entertainment and finally in the Divorce Court, are merely blind strivings to free herself from an intolerable ennui. Her life is one of rivalry for appearance and position. The struggle exhausts her energy. . . . Her mind becomes warped and her ambition distorted. Eternal restlessness is her portion, a dislike of any discipline, a hatred of any law save that which her own whim, will, or desire imposes."

Then there is the question of apparel, which Dr. MACPHAIL describes as "the most oppressive burden a woman is called upon to bear, and an anomaly among created beings"—

"In the state of Nature, it is ordained that the female shall go quietly. The male is the gaudy strutting creature. But in the race to which we belong it is the woman who is glorious, and the burden of splendour, falling upon an organism which is unqualified for the task, breaks it down hopelessly and renders it unfit for the performance of its proper functions. The possession of splendid apparel involves the necessity for its display, and out of that arises vanity, jealousy, rivalry and all uncharitableness. This is the genesis of the thing which is known as society."

From the aim of the "American woman," which is, "speaking generally, to live a life of luxurious idleness," the writer passes to her conception of "freedom." As regards the principal function of woman—the part she plays in the propagation of the species—"there is some evidence that the 'American woman' is not doing her best, that she is following the example of that unprofitable servant who wrapped up his one talent in a napkin." Two pleas are commonly put forward in justification of this attitude (1) the species may not be worth reproducing; (2) the quality of offspring is more important than quantity. With regard to the first, the learned critic, while admitting that there may be some ground for that view of the case, points out that the time for proclaiming one's freedom is before, not after, one has consented to eat the bread of another." The second plea, again, is fallacious, for "it is a law of life discovered by experience that the individual degeneration of the offspring accompanies numerical diminution." And further, it has been shown by Professor KARL PEARSON that:—

"The earlier members of a large family are more apt to inherit disease than those born later and therefore the limitation of families to two children, which now appears to be the desirable number, is increasing the number of persons with weak constitutions. Thus is Nature's method of dealing with the fictitious law of Primogeniture."

The "American woman," it appears, retains her girlhood till comparatively late in life, and "then suddenly, to her grief and rage, falls into a condition of senility which no devices serve long to postpone." Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS, in the *Morning Leader*, thus describes the type—

"She is about 38 years of age and looks about 29. She has looked 29 for the last ten years, and will go on looking 29 for the next ten years. . . . She has a husband in New York who is very wealthy. . . . She spends six months of every year in Europe and he does not seem to grumble. . . . Men take her everywhere and shower costly knick-knacks upon her. . . . She flourishes in a false position and thrives on thin ice. . . . I suppose she has a heart behind her expensive gown, but she never lets you into its secrets. . . . She is triumphantly inscrutable. . . . It is her business to look prettier and dress better than any other woman, and well she knows the pleasure of making a whole room sick with envy. . . ."

But the criticism is not all destructive. The true and womanly woman is thus drawn by Dr. MACPHAIL:—

"The influence of women is the subject of all verse and is best expressed by the word 'charm' . . . Charm lies in what a woman is, not in what she does, nor in how she looks. . . . The woman who is happy is she who obeys the law of kindness, who goes quietly. Her husband yields her benevolence. His heart cloth safely trust in her and her children call her blessed. The woman who will prevail is the effeminate woman, who overcomes man by the force of continual quietness. She may understand all knowledge and have strength to remove all public grievances, yet she is nothing if she has not entered into the mystery of gentleness," and the Doctor concludes his conception of the ideal woman with the words of the great Apostle in his immortal description of true Charity.

It is not too much to say that the present age finds the sex on its trial. There are sinister influences at work to play havoc with the ideals of true womanhood, but there is reason to believe that the right will prevail. In England, amid the turmoil created by the Women's Suffrage movement, signs

are not wanting that there are many of the sex who value its time-honoured status more highly than the doubtful boon of the Parliamentary Franchise. The President of the great American Republic has declared that, were a petition for the granting of female suffrage presented to him which bore the signatures of a million women, he would reject it. On the other hand, one publicist has gone so far as to picture, in a generation or two, a war between the men and women of the globe, instituted in desperation by the former to recover, by the ultimate resort to force, their lost ascendancy. So universal a calamity, too fearful to contemplate, will, however, never descend upon this distracted planet so long as Woman remains as God and Nature left her.

#### RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

**S**PEAKING at the inaugural meeting of the Railway Young Men's Association on the 6th inst., Count OKUMA said that he felt quite ashamed (*sanki ni tayeru*) to be called the originator of Japanese railways, when in truth he had merely been one of those that turned the tide of enlightenment into a special channel. That kind of modesty is characteristic of the Japanese, but history is more discerning. It knows what part Count OKUMA acted in 1869 when he was Vice-Minister of Finance, with Prince ITO for Assistant Vice-Minister, and it knows what difficulties and perils these two statesmen had to encounter. Count OKUMA, indeed, told his hearers on Sunday last something about those obstacles: how a line of telegraph was first erected between Tokyo and Yokohama, only to be cut almost every day by the conservatives; how the project of raising money in England threw many patriots into a fever of alarm; how while some cried out that a portion of Japan's territory was about to be bartered away to foreigners, others declared that OKUMA SHIGENOBU was working solely for his own pocket; how he became an object of scrutiny to official detectives of the *danjodai*; and how a mountain of memorials impeaching the railway project were sent in to the Government, in whose archives they now lie. It is all actual history, but were we asked to tell the story, we should add the name of Sir HARRY PARKES to the list of Japan's railway creators, and we might even add the name of Providence who visited Kyushu with a rice famine, while the northern districts of the Empire rejoiced in a plentiful harvest, and thus afforded an opportunity which Sir HARRY adroitly used to point out how easily the south might have been succoured had the country possessed railways. Japan has been spoken of as having enjoyed special good luck or good guidance at all the crucial stages of her modern career, but she can not be said to have been wholly fortunate in her first choice of a financial agent, for Mr. HORATIO NELSON LAY, fresh from the fiasco of the LAY-OSBORN Flotilla, did not show himself altogether apt in his manner of dealing with the railway

loan, nor did his methods help to smoothe the rugged road which Count OKUMA and Prince ITO had to tread. How the EMPEROR's consent was obtained we have never learned, but it certainly was obtained, though in later years His Majesty adopted an attitude of resolute disapproval towards the contracting of any monetary obligation abroad so long as Japan remained without judicial autonomy. Even after work had actually been commenced on the Tokyo-Yokohama line, strong hostile opposition continued, and of that opposition the railway itself bears palpable evidence, though the illustrative feature long ago ceased to be truly interpreted. We allude to the fact that at Shinagawa the line is carried along an embankment. The shore is now filled in, so that the road no longer suggests the impression of making a sea voyage; but none the less the embankment owed its construction originally to the fact that the Department of War absolutely refused to permit any building of a road along the Shinagawa shore. Inevitably as we speak of these things there rises to our recollection the form of Mr. MORRELL, the first English railway engineer in Japan. He died amid very sad circumstances before the consummation of his labour came in sight, but not before he had engaged the services of the numerous staff of able British experts who helped Japan so materially with her first railroads, and whose assistance she learned how to dispense with in a wonderfully short space of time. It will strike most persons as strange that Viscount INOUE was not present at the meeting last Sunday, for to him, after Count OKUMA and Prince ITO, and even before them in the matter of organization and technical management, Japan owes her railway system and her independent capacity in this kind of enterprise.

#### MONTHLY SUMMA Y OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

One great difficulty which independent Japanese Christian Churches have to encounter and overcome is connected with the supply and training of pastors. We gather from a good many articles we have perused on the subject that most of the Churches find it far easier to collect money than to secure suitable candidates for the ministry. The *Fukui Shimpō* (Presbyterian) writing on this subject expresses itself as follows: We are of opinion that it is better to do nothing than to employ unsuitable agents. We are for beginning nothing till the right kind of men are found and for stopping work that has already been commenced if it is being carried on in an unworthy manner owing to the inferiority of the workers. There is nothing that does more harm to Christianity than the employment of unsuitable men as a temporary expedient till better men are forthcoming. Resort to this practice tends to keep men of character and talent out of the ministry. As regards numbers, the supply of pastors and evangelists in our Nihon Kirisutokyōkai is not at all out of proportion to the number of Christians. Our ordained pastors number 116. To these are to be added 86 evangelists (*Dendōsha*). Taking the total number of Christians, men and women, young and old, we find that there is an ordained pastor for about every 170 persons. If the evangelists be included in the computation, then there is a pastor or evan-

gelist for about every 80 persons. It is not then the fewness of the workers, but the fact that there are among them so many mere cumberers of the ground, that accounts for the poor results shown. *Dendōsha no sū sukunaki ni arazu; dendōsha sono hito wo yōsaru nari. Dendō-kai wa mi wo musubazaru ichijiku nō ki wo motte munashiku chi too fusagaretari.* This it is that keeps good men out of the ministry. During the past few years certain Protestant Churches have made great strides towards reaching a state of entire independence of foreign help, but there is one particular in which they have done next to nothing towards independence. They have made no serious attempt to found Divinity Schools of their own, where the doctrinal teaching of foreign missionaries shall no longer predominate. Our theological training schools are run with foreign money and managed by foreign teachers. The Kumiai Kyōkai, which glories so much in its independence, has as yet taken no satisfactory steps for establishing a Divinity Hall conducted on doctrinally and financially independent lines. It is only after this has been accomplished by various Churches that an adequate supply of properly trained pastors will be obtained.

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There is perhaps nobody who is better acquainted with the inner history of the development of Protestant Christianity in this country than Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki. He has been intimately associated with all the leading men in the Protestant Church and has watched doctrinal and other developments with the keenest interest. In the fall of last year he began to compile a short history of the progress of thought in the Protestant Christian Church, and the work was published by the Keiseisha last June under the title of the *Fukyū no Michi* (The Everlasting Way). The work covers 290 small-sized pages. It is partly historical and partly doctrinal. In order to show the contents of the book we first give the headings of the 17 chapters of which it consists. Chap. I.—The Jews and Christ. II.—The state of the Japanese People. III.—Changes in Christianity during the Meiji Era. IV.—The Christianity of the Age of Christ. V.—The Christianity of the Apostolic Age. VI.—The Christianity of the Age of the Church Fathers. VII.—Medieval Christianity. VIII.—Protestant Christianity at the time of the Reformation. IX.—Modern Christianity. X.—The Merits and the Defects of Christianity. XI.—Progressive Churches. XII.—The Way, Religion and the Churches. XIII.—Articles of belief in our Church. XIV.—Our Forms and Work. XV.—Things that should change and things which never change. XVI.—Our Views on Preaching and Conversion. XVII.—Conclusions. A good many of the chapters in this work will not be of special interest to foreign readers, as they deal with history with which they are perfectly familiar. But Mr. Matsumura's account of the great changes which Christian belief has undergone in Protestant Churches deserves special attention, as he knows better than any foreigner can possibly know what teaching is accepted and what is rejected by leaders of thought in the Protestant Church. Chap. III., Mr. Matsumura informs us, contains a correct history of Japanese Protestant Christianity during the Meiji era. On the manner in which the early churches were founded by Dr. Verbeck, Bishop Williams, Dr. Brown, Captain James, Mr. Ballagh and a few others, Mr. Matsumura has nothing specially new to tell us. But what he says about the attitude of the converts to the teaching of the missionaries is full of interest. When he became a convert in 1877 he felt it to be his duty, he says, to obey the missionaries in everything. What they enjoined he did, what they prohibited he refrained from. They had come from enlightened countries and so of course they knew what ought to be believed and done. So all the orthodox doctrines were accepted without much reflection or inquiry. The Sabbath was strictly observed; *sake* and tobacco even were abstained from. Then there came a time when thoughtful Christians began to study Christianity and its teaching for themselves. This resulted in their reaching many conclusions bearing on

doctrine, practices and forms which were quite irreconcilable with the teaching of the missionaries. Looking back, says Mr. Matsumura, we have come to the conclusion that the Christianity with which we were acquainted prior to the year 1887 was imperfect in form (*Kayeri-mireba Meiji no jū nen yori nijū nen made no Kirisutokiyō wa jitsu ni kenkyū no tarazaru Kirisutokiyō nari*). We, furthermore, perceive that the Japanese preaching of those days was the result of youthful spirits and excitement rather than of serious deliberation. But this preaching undoubtedly attracted much attention to Christianity. The whole nation at that time was full of the idea that in everything Europe and America are ahead of Japan. Our preachers did not pause to think whether the doctrines they were proclaiming were rational or irrational. They might have gone on living in a fool's paradise for a long time had there not come a sudden awakening. The Tōkyō Imperial University became the centre of a violent anti-Christian storm. The attack on orthodox Christianity was started by a foreign Professor, but was welcomed by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki and a large number of Japanese professors, who warned the students against accepting doctrines which were being given up as untenable in Western countries. Spencer, Mill and Darwin were eagerly studied by our educated men. In the meantime Unitarians arrived from America with their liberal ideas on Christianity and their respectful attitude towards other creeds. Books on German Neo-theology began to be circulated in our midst. And Japanese who had studied in America and Europe came back and informed us that many of the doctrines which, following in the wake of the missionaries, we were propagating and defending here had been discarded as out of date in the West. The Puritan form of Christianity, with its prohibition of tobacco and liquor and its strict Sunday observances, was, these Japanese Christian said, no longer popular in the West. These various influences coming one on the top of the other convinced all thoughtful Christians of the necessity of a thorough overhauling of the articles of belief that they had so blindly accepted second-hand. It was quite evident that such doctrines as that of eternal punishment would have to be discarded, and I for one sympathized with Mill when he said, "If there be a God of this kind who can send me to hell, to hell will I gladly go."\* Every earnest-minded Christian had to ask himself which of the doctrines he had accepted were tenable and which untenable. And so a period of doubt, perplexity and misgiving followed an era of blind, unquestioning faith. During the period that began with the year 1887 and ended with the year 1897 the theological views of prominent Japanese Christians underwent radical changes. Kanamori, Yokoi, Ebina, Uemura and many others modified their opinions in various important particulars, and I myself did the same. But it was not only with the Christian theology which had been taught us that we became dissatisfied, we felt equal aversion to the morality in vogue among Christians at that time. It was true that smoking was condemned, and drinking was prohibited and concubinage was condemned, but in the culture of fine moral qualities, in the display of justice, impartiality, liberality and sincerity, Christians fell far short of the noble ideals held up to us by the Chinese sages and by Confucian Bushidō writers. They indulged in backbiting, they displayed all sorts of pettiness, jealousy and partisanship. They plotted and schemed one against another in secret, and yet these very plotters lacked the courage to acknowledge openly the opinions they were known to hold. Sneakiness and hypocrisy prevailed in the churches to a sickening extent. Seeing all this, I said, if this be Christianity, it is infinitely inferior to our Bushidō. I turned for relief to the teaching of the Chinese sages and to Buddhist priests. It seemed to me that we had in our own country far higher moral ideals than those followed in our Christian churches.

Coming to the subject of independence, financial and doctrinal, the closing decade of the

twentieth century will ever be remembered by us Christians as a period in which our inborn Japanese manliness made itself felt in the Christian Church. It was Mr. Ebina who first pointed out to me that it was quite essential that Japanese Christian teachers should break loose from missionary control. Financial control meant doctrinal control. This control could no longer be endured. Japanese Christians must claim the right to believe what they please and to teach what they believed, however contrary it might be to the views of the missionaries. When once this notion had taken hold of the leaders of thought in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches Protestant Christianity in Japan began to enter on a new era. The new charter of liberty became popular everywhere. It was agreed that doctrinal differences should no longer be allowed to keep Christians apart from each other. It was plainly perceived that to run Christian churches with money subscribed abroad meant that those churches were to remain in bondage to the teaching of the missionaries sent by the subscribers or their Boards, and so in all parts of the empire efforts were made to render the independence of Japanese Christianity indelible. This has already been accomplished in the case of certain sects, and the example set will be followed by other Protestant sects, even by the Baptists and Episcopalians sooner or later.

During the past ten years the tendency in the churches has all been in the direction of less stringency. Sunday is no longer kept as it used to be. The crusade against smoking and drinking has been left to other bodies to carry on. The puritan dislike of secular music and dancing has given place to the open encouragement of these pastimes. Liberty in belief, liberty in thought, and freedom, above all, from sectarian prejudice and narrow-mindedness, have become more and more popular. Calvinists and Armenians not only mingle together, but they rub shoulders with Unitarians and German Neo-theologians without calling them by nasty names. The modern Japanese Church no longer regards such men as Mill, Spencer and Darwin as enemies. It willingly sits at the feet of all great teachers. It draws no distinctions between the orthodox and the heterodox. Each member of that Church accepts what commends itself to his or her mind as worthy of acceptance. It is recognized that Christianity may exist and prosper in many forms, and it is held that the Japanese type is likely to be dissimilar to any other. A levelling process has gone on, so that neither missionaries nor Japanese pastors can claim superiority of knowledge to other people. To the greatest variety of teaching and opinion we have all grown so accustomed that nothing we hear greatly astonishes us. Some will be found to object to ministers whose views are constantly changing, on the ground that it is likely to prove bewildering to their flocks. But anything is better than hypocrisy and stagnancy. There is no use in a minister's pretending to hold what in his heart of hearts he has rejected. A living faith demands the discarding of all dead forms and articles of belief that no longer represent men's actual convictions.

In Chap. X, Mr. Matsumura discusses in a fearless and rational manner the defects of Christianity. "Christianity," he says, "was never from its beginning a perfect religion (*Kirisutokiyō naru mono wa tōshi yori kwanzen naru mono ni wa arazariki*). Christ never claimed for himself what others have since his death claimed for him. "Why callest thou me good?" said Christ. "There is none good but one, that is God." To Mr. Matsumura it appears that Christianity has three great defects. (1) *Its theology was originally so ill defined that immediately after the death of Christ great disputes arose between the Apostles.* These disputes were carried on with great ardour by the Christian Fathers. So strong was the feeling between the different schools of thought that in later ages Europe witnessed bloody persecutions and the perpetration of horrible cruelties in the name of Christ. And the terrible conflict between Christian sects went on down to quite recent times, and still continues in various forms in some quarters of the globe. (2) *The*

original Christian teaching was defective on the race question. Hence the disputes between St. Peter and St. Paul as to the different positions occupied by the Jew and the Gentile respectively. (3) *Biblical teaching is morally defective, in that the greatest discrepancy appears between the teaching of Christ and that of St. James on the one hand and that of St. Paul on the other on the efficacy of good conduct as a means of salvation.* Though Christ laid the greatest stress on the importance of upright conduct as a means of salvation, St. Paul distinctly asserts that prior to belief in Christ and salvation by means of the atonement nothing a man does will help him much. Mr. Matsumura dwells at considerable length on what he considers to be the five principal merits of Christianity: (1) Its views on God and Man; (2) its teaching on the home and the family; (3) the simplicity of its doctrines; (4) their great value to the world.

Among the things which most certainly ought to be changed dwelt on in Chapter XV. is the Bible. The age has outgrown it as it now stands. The notion that all the books in the Bible have equal authority is absurd on the face of it, as certain parts are in direct opposition to other parts. Belief in the inspiration of the Bible as a whole has gone, and men are asking now what there is left that is really authoritative.\* The Bible as known to us and used by us having gone, what has the Christian Church to serve in its stead? The answer is nothing, at present, but sooner or later a substitute will be compiled. *Shikaraba kongo no Kirisutokiyō naru mono wa ika naru keiten ni yotte iusu serarubeki mono naru ka? Iwaku, imada kore nashi; kanarazu ya sōban henjutsu seraruru mono arau.*

In Chapter XIII., from p. 251 onwards Mr. Matsumura gives the articles of his belief as follows:—"Asked in what I believe, I reply. I believe in God, the Holy Spirit, prayer, communion with God, the culture of virtue, the love of neighbours and the future life." Each of these articles of belief is explained in clear language and with considerable definiteness by Mr. Matsumura. His belief in the future life consists of the conviction that he will have an individual existence after death and will meet all his friends and relatives in another world prior to absorption into the great Spirit of the Universe from which he originally proceeded. He does not believe, he says, in either the hell or the heaven of orthodox theology.

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The Methodist organ, the *Gokyo*, in a leading article pleads for the better treatment of Christian ministers in Japan. It says that their poverty is so well known as to be referred to proverbially. We say "as poor as a church mouse," but here they say "as poor as a Christian pastor." Now and again, we are told by the *Gokyo*, churches recognize how inadequately remunerated their pastors are and by special gifts or by lenient treatment try to alleviate the hardness of their lot. The case of the Rev. T. Miyagawa of Osaka is quoted as a case in point. About eight years ago his church celebrated the 20th anniversary of his appointment as pastor by presenting him with a number of valuable gifts and several hundred yen in money and by granting him leave of absence for one year and a half to enable him to go to America, even subscribing money for his journey, and this year in celebration of his silver wedding they have again showered costly gifts on him. This constitutes a charming contrast to the treatment accorded to pastors generally throughout the country, says the *Gokyo*. The salaries received by these Christian workers are to-day what they were 10 years ago, while the cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds. Families may grow bigger, but salaries are not increased. The wife may much need a new dress and the husband sadly want a new book, but the money all goes to meeting greater needs than these. If sickness comes it immediately brings debts, for no pro-

\* The original is not at hand, so we translate Mr. Matsumura's rendering back into English.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

\* Anybody who wishes to know what the higher critics have to say on this subject should study the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, the latest and best authority on the Bible as interpreted by first-class scholars.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



vision for such an emergency can be made. A wife of a pastor known to the writer earns a little money by pasting paper on match-boxes. If it happens that a pastor dies, the family is thrown into the greatest distress, the children become scattered. In foreign countries the same kind of thing no doubt exists to a certain extent. A tale concerning a poor minister appeared in an American paper some time ago. After serving as a pastor for 42 years this man lay down to die. Asked where he wished to be buried, he replied:—"What is the use of asking that? I have no home." He was eventually buried in ground belonging to an old convert of his.\* Such cases are of course very rare. From the point of view of the pastor, if he be a true Christian, suffering for the cause is a lot that he cheerfully accepts. He is content to live poor and to die without fame in the service of God. But his flock should certainly show their high appreciation of his devotion in some such way as that adopted by Mr. Miyagawa's congregation in Osaka.

\* \* \* It is stated in Japanese newspapers that steps are being taken by the Roman Catholics for founding a University in Tokyo. Three scholars arrived in this country a few months ago with the object of making the necessary arrangements. The lecturing is to be in English. The first subjects that will be taught will be Literature. Eventually, Law, Science and Philosophy, Ethics, Religion and Medicine will be added. The standard maintained will be on a level with that of the two Imperial Universities. Ability to read English text books will be a necessary qualification for admission to the classes. The institution will be run on broad cosmopolitan lines.

\* \* \* The theory that religious belief is intimately connected with locality and physical surroundings is not new. We find that Mr. Katō Totsudō, an antiquarian, writing in the *Nivoku Shinbun*, has applied the theory to Japanese Buddhism, and what he says on this subject seems to us worth recording. Here is the substance of his remarks. It can hardly be denied that the acceptance of religious teaching largely depends on prevailing tastes and sentiments in different localities and among different classes of people. Speaking generally, it is true to say that the teaching of the Tendai and Shingon sects is most popular among well-disposed, dull-witted (*ma no nuketa*) people; that the Zen appeals find a hearty response among retiring, simple-minded, negligent (*yarippanashi*) sort of folks; the places which are considered the strongholds of the Shin Sect are inhabited partly by people of deep faith and partly by people who while professing adherence regard the tenets of the sect with aversion; where the Nichiren teaching is popular the people are invariably energetic, but they are also ignorant. Mountainous districts are favorable to the Tendai, Shingon and Zen Sects; plains to the Jōda and the Shin Sects, and the sea-coast to the Shin and the Nichiren Sects. Dividing Japanese Buddhism into three sections, according to the prominence given to certain practices, we may classify the sects thus:—The supplicating sects (*kitoshū*) are the Tendai, the Shingon and the Nichiren; the meditating sects (*zenshū*) are the Rinzaï, the Sōtō and the Obaku; and the Buddha invoking (*nembutsu*) sects are the Jōdo, the Shin and the Ji. The number of adherents of each group of sects is as follows:—The praying sects, 22,627; the meditating sects, 20,829, the *nembutsu* sects, 28,374. Since the majority of those who belong to the meditating sects certainly do their meditating by proxy and since the number of those who devote themselves to what is known as *sazen* (religious abstraction) and 親參實究, *Shinsan Jikkō*† is necessarily very limited, it is true to say that praying priests

\* This story sounds very apocryphal, for surely cemeteries exist almost everywhere in the States, and burial elsewhere must, we should say, be most unusual.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† Going to a teacher and having knowledge tested by questions and answers on both sides.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

control religious belief in Japan. Dividing the sects according to their alleged connection with this world and the next, that is, according to the kind of prayers offered, it is true to say in a word, that the Kwantō Buddhists' religion is all connected with this world and that of the people residing in the Kwantō provinces with the world to come. Living near volcanoes and inured to earthquakes, the Kwantō people are content to offer up hearty prayers for deliverance from impending dangers. Of the distant future they never think. Even in the things of everyday life they are improvident, living hand to mouth, in striking contrast to the Kwantō folks who habitually lay by money for the rainy day that is sure to be encountered in the near future, while making provision for the life beyond the grave. In the Kwantō provinces the Tendai, Shingon and Nichiren Sects are the most popular. In snowy regions like the Hokurikudō the teaching of the Shin Sect, laying much stress as it does on the importance of the future life, is most acceptable. There are of course historical reasons why the teaching of one sect rather than that of another should prevail in any given province, but Geography accounts for a good deal. People are largely moulded by their physical surroundings and thus predisposed to be influenced by special doctrines. *Chi wo hanarete hito naku, hito wo hanarete koto nashi de, shūkyō ga chi kara uketa eikyō wa keshite chisai koto de wa nai to omo.*

\* \* \* When Baron Kikuchi was lecturing in London on Japanese education he asserted that moral education in this country is based upon the Imperial Rescript on education. The truth of this assertion has been questioned by quite a number of writers. In the last number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* the whole question of the basis and origin of the system of morality prevailing in this country is discussed in a very clear way. It is stated by the *Seikyō Shimpō* that Baron Kikuchi's assertions on the subject in question caused some surprise among his English hearers. One of them said that if it were a fact that the high moral standard which Japan had displayed to the world during the past 5 or 6 years were actually traceable to the source named, he doubted whether such a standard could be maintained for any length of time. There are a good many people in this country, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, who share this doubt. The Imperial Rescript unquestionably states in a concise manner the moral convictions of the Japanese nation. If we come to ask from what source these moral beliefs were derived, the answer is, observes the *Seikyō Shimpō*, that they are relics of our past history, they have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors. Whence did our ancestors derive them? From Confucianism, Buddhism and from a number of other enlightening influences that made themselves felt in old Japan, among which the influence of the State as then constituted is to be included. But the whole situation has changed. Neither Confucianism nor Buddhism hold sway over the Japanese mind to-day. The Japanese State has been remodelled on constitutional lines. The Government can no longer treat their subjects in the fatherly way they used to do. Morally Japan is living on the past. In physics when the impetus that sets a body in motion ceases to act, that body will go on moving as long any of the energy imparted to it remains. But when the energy-producing cause exists no longer, it is only a question of time as to how long the energy can remain. Morally we are now living on what is known as surplus energy (*精力 daryoku* \*). The time when this energy will be wholly exhausted can not be far distant, and the question of questions is: what are we going to do then? Japanese morality can be traced to no simple origin. Subjectively considered, it is the result of Confucian and Buddhist teaching on the minds of men in past times, and, objectively considered, it can be traced to the State and the various laws

\* A term applied to the energy or force that remains after the producing cause has ceased to act. This meaning of *Daryoku* is not given in Vol. I. of the new edition of Gubbins' Dictionary, we observe.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

and customs which the State has promulgated or openly encouraged. That moral sentiments and the moral sense have grown weaker in recent years owing to the non existence of the original impetus is acknowledged by our leading moralists. Anxiety about the future has been expressed again and again within the past few years. Society generally seems to have awakened to the fact that the nation no longer possesses moral impetus strong enough to render it proof against the working of the insidious undermining influences of modern times. The remedies for the present moral deterioration proposed are various. Some advocate the revival of Confucianism, others a revival of Buddhism or a recasting of that creed to suit the present age, others again the structure of a new religious and moral creed with material furnished by the historical religions. There is not the slightest chance of either of these devices proving adequate to suit the occasion. The only effectual remedy for the evil complained of is the adoption of Christianity, concludes the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

The movable and immovable property of the Greek Church has now been placed under the ownership of a juridical person, we are told by the Rev. K. Ishikawa, the editor of the *Seikyō Shimpō*. Permission to make this arrangement has only just been given by the Home Office. It would seem that in the case of churches, temples and other property belonging to religious bodies the authorities have considered it necessary to enquire minutely into the nature of the alleged ownership, and that consequently until very recently permission has been refused to all religious bodies to appoint juridical persons as mere holders of property. There are two kinds of juridical persons, one known as *saidan* (財團) *hōjin* and the other as *shadan* (社団) *hōjin*. The Protestant sects have hitherto been content with leave to appoint the latter kind of juridical person only, who is the legal representative of a society or an association. Property formerly held by foreigners in various ways has in most cases now been registered under the ownership of *Shadan hōjin* \*. This arrangement has never seemed to be altogether satisfactory to the Greek Church and so for some years they have been trying to get permission to appoint a juridical person who shall legally represent property only and not an Association, though of course as a matter of fact such person or persons are nominated by Greek Church authorities. It is maintained by Mr. Ishikawa that there are objections to the creation of the *shadan hōjin* which do not apply to the *saidan hōjin*, and on consulting a jurist on this point we are informed that this view is correct. The Greek Church representatives in Tokyo have found it no easy matter to obtain permission from the Home Office to create *saidan hōjin*. After months of negotiation they have the honour of establishing a precedent which will doubtless be followed by other religious bodies, Buddhist, Shintō and Christian. According to this arrangement the existence of property itself is the *raison d'être* for the existence of the juridical person. The property, it is alleged, when registered thus is legally more thoroughly inalienable than when registered in the name of a juridical person or persons who represent societies or associations only. The Greek Church property in Tokyo and elsewhere is of enormous value, and the fact that the Government of Japan has now granted to this Church as a Church the power to create a *saidan hōjin* has rightly caused no little rejoicing in that body, as it constitutes a public recognition of the position it occupies in the country.

\* It goes without saying that the foreign juridical persons only have superfluous rights as owners of land. Most of the mission property in this country is held by *Shadan hōjin*, i.e., by juridical persons who represent societies.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

THE DIVIDEND of the Osaka Electric Light Co. for the latter half of this year will be declared at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum; and an interim dividend of the Osaka Gas Co. for the same period at the rate of 8 per cent. or a little more.

## DOROTHY AT THE "GAITY."

Stephenson and Cellier's Comedy-Opera "Dorothy," beloved of British play-goers for a generation past, was produced on Monday night by the Amateur Dramatic Club of Yokohama at the transformed Public Hall, henceforth to be known as the "Gaiety." Verily with each successive venture the local A.D.C. excels itself, and Yokohama may well appreciate the efforts of the sixty ladies and gentlemen who, at such considerable labour and expense, provided so rich a musical and dramatic treat as the community was afforded on Monday, and is yet to enjoy on three succeeding occasions.

The play opens in the hop-gardens adjoining the Boots and Spurs Inn kept by old Jasper Tuppiitt near Chanticleer Hall in Kent, the demesne of Squire Bantam. The pickers are in high spirits at the near approach of the feasting which will mark the end of their labours, when Dorothy, the Squire's daughter, and Lydia Hawthorne, his niece, arrive on the scene dressed as country lasses. They learn that Phyllis, old Jasper's daughter, has promised to marry Tom Strutt, one of the local rustics, and the damsel persists in her resolve in spite of warnings from the young ladies, who (of course) have sworn to remain single. The Squire, however, has made up his mind that Dorothy is to marry his nephew and heir, Geoffrey Wilder, whom she has never seen and who has been living a wild life in London. As it happens, Wilder is that very day on his way to his uncle's house, resolved, under pressure of debt, to yield to the old man's wish, and the bailiff Lurcher is close on his heels. Dorothy and Lydia pass themselves off as old Tuppiitt's daughters and the impressionable young men fall victims to their charms. Lurcher now appears upon the scene, but, when Wilder saves him from the wrath of the villagers, whose indignation he has roused by serving a writ upon an old woman of the neighbourhood, the bailiff is ready to listen to a scheme of Wilder's for raising the money which is put into execution in the second Act.

The scene then changes to the gay cheerfulness of Chanticleer Hall, where Squire Bantam is entertaining his neighbours. The festivities are interrupted by Lurcher, disguised as the messenger of the Duke of Berkshire, who informs the Squire that his Grace's carriage has broken down near the Hall and that his Grace—who of course is none other than Geoffrey Wilder himself—craves the Squire's hospitality. The latter is only too glad to entertain a member of the nobility, and thus the "Duke," and his companion Harry Sherwood, find themselves under the Squire's roof. They fail to recognize the ladies, but despite their vows to their rustic lassies soon find themselves under the spell—Sherwood, of Dorothy, and Wilder, of her fair cousin Lydia—to whom respectively they render up as tokens the rings given them by Dorcas and Abigail,—thus proving the faithfulness of the mere man. Then, when the guests have retired to rest, follows the midnight alarm. Wilder and Sherwood, masked and armed, bind the Squire, after which Sherwood also binds his friend the "Duke." The household is roused, but after due investigation the only victim of the robbery appears to be the "Duke," whose money-box is empty. On this the Squire, who could not suffer a guest in his house to be a loser on that account, makes good the supposed loss—the amount as stated by the "secretary" Lurcher corresponding curiously enough to that of Wilder's debts. The "Duke" after some hesitation accepts the proffered sum as a loan. The scene ends with the early morning call of red-coated huntsmen to the chase.

Act. III contains the amusing scene of the duel at the Round Coppice. With the morning light prudence has returned. Wilder and Sherwood have intimated to the Squire's daughter and niece respectively their resolve to return to their rustic loves. Dorothy and Lydia determine to put these protestations to the test. Attired as young gallants they challenge the two swains to answer for their conduct to Miss Dorothy Bantam and Miss Lydia Hawthorne at the point of the pistol—unloaded, as they hope to contrive. But their adversaries, having been challenged, elect to use their own weapons, which doubtless would contain

bullets. Flight is therefore the only resource of the two young "gallants," who nevertheless enjoy a secret sense of satisfaction from the fact that their would-be opponents are prepared to fight for the ladies of their former choice. Meanwhile Lurcher has let the Squire into the plot, but the old gentleman is prepared to forgive all if his nephew is willing to marry Dorothy. There is no difficulty about arranging this, Lydia pairs off with Sherwood, and all ends well.

Mrs. J. P. Mollison made a charming Dorothy, her magnificent voice being the delight of the evening and of invaluable assistance in the choruses. Great praise is due also to Miss Graff, who took the part of Lydia, and to Miss Booth, who played Phyllis with pretty innocence. Both these young ladies, who, we understand, made their debut on this occasion, deserve hearty congratulation. The part of the amorous widow, Mrs. Privett, was cleverly played by Mrs. McWilliams, whose love-passages with Lurcher in his capacity as an "officer" served as the most humorous interludes of the evening. Mr. Brady was, as ever, inimitable, whether as process server or duke's secretary, and his lightest words and acts were provocative of the keenest mirth. Mr. A. E. Cooper made a first-rate Wilder and was ably seconded by his friend Harry Sherwood (Mr. S. H. Somerton). The latter is to be congratulated on his excellent rendering of the ever-popular "I stand at your threshold sighing," with its even better known refrain. The rôle of the Squire was played by Mr. W. M. Stewart with great spirit, while Mr. Colchester as the landlord of "The Boots and Spurs" and Mr. Windett, as Tom Strutt, deserve unstinted praise for the careful rendering of their parts.

The choruses as a whole were capably rendered. If any criticism be called for, it may be remarked that the Altos were a shade weaker than the other parts—this is also true of the trios and quartets—and that now and again there was a tendency to slackness in time. One or two of the choruses would also be greatly improved if the Tenor was strengthened. These minor defects may, however, have been due to a very natural nervousness on the part of some of the singers, which subsequent performances will in all probability remove. Regarding both the production and the performance as a whole, the management, the orchestra, the principals and the entire company thoroughly deserve the highest praise.

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Dorothy Bantam.....Mrs. J. P. Mollison.  
Lydia Hawthorne.....Miss Graff  
Phyllis Tuppiitt.....Miss Booth.  
Mrs. Privett.....Mrs. C. F. McWilliams.  
Lady Betty.....Mrs. W. H. Lewis.  
Geoffrey Wilder.....Mr. A. E. Cooper.  
Harry Sherwood.....Mr. S. H. Somerton.  
Squire Bantam.....Mr. W. M. Stewart.  
Lurcher.....Mr. G. G. Brady.  
Jasper Tuppiitt.....Mr. F. E. Colchester.  
Tom Strutt.....Mr. A. H. Windett.

The Chorus and Ballet of Peasants, Hop-Pickers and Guests were made up of the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Mesdames Borthwick, Brockhurst, Kenderdine, Squire, Thom, Thwaites, Windett; the Misses Arthur, Blundell, A. Blundell, Bunting, Cameron, M. Cameron, Kenderdine, G. Kenderdine, Kilby, Strome, Talbot, E. Talbot, Tripler, A. Tripler, Worden; Messrs. W. Brining, J. W. Cain, H. S. Darling, E. C. Emmett, J. G. Gibson, W. R. Fellowes-Lukis, D. Maas, J. Macbeth, H. McDonnell, E. M. Milne, J. H. Phelps, F. Pollard, A. Ruinat, E. Unite.

Of the special features of the by-play, a beautiful Dance was performed by the Misses M. Cameron, Kenderdine, G. Kenderdine and Strome, and Messrs. H. S. Darling, D. Maas, E. M. Milne and A. Ruinat; an Old Woman's Dance by Mesdames Borthwick, Brockhurst, Thom and Thwaites; while the principal parts of the famous Huntsmen's Chorus received a spirited rendering from Messrs. J. W. Cain, E. Unite, F. Pollard and W. Brining.

Stage Manager.....Mr. W. H. Lewis.  
Musical Director.....Mr. W. Karl Vincent.  
Scenery.....Mr. C. F. McWilliams.  
Properties.....Mr. T. Harrington.  
Bijou Orchestra.—Piano, Mr. H. Grimbale;  
First Violin, Mr. P. A. Poole, Mr. C. H. Thorn;

Viola, Mr. H. S. Stetson, Mr. B. M. Botelho; Bass, Mr. I. E. McChesney; Trombone, Mr. W. Graham; Cornet, Mr. Z. Marumo; Second Violin, Mr. W. Blundell, Mr. A. Smith; Flute, Mr. C. D. Campbell; Horn, Mr. W. D. Cameron; Bass Clarinet, Mr. A. E. Pawsey; Clarinet, Mr. J. Yoneyama.

Committee: E. C. Davis, President, E. Eddison, C. F. McWilliams, F. W. Ward, W. H. Lewis, G. G. Brady, Hon. Treas.; A. E. Cooper, Hon. Sec.

## SECOND PERFORMANCE.

"Dorothy's" second performance was a success in every respect. The house was large and enthusiastic and as might be expected Wednesday's performance as far transcended Monday's as second nights usually do firsts. It may perhaps be enough to say that the excellencies shown on the first night were developed and accentuated and that previous small defects were absent. The whole play went well and altogether the entertainment was most enjoyable.

A flashlight photo will be taken of the children selected in the Theatre at the Matinee on Saturday.

## YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.

## NEW MOORING BASIN OPENED.

The ceremony of opening the new mooring basin of the Yokohama Dock Co. took place on Saturday afternoon. The buildings were well decorated with flags. The mooring basin is 600 feet in length, 180 feet in width and 27 feet in depth, which dimensions render it hardly inferior in capacity to that of the Miike Ship-Building Yard, belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Co. There are three dry docks, No. 1, which is 515 feet and No. 2 376 feet in length; while No. 3, which is 481 feet in length, is still in course of construction.

Some five hundred foreign and Japanese guests were present, though the weather was quite cold. The company were received by Mr. Asada and a large staff of officials, and at about two o'clock the various officials and visitors connected with the ceremony ascended a temporary platform at the head of the new basin. Mr. Asada read an address in which he said the wet dock was begun in 1906, the latest improvements in foreign countries being availed of, and was completed without a hitch. No. 3 dry dock was expected to be completed in March, 1910. A brief description of the work was given by Mr. Tsunekawa in the course of which he said the total outlay was yen 175,700. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Governor Sufu, Mayor Mitsuhashi, Messrs. Ishii, Kaneko and Ono, and an address was read from Mr. Masuda, President of the City Council. Mr. Kurusu, Vice-President of the Company, made a suitable reply, after which the guests proceeded to the new basin, where the formal ceremony of admitting the water from the sea into the basin was performed by Mr. Asada.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society was held at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening at 8.45, when, in honour of the Milton Tercentenary, a lecture on the poet and his works was delivered by Mr. J. Carey Hall, I. S. O., British Consul-General at this port.

The musical programme comprised songs by Mrs. Richards and Mr. D. Mass, a piano solo by Mr. Pohl, and flute and piccolo solos by Professor Frederic Griffith, A.R.A.M.

For the Christmas meeting of the Society to be held at the Gaiety on Friday, the 18th instant, an excellent programme is being arranged. In addition to vocal and instrumental pieces, an amusing farce will be presented by Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. C. Aslet and Mr. A. H. J. Windett.

FIRE broke out at 3 p.m. on Dec. 7th in the district of Nasu, destroying some fifty houses.

## "DOROTHY."

The production of "Dorothy" takes me back twenty years and more to the old Gaiety Theatre, London, and recalls to memory the ever fascinating personality of Marie Tempest in the title rôle, Hayden Coffin as Sherwood, Ben Davies as Wilder, Arthur Williams as Lurcher, and all the other members of a brilliant cast that made the town ring with the tuneful harmonies during a run that in those days was considered phenomenal, and that have maintained the opera in high favour with the public ever since. I can picture to myself the old fashioned courtesies of Squire Bantam in Chanticleer Hall, the hoydenish Dorothy and her cousin Lydia masquerading as farmers daughters and as such captivating the too susceptible Wilder and Sherwood; the charming Phyllis and her rustic lover; Lurcher and his antics with the antique (this is not a joke), Mrs. Privet; Mr. Tuppit and the ever present but always delightful chorus, notably in the famous Huntsman's "Tally Ho." Again I can see the Ball Room at Chanticleer Hall, the stately entrance of Dorothy and Lydia in their lovely dresses of the period, and their graceful minuet with Wilder and Sherwood; the night alarm and the frightened household in their "nighties," the famous duel scene in the wood, and the final clearing up of all misunderstandings, culminating in the union of Dorothy with Wilder and Lydia with Sherwood. All these scenes come back to me like a pleasant dream, and in the hands of such a cast and chorus as the A.D.C. have been able to secure, I look forward to my dream becoming a delightful reality when the curtain rises at the New Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening, the 7th Dec.—(Communicated.)

## YOKOHAMA.

A number of leading business men of Yokohama held a meeting on the evening of Dec. 3rd at the Bankers' Club in Honcho dori. Baron Sakatani, formerly Minister for Finance, who recently returned from a visit to America and Europe, made a speech. In the course of the address, he said that all the Powers were encouraging the shipping business and accordingly competition between the shipping companies was growing serious. Referring to the perfect construction of harbours in foreign countries, the speaker advised Yokohama business men to accomplish the proposed improvement of the harbour for the benefit of foreign trade. In conclusion he said that Japan has to do much in order to maintain her position among the first Powers.

While a detective of the Isezaki cho Office was trying to arrest an old man on Dec. 3rd in front of the police station, the latter died suddenly from apoplexy. A little before his death, the old man stole several articles in Suyeyoshi-cho and was on his way to Nakamura-machi.

A man was arrested early on the morning of Dec. 5th at a hotel named the Toshino-ya, Yanagi-cho. It appears that while living at Aomori he stole yen 2,000 from the Hirosaki Bank and disappeared.

An armed man visited a tea house in Yokosuka early on the morning of Dec. 5th, and stole a small amount of money from the proprietress of the house.

At its meeting of Dec. 4th, the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly passed a bill providing for the reconstruction of the prefectural government office at a cost of yen 435,935. As the project had been previously investigated, the second and third readings were dispensed with.

Two old persons were run over and killed by a train on the evening of Dec. 5th at Chigasaki while attempting to cross the railway.

Mr. K. Abe, a secretary of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, has been transferred to Hyogo

prefecture, and Mr. K. Tominaga, a secretary of the Hyogo Prefectural Government, to Yokohama.

Fire occurred early on the morning of Dec. 8th at Yokosuka burning down about 100 buildings. The flames originated in a bath-house at Ogawa-cho.

Mr. Millet, one of the American Committee for the Tokyo Grand Exhibition, left Yokohama on Dec. 9th, by the *Nippon Maru* for home.

The dead body of a man was found in the woods near Oiso on Dec. 6th. He was not identified. On the following day a *geisha* attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into an old well at Hiratsuka. She was rescued by a passer-by. The cause is said to have been ill-treatment by her employer.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 6th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases .....	—	—	22	12	—
Died .....	—	—	2	2	—
Other Districts—					
New cases .....	—	1	12	6	—
Died .....	—	—	9	2	—

On the evening of Dec. 7th a horse attached to a wagon took flight in Sakuragi-cho near the Railway Station, and trampled upon an old man, inflicting very severe injuries.

Mr. S. Nakanuma, the second alderman of the Yokohama City Office, has tendered his resignation. Formerly he was a lawyer in Kyoto. In 1906 he took his present position. At the general election which took place this spring he was elected representative for Oki Island.

Mr. H. Shimomura, director of the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office, has resigned. Mr. T. Sakano, a secretary of the Department of Communications, has been appointed to the vacancy.

The *Nippon Yusen Kaisha's* European liner *Kamo Maru* is expected to arrive at Yokohama to day, Dec. 11th. The ship will bring the ashes of the Japanese soldiers who died in Russia while detained as prisoners during the war.

A workman employed by the printing office Shoyei sha, in Ota-machi, attempted to murder his wife with a large knife on Dec. 9th at their house. The man was arrested late the same evening. Prior to the tragedy they had a dispute on money matters after which the wife asked him for divorce.

Herr H. Koller has been appointed Consul in Yokohama for Austria-Hungary. On Dec. 5th the Japanese Foreign Office issued an exequatur to him.

Viscount Okabe, Minister for Justice, paid a visit to the Yokohama 1-istrict and Local Courts as well as the Negishi Jail on the morning of Dec. 10th. He inspected the proceedings of official business.

Late on the night of Dec. 8th a young man was found crushed to death on the railway near west Tobe-machi. He is believed to have laid himself on the permanent line for suicide.

Through a slight dispute, a carpenter named T. Yamanaka (54) attacked another carpenter, S. Hamura (55) by name, with a hatchet on Dec. 8th at a house in Okano-cho. The victim was at once removed to the Noge Hospital where he died on the following morning. The offender gave himself up to the Kanagawa Police Office.

The Yokohama Electric Light Co. and the Kyodo Transportation Co. will hold general meetings on Dec. 19th and 23rd respectively. Interim dividends of the companies for the second half of this year are reported to be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. each per annum.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## ALLEGED CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

The trial in the alleged Customs scandal in which S. Akiyama, assistant appraiser, and others, 10 in all, are defendants, was resumed on Dec. 5th in the Yokohama District Court.

The Public Prosecutor made a speech summarizing the evidence produced by the Judge. He concluded that there was no doubt about the crime committed by the accused.

Counsel for the defence contended that there was not sufficient evidence for the charge against his clients.

The proceedings will be resumed on Dec. 8th.

## ALLEGED TREASON.

An appeal lodged by K. Kushiitani, formerly an assistant civil engineer of the Naval Department, and S. Ishiyama, a lawyer of Hakodate, against the decision passed in the Tokyo District Court sentencing them to 6 years' confinement with hard labour, was heard on Dec. 5th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

The statement of Kushiitani was that in 1906 he received an order from the Naval Department to return to the office the photographs showing the whole zone of the Iwanai harbour and land constructions. He kept 13 of the photographs in a wall of his house when he was absent on official business. Later he handed over the remaining photographs to Ishiyama.

Ishiyama said that he had shown the photographs to a Russian officer in order to ascertain his views as to the value of the fortifications for the national defence.

The trial was adjourned *sine die*.

## THE KAIEDA CASE.

A case instituted by Mr. Kokichi Kaieda, a son of the late Viscount Kaieda, against Mr. Torajiro, another son of the same nobleman, petitioning for restoration of succession rights, was brought up again in the Tokyo District Court on Dec. 4th. The Judge passed judgment in favour of Plaintiff and ordered Defendant to bear the costs. It is alleged that Plaintiff was the son of Viscountess Kaieda, who is a younger sister of Countess Togo, and Defendant, of a woman employed by the deceased nobleman.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE SPIRIT LAW.

A decision was passed on Dec. 8th in the Tokyo Appeal Court in a criminal case in which S. Okura, T. Ohara and T. Adzuma were defendants on a charge of having clandestinely manufactured about 14 *koku* of alcohol. The first two men were sentenced to a fine of yen 19,174.85 each, and the other to yen 5,600.60.

## CLAIM AGAINST THE TOKYO JOCKEY CLUB.

F. Kanematsu, a trader of Kobe, has lodged a case in the Tokyo District Court against the Tokyo Jockey Club (of which Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo is the president) claiming yen 16,000. The hearing will shortly take place. According to the petition the Club issued a promissory note for the foregoing sum and at due time failed to pay for the note.

## DEATH OF MR. G. CAMPREDON.

We regret to learn that telegraphic news was received in Yokohama on Wednesday announcing the death the same day of Mr. Gustave Campredon, representative partner in Bordeaux of the firm of Messrs. Adet, Campredon & Co.

Mr. Campredon, who was born in Bordeaux 46 years ago, came to Japan about 1884 and in conjunction with Mr. G. Adet, established the firm of Adet, Campredon & Co. at No. 95. During his stay in Yokohama he married a daughter of the late Mr. H. Moss, with whom, as well as with her two children, deep sympathy will be felt.

Leaving Yokohama in 1901 Mr. Campredon returned to France and has since then resided and carried on business at Bordeaux. It was known that he suffered from slight asthma, but the news of his demise comes upon his friends here with quite a shock.



## MARRIAGE OF MR. H. M. LOOMIS.

Miss Eleanor Wigton Wallace, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Laird Wallace, and Henry Meech Loomis of Seattle, Wash., son of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Loomis of Yokohama were married on the 10th of November in Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa., Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers, pastor of the church officiating. Tall palms, ferns and other plants effectively massed with vases of great nodding white chrysanthemums, completely hid the pulpit and choir rail, the effect of the leaves and plants against the delicate colors of the walls being beautiful. Promptly at half past six, to the strains of the Guilmant Nuptial March, played by David Crozier of Philadelphia, the maid of honor, Miss Margaret McLain, a niece of the bride, followed by the six bridal attendants, entered the church from the door at the right of the chancel. Advancing down the right centre aisle to the rear of the church, and passing through a second aisle formed by the six ushers—Dr. Robert Kingman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., William Aleck Faxon, of Buffalo, N. Y., Alfred Veomans, of Philadelphia; Evans Loomis of Forest Hill N. J., Robert Wallace of Harrisburg, and Justin Campbell of Steelton—they met the bride, and, turning, the entire bridal party moved down the aisle to the music of the Lohengrin Wedding March. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory Duchesse satin, with trimmings of Princesse lace. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The groom was attended by Robert Hatfield Irons as best man. Following the ceremony was a reception for the relatives only at the Wallace residence. Chrysanthemums, potted plants and Southern smilax were used in the house decorations, and the bridal table looked most attractive with decorations of chrysanthemums. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis left late on a wedding trip, and will reside at Seattle, Washington, where the former has business in connection with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C.

## BRITAIN'S NEWEST SHIPS.

The *Collingwood*, the most powerful of all British battleships and the sixth vessel of the Dreadnought class to be placed in the water, was successfully launched at Devonport on Nov. 7th. Mrs. Asquith, who was accompanied by her husband, the prime minister, gave the signal which set the launching machinery in motion, and as the huge mass of steel plunged into the water she christened the vessel "Collingwood." On the same day the great cruiser *Invincible* in a trial under seven-tenths of her power attained a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is expected that the vessel when working under full power will reach a speed of 30 knots, a world's record.

The *Invincible* is the last to be completed of the three great cruiser-battleships which were laid down in the yards in 1906. First came the *Indomitable*, which carried the Prince of Wales to Canada at the time of the Quebec tercentenary, and which made record-breaking time on her return voyage to the Isle of Wight. The second was the *Inflexible*, which ran her speed trials a few weeks ago, reaching the rate of 27 1/4 knots an hour. It was thought that it would have been greater but for a hindering fog. Now comes the *Invincible*, to eclipse both her sister ships in the matter of speed.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Two games of football under Rugby rules were played on Saturday between 1st and 2nd teams respectively of Keio University and the Y. C. & A. C. The junior fifteens took the field first, and a fast but loose game resulted in a draw (2 tries, or 6 points, each). The second game showed better play, but the Y. C. and A. C., with their superior weight and combination, were too strong for their opponents. The passing on both sides, however, was often wild, and not a few chances of scoring were lost in this way. Passing low is one thing: passing along the ground another.

As the result showed (2 goals 2 tries, or 25 points, to *ml*), however, the Y. C. & A. C. could on this occasion afford to make mistakes which against more equal opponents would cost them dear. Buckle (3), Meere (2), Pollock and Ward succeeded in crossing the line. Only two of the seven tries were converted—by Lambert and Ward.

The Rugby games were preceded by a hockey-match—Y. C. & A. C. v. Keio 1st XI.—which after some interesting play resulted in a victory for the home team by 5 goals to *nil*.

The series of seven-a-side Rugby Football matches was continued on Thursday, when Mr. Foster's VII. met Mr. Ward's VII., the latter team winning by three goals to one. The teams were:—

B. C. Foster (Capt.)	J. Ward (Capt.)
G. K. Totton	L. Meere
V. G. Bowden	R. J. Bell
S. A. Vincent	A. W. S. Austen
S. R. Box	W. B. Mason
W. Graham	A. Gorman
L. Stornebrink	R. Bowden

Referee:—Mr. A. L. Kennedy.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A CASE of smallpox is reported in Tokyo, the patient being a woman living in Sarui cho, Fukagawa.

PLAGUE is prevalent in Nishinomiya, Kobe. There were 11 new cases from Dec. 1st to the 4th. All the patients died.

ON Dec. 3rd fire broke out at the Mesome coal mine in Yamaguchi prefecture, causing serious damage. No casualties were reported.

ON the evening of Dec. 24th the Metropolitan police visited the stables belonging to the French Embassy, Tokyo, and succeeded in arresting thirteen Japanese in the act of gambling.

FIRE occurred in the Benisawa Woods near Nikko on Dec. 6th, burning an area of about 50 acres. On the same morning another fire broke out in Shimo-Sawa, Nagano prefecture, destroying 10 licensed houses.

THE end of the year is fore-shadowed by the first flight of calendars. They are those of the Alliance Assurance Company and the Yorkshire Insurance Company, of which the local agents are Messrs. Dodwell & Co.

SOME OF THE PLUMES of Miss Madge Temple's are two yards long, and arranged "to droop gracefully and picturesquely over the hat." Miss Temple has taken the precaution to insure this mammoth "creation" to its full value (£125), and special measures have had to be taken by the police to prevent obstruction in front of the premises where the hat is on view.

EXTRAORDINARY indeed is the attraction which England presents to Germans of bellicose type. Herr Rudolf Martin, government councillor and author of "The Coming War in the Air," who is president of the recently formed German League for Motor-airship Navigation, treated his audience at a public meeting here to plan for the conquest of England by airships. He asserted that the principal duty of aerial navigators was to induce the combined Continental Powers to construct a fleet of 10,000 "Z ppeings," each to carry twenty soldiers, which should land and capture the sleeping Britons before they would realize what was taking place.

A CAMPAIGN against the wearing of hats by women in churches and chapels has been started in Brooklyn, and it promises, according to the *Christian World*, to be a remarkably vigorous campaign, too. In America, as in England, the absurdity of fashions dictates that women should now wear hats built on a colossal scale, with forms as large as umbrellas. Dr. Myers, an influential Baptist minister, leads the Brooklyn campaign. His argument is that the huge artificial flower decorations which the women carry on their heads obliterate the preacher from the view of

most of the congregation. Moreover, the "glorious creations of the milliner's art" distract the wearers and their neighbors. Dr. Myers has succeeded in inducing the women of his church to surrender their hats and join with him in the crusade.

DR. SVEN Hedin arrived a little past noon on Dec. 7th at the Umeda Station, Osaka, where he was welcomed by the local governor, mayor and a number of the leading citizens, about 30 in all. The Swedish traveller put up at the Osaka Hotel. Later he visited the Osaka castle, and the well-known Buddhist temples Tennoji and Dotombori. On the same evening he was present at a dinner-party at the tea-house Kaibo-ro given by journalists in his honour.

A STORY has been going the round of the papers narrating how a golfer was aided in his game by a crow, which carried off his ball and dropped it on the green. To be of any advantage to the golfer I fancy that, according to the rules of the game, the crow must have picked up the ball while it was still moving, and that seems a most unlikely action on the part of a British crow. In India, however, says a writer in the *Country*, the uninvited part which kites may take in a round of golf, or even a cricket match, by carrying off a moving ball is a contingency which has to be reckoned with occasionally. Lizards have been known to carry golf balls into their holes also; and another feature of the royal and ancient game in the East is the caution which players have to observe in taking their balls out of the holes. Snakes coiled up therein or lively scorpions running round in the confined space are by no means unknown.

FURTHER details says an exchange, are to hand of the seizure by Venezuela of a British ship, reported by *Reuter* about three weeks ago. Word was received at St. Vincent on October 24 of the seizure by the Venezuelan authorities of a British trading vessel at Margarita, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and the imprisonment of the crew. The St. Vincent schooner *Lady Kensington* carrying livestock and vegetables for Trinidad, after sighting the Dragon's Mouth, was becalmed. The schooner was carried far out of her course, and while drifting off Margarita was seized by Venezuelan officers. This occurred on September 23, and the crew and passengers have been detained as prisoners since. The owner of the vessel has just received, through the Trinidad agent, a letter from the captain of the *Lady Kensington*, dated September 25, in which he says: "We are still imprisoned. Our own provisions have been exhausted, and the Government says that it has no food to give us." The Governor of Trinidad has communicated with Sir Vincent Corbett, the British Minister at Caracas, inquiring as to the circumstances of the case, and urging an official investigation.

## RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs on follows:—

Peking, October 26.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an exultant memorial from the Yu chuan pu, or Ministry of Communications, reporting the conclusion of the recent £5,000,000 Anglo-French loan negotiations and emphasizing the fact that the contract contains no reference to any control of the railway or special application of the proceeds. It cites it a new departure, as establishing a principle of great advantage, increasing the power of China at home, and strengthening confidence abroad.

While excuse can be found for the memorial, confidence abroad must soon be shaken if the present mismanagement of the railways by the Yu-chuan-pu continues. China is making such progress in so many directions that it is deplorable that the most important department of Railways and Telegraphs should be entrusted to the corrupt Minister Chen-pi. Complaints of violation of contract are being received from nearly every railway in China in which British capital is interested, and are engaging the serious attention of the British Legation. The Canton-Kowloon Railway is in constant diffi-

culties. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, owing to *likin* obstruction, is virtually forbidden to earn money by carrying freight, and the earnings are therefore insufficient to pay interest on the capital. The large deficit will, by the terms of the Government guarantee, have to be made good by the Chinese Government from an inelastic revenue.

The Shanghai-Ning-po Railway contract, signed on March 6, 1908, is wholly ignored. The Yu-chuan-pu borrowed £1,500,000 of British capital for the construction, under a British chief engineer, of this important railway of 210 miles in length within three years from the date of the signature of the contract. It has secured the surplus earnings of the Northern railways, whose chief engineer, Mr. Kinder, has just resigned. No attempt has been made to fulfil the terms of the contract for which money was borrowed. A British engineer was appointed by the managing director, but the Yu-chuan-pu has permitted the Provincial Railway Bureau to repudiate the director and repudiate his appointment of the Englishman. The Englishman, who was induced to leave a good appointment, has received one month's pay, is now in Shanghai without an agreement, and is forbidden to interfere in the construction of the railway, and the money borrowed is lying untouched in the bank. Some pretence to work is being done with local moneys under an engineer of Greek nationality, but the line constructed is an elementary one and is in a disgraceful condition. It will require rebuilding, while the rolling stock of various patterns, bought without expert supervision, causes amusement to those onlookers who are not shareholders.

As already reported, in the negotiations for the recent Anglo-French loan the Yu-chuan-pu declined to state the specific object of the loan, although it is known that it is for the redemption of the Peking-Hankau railway. The rescript now published in the *Official Gazette* permits the raising of additional money for this object by means of a domestic loan, the first issue of which is to be for \$10,000,000 (about £1,000,000) redeemable in 12 years. The interest is to be 7 per cent., plus 25 per cent. of the profits. The bonds are to be to bearer and the scrip accepted as legal tender at its face value in all offices under the control of the Yu-chuan-pu. Imperial rewards are promised to large purchasers. One ominous clause, however, forbids any inspection of the accounts.

Peking, October 30.  
Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has promptly intervened on behalf of the English principal of the engineering college at Tongshan and the Englishmen dismissed from their positions on the Northern railways, who have obtained reasonable compensation or have made a compromise, which meets with the approval of Mr. Kinder and renders more secure in future the position of foreign employees of the railway. The English principal will leave the college, the unfettered control of which will remain in the hands of a young Cantonese without technical training.

The Chinese express much regret at the resignation of Mr. Kinder, and have endeavoured to induce him to reconsider his decision, which, however, he declines to do. When he retires on May 1 the Yu-chuan-pu will probably invite him to retain his connexion with the Chinese railways as engineering adviser in London.

#### THE TONGKING FRONTIER INCIDENT.

The result of the Joint Inquiry into the incident on the Tongking-Yunnan frontier last June is published in the *Official Gazette* to-night. As reported in *The Times* on June 26, China admitted that the Chinese regular troops had crossed the frontier and had caused the death of a French officer and six Tirailleurs Tonkinois on French soil. China promised after the inquiry to punish the guilty. The Imperial Edict issued to-night in reply to the memorial of the Viceroy Hsi-liang condemns three of the offenders to decapitation and sentences seven others to imprisonment, exile, or perpetual exclusion from office. The punishments are regarded here as sufficiently severe.

#### MR. KU HUNG-MING.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, whose name is widely known through his able writings, sends us the following letter and asks us to re-publish it from the columns of the *N.-C. Daily News*, a request with which we gladly comply, for the letter has great interest:—

#### THE LATE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."  
Sir,—The articles and notices which have appeared in the *N.-C. Daily News* on the recent sad events in this country have been, it seems to me, so unsympathetic, and in the case of H. I. M., the late Empress-Dowager, so hostile and harsh, that I felt myself obliged to protest against them. A professor of natural history, describing an interesting specimen of some ferocious animal, could not have written with less feeling than you have done when giving an account of the life and career of the late Empress-Dowager. I have no wish here to dispute your right to form and express your opinion of her character; what I complain of is the tone of your articles. I would ask—is it decent at a time of national mourning in this country for a foreign newspaper published in China to rake up unauthenticated stories of cruelties, murder and atrocities, which idle rumour and gossip have imputed to the Imperial Lady who was but a few days ago the First Lady of the land where foreigners are living as privileged guests?

I have no desire—nor is it this time and place—to argue with you as to the real character of the late Empress-Dowager. My own deliberate opinion on that subject I have already expressed in a poor little book, to which you have done me the honour to refer your readers. To foreigners who have made up their minds that the late Empress-Dowager was an ambitious, wicked and cruel woman, I have nothing to say except to repeat with compassionate sorrow the words of the Gospel: *Mortemini peccatis in vestris* (you shall die in your sins). But to other foreigners who have not so made up their minds, I would like, with your permission, to offer a few considerations which may enable them to form a juster estimate of her character than you have done.

The first thing I wish to say is that with all deference to you, the controlling motive in the life of the late Empress-Dowager was not, as the life motive of all great characters in history never was—vulgar ambition. Carlyle speaking of ambition in connexion with his hero, Cromwell, said: "The flunkies in their abject flunkiedom think what a fine thing it is to have people carrying bundles of paper tied with red tape coming every day to see you." In the case of the Empress-Dowager in China, beside the pleasure of having to be bothered with people carrying bundles of paper tied in red or yellow tape, the additional benefit she gets from the realization of her ambition is the delightful pleasure of having to get up summer and winter every day at half past four o'clock in the morning. Besides, not like a New York Society woman, she has not even the compensation of seeing her name blazoned forth and her lavish banquets described in a hundred morning papers. A woman who would be ambitious at such a cost and with such a poor reward, must be a very singularly vulgar and stupid woman. But say what you like, the late Empress-Dowager was not a vulgar and stupid woman.

Now, if any man was not, what was her controlling motive in life? In order to answer this question let me describe a scene told me by a friend, which took place in the Palace Council Chamber in Peking, just before the outbreak of the Franco-Chinese war. The late Empress-Dowager who had all along been siding with Li Hung-Chang for peace at any price, on hearing the news of the French bombardment at Fochow, immediately summoned all the State Ministers to her presence. The Ministers all to one man declared for war. The Empress-Dowager, pointing to the then boy Emperor, said to the Minister: "when your Emperor there grows up to be a man and I am dead, then he may, if he likes, throw away the heritage of his ancestors. But as long as I am alive, I shall never allow it to be said that a woman threw away the heritage of her ancestors left to her keeping for the little boy."

This then, I say, was the controlling motive in the life of the late Empress-Dowager, to devote herself late and early to preserving as intact and unimpaired as possible the Imperial heritage of the House left to her charge. According to the code of morals in China, the essential duty of a woman is not to live solely for her husband, her essential duty is to live for the name and heritage of the family. The controlling motive in the life of the late Empress-Dowager, I say, therefore, was a single-minded devotion to the essential duty of a woman according to the code of morals in China.

When on her death bed, after fifty years of her matrilarchate, she had the satisfaction of being able to say in her valedictory decree: "We have shown ourselves not unworthy of our trust," it was not an empty boast. "The highest form of filial piety," according to Confucius, "is to carry out the unfinished work of our forefathers and to transmit their achievements to posterity," and this the late Empress-Dowager has done. To sum up in one word, the controlling motive of her life was not ambition, but duty.

The next thing I wish to speak of is her ability. The greatness of the late Empress-Dowager's ability consisted in her ability not to trust to her own cleverness, but to make use of other people's abilities. In the treatise on high education (known to foreigners as the Great Learning), the highest ideal statesman is thus described: "Let me have," said the Duke of Tsin, "a plain and simple man as my minister, who has absolutely no other qualification except a free and open mind and a broad and catholic spirit, who regards others possessing abilities as though he himself possessed them and in his heart takes delight in the superior intelligence of others as if it were his own. A man who has such a catholic spirit and magnanimous soul will be able to protect my children and grandchildren, the black-haired race, and other benefits may well be looked for from such a man."

Now the secret of the success of the late Empress-Dowager's able statesmanship lay, even here, in the broadness and catholicity of her mind and the magnanimity of her soul. She was never an autocrat in the sense of *voluntas regis, suprema lex*. With her it was always, *judicium in conciliis regis, suprema lex*—the supreme law was the combined wisdom of her councils. In fact, during the fifty years of her rule, the government in China was not the government by one man, but a government by council with herself at the head, more as a moderating, regulating and inspiring than a guiding spirit.

To sum up in one word, the greatness of her intellect comes from the greatness of her character, the greatness of her soul.

I now wish to speak of her tastes. The simple answer to the extravagant stories of lavish banquets and the traditional gorgeous adornments of Oriental despots of your futile imagination, is that the late Empress-Dowager was a person of exquisite and perfect good taste. A person of really artistic taste can never be lavish in eating and will never put up with gorgeous adornments. The imperious dictates of an artistic taste are a severer discipline more forcible than the injunctions or precepts of religion against tasteless expenditure and gorgeous adornments. I have myself been inside the Summer Palace, inspected her private apartments and even tasted the food that she had partaken of. From what I saw and heard in the Palace, she might even be considered an adherent of the simple life. The only things I saw in her apartments which could in any way be considered as gorgeous adornments were pyramids of rose-cheeked apples. I was told by the people in the Palace that in one thing only she really indulged herself rather excessively, that was in flowers, the planting and growing of peony flowers. I may incidentally here mention that a book I saw lying open on her table was a new and recent edition with notes of the *shu ching*, the Confucian canon of history, containing the maxims of government by the sages of China. When I visited the Palace, the Empress-Dowager was in her sixtieth year and yet she was still trying to learn how to give good government to her people.

It is true that the building of the Summer Palace with every possible beautification cost an immense sum of money.

*Adus, en voulant son peuple heureux, il faut bien qu'en roi vive.* Besides let it be remembered when the late Empress-Dowager began to spend the money to build her Palace, she had already worked hard to earn it. After the toil and anxiety of thirty years transforming the anarchy and misery of the China of the Taiping days to the comparatively prosperous China of the time when she handed over the reins of government to her nephew Emperor, was it such an extravagant thing for her to ask of her people, the people of the great Chinese Empire, to build for their Empress a worthy and dignified home wherein to pass the rest of her days? In fact I once told Sir Robert Hart to his face when he and Dr. Morrison were enlarging to me upon the extravagance of the Empress Dowager, that considering the relative stations of their lives, he, Sir Robert Hart, with his brass band, etc. in my opinion, lived in style far more extravagant than the Empress-Dowager.

The last thing I want to speak about is her family relations. Against your unauthenticated insinuation of the mysterious death of her own son, the late Emperor Tungchih, and the scarcely disguised fact that the Empress-Dowager was responsible for the death of the Empress Ahlué, I will only on behalf of Her Imperial Majesty reply in the words of the

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unfortunate Marie Antoinette who, when similar atrocious accusations were made against her, calmly replied "I appeal to all the mothers of the world." The stories of the "bitter winter night" and the dramatic addition "the child wept," can easily be shown to be pure myths. For if it was true that a plot was on foot to raise a son of Prince Kung to the Throne, how was it possible, I would ask, that the old Prince Kung was found to be still in high favour long after the accession of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu? If there had been such a plot, the son of the old Prince Kung would not now be kicking his legs full of life as I saw him do at the British Legation last year.

I come now to the last thing I want to say—her relation with her nephew, the late Emperor Kuang Hsu. It has been arranged against her that when her son died, instead of allowing the succession to go in due course, she adopted a baby Emperor of the same generation as her son in order that she might remain regent, because she was ambitious and wanted power. Now was there anything very wrong in this? Remember that the China then as well as of the present day was entirely her work. When she was first called upon to take charge of the Imperial heritage, the Chinese Empire, that Chinese Empire was not only a mass of anarchy, chaos and misery, but that Empire was nearly being lost to the Imperial House. After over twenty years of hard work she had not only completely recovered the possession of the Imperial heritage, but had transformed it from anarchy, chaos and misery to order, good government and even prosperity. Do you think she should be justified, with her eyes open, to run the risk of having all her work of twenty years undone and the Imperial heritage again wrecked, ruined, and perhaps lost for ever? No—she had too high a sense of duty—the duty of a woman according to the Chinese code to care for the name and heritage of the family.

It was also this high sense of duty and responsibility to the Imperial House that made her so angry with her nephew, the late Emperor Kuang Hsu. Her anger was not the result of personal spite. Her anger arose from her sense of duty. She had devoted her whole life to preserve the ancestral heritage and had chosen him with the full hope that he would be worthy of the sacrifice she had made to preserve the heritage for him. But he had not only disappointed her hopes, he was even guilty of lightly trying to wreck her work and throw the heritage away. She had during these last few years still hoped against hope that he might still be worthy of her choice even to the last moment. But when she saw him dead, him the chosen foster child of her early widowhood upon whom she centred all her hopes, dead before her—the light of her life suddenly went out. The poor unhappy child was dead, what could then the still unhappier mother do but follow him immediately to his grave.

*Hui, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,  
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,  
Purpureo spargam flores.*

I am, etc., KU HUNG-MING.

[While we are glad to publish Mr. Ku Hung-ming's interesting appreciation of the late Empress Dowager, we cannot admit the accuracy of his premises. The references in the leading article of November 17 were not unsympathetic, much less were they hostile and harsh. They were certainly intended to convey a profound admiration for the commanding personality that has dominated Chinese history for nearly half a century. The deeds of men of action constitute the great events of history; and we may leave it to our readers to decide whether it is more complimentary to represent the late Empress Dowager as a mere womanly woman moving in an exalted position and wielding the vermillion pen at the behest of successive statesmen; or as one of the most notable women in history, whose genius could subordinate to her service the talent of a Li Hung-chang, a Prince Kung, a Prince Ching and a Yuan Shih-kai.

In regard to the obituary notice, regret must be expressed that our account of the wonderful life of her late Majesty the Empress Dowager should have given offence, most unwittingly on our part, to any Chinese readers. To make any detailed reply to Mr. Ku Hung-ming would be unbecoming in these circumstances; but we would venture on one or two points "in explanation if not in excuse." First, that the statements to which Mr. Ku Hung-ming takes exception were based on Chinese accounts of the events under review. Secondly, that in obituary-writing generally, the writer endeavours as far as possible to anticipate briefly the verdict of history, so thus passages may find their way in which would be more rigorously excluded from a leading article. And this is particularly the case in dealing with such a life as that of the Empress Dowager Tze Hsi, who was so wholly screened from outside gaze that she may have appeared, even to her own subjects, (how much more then to foreigners?) as an indefinable influence rather than as a living person.—Ed. J.M.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "LAYMAN'S IMPOSSIBLE POSITION."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your Correspondent "Layman" persists in clinging to his impossible position. But as his premises are false his whole argument must go. His contention is that if a man draws his living from teaching a subject, he cannot be a reliable authority on that subject: in other words, no man can be depended upon to tell the truth when giving evidence on matters that affect his livelihood. From this obviously false assumption, "Layman" launches out with the false and sweeping proposition that the witness which clergymen bear to truth is biased and entirely unreliable. Now if the alleged bias of the clergy discredits them as witnesses, what of the undoubted bias of such an argument as "Layman" here advances? His opinion is thus completely discredited even on his own showing.

"Layman," however, presents a mistaken attitude to the whole question. He regards doctors, scientists and clergymen as speculators and explorers only, rather than teachers of the truth as it is already known; and asserts that while representatives of the two former subjects are rewarded for discoveries, the representative of the church is discouraged, if not punished. These are contentions that cannot be substantiated. What clergymen in modern times have ever discovered a truth and was put under disability for his discovery? But, as I have suggested, the attitude here assumed is a mistaken one. The average man of science, medicine or the Church, is not supposed to be a speculator looking for something to impart to others, but a man of authority who is already in possession of truth worth offering to others. In so far as he is a speculator, he keeps to himself, and devotes his talents to research. But if he sets himself up as public teacher in the Church, or the college of medicine or science, he thereby undertakes to teach only what the Church, or science, believes to be truth. Science, or religion, as the case may be, must be the authority to which he appeals, and not his own private opinion. Now in the Church, as commonly as in any other profession, does such a man teach only what he believes to be true, and this quite independently of its effect upon his living. If he is teaching heathen and others who have no faith in what he represents, he is called a missionary, that is, one sent and supported by those who do believe the truth he represents; if he is supported by the people he teaches, he is called simply clergyman. In either case the duty is the same; he has been sent to teach what the church believes to be true, and he cannot remain the Church's authoritative teacher after he ceases to believe in her teaching. All persons of common sense must admit the reasonableness and justice of these conditions.

As the main purpose of the science of medicine is to teach the laws of health, and to make the doctor an exponent of the old adage that prevention is better than cure, so the chief aim and use of the clergyman and the church is to organize and teach righteousness. In religions there is not the same room for speculation that there is in other branches of science, as the laws of righteousness are pretty well known, the main purpose being to lend them that divine sanction and personal devotion that assist in making them obeyed in daily life. The highest ideal of manhood has already been revealed to man; and the man, be he clergyman or any other person, who thinks he can supersede Jesus Christ, and set himself up as something either better or more authoritative, in teaching or example, than the master of men, must justly be open to the suspicion of all honest men, both in the Church and out of it. The doctor who claims to know it all, and denounces all who refuse to leave the old and established truths to follow him in his fancies, would be justly disowned by the medical fraternity. The man who would be open to the suspicion of working for fees, and distorting the truth to that end, would be dubbed a quack. I do not deny that there are quack persons; but I am sure there are not more quacks in the Church than outside of it. What I absolutely and utterly deny is that any man can be called a quack in his profession simply because he makes his living by it.

It may be argued by some that in religion truth is more a matter of opinion than in science, and that therefore the religious teacher is entitled to more liberty than the teacher of science. I do not think so. There can be no two opinions as to whether Jesus Christ is not a better and more reliable authority and example for man than any other teacher we know. The best people are pretty well agreed that Christian morality is not excelled by any. There is no difference of view among good men as to what is righteousness and what is wickedness. No one worth listening to doubts the laws of true manhood. The dogmas of Christianity have no reality or significance except as they bear on life. What every honest man should believe, and obey, is more established than even the dogmas of science. It re-

quires much less faith to believe in the dogmas of Christianity, that is, in the fundamental facts for which the life of Jesus Christ stands, than it does to believe in all that the scientists allege true, and morally faith in Christ brings a much more desirable reward than faith in the scientists and rationalists, much as we respect them when they are exponents of truth. It makes no difference at all to a man's moral character whether he accepts scientific dogmas as to atoms, molecules, ether and the conservation of energy, and so on, but it does make a big difference to him morally whether he believes in what Christ represents of truth and righteousness.

New when a man enters the ministry of a Christian body he does so in the good faith that he believes the teaching of his church and on condition that he teach no other. If subsequently he finds he cannot comply with the condition, it is his duty to withdraw and set up for himself, or be dishonest. I am quite sure there is but an infinitesimal fraction of the clergy who do not take this step once they fall to believe. I further submit that for every dishonest clergyman known to "Layman," he will find hundreds of laymen making their living in ways that are known to be wrong, and will not go into an honest business because they think they can make more money as they are. Not only so, but there is not a clergyman to-day that is worth his salt, who could not at any time make more money outside of the church than in it. This cannot be said as truly of other professions, not even of that of "Layman." The assumption of "Layman" that a clergyman's career tends to dishonesty or that clergymen teach what they don't believe, just because they are paid for it, is both unwarranted and unjust. At the present time there is a contention in certain quarters that the foreign merchant and the foreign missionary are no longer necessary in Japan. The merchant does not admit that this contention can be supported by truth. Now who has the right to say that his witness is absolutely to be discredited because he cannot acquiesce in the contention of his enemies without affecting his living? Does not the foreign merchant know whether his services are needed in Japan as well as anyone else; and if he does, is his testimony not as likely to be honest as that of those who for interested motives are against him? Who has a right to deny to the foreign missionary the same honesty? It is only British fairplay that all men of all professions should be taken as honest, till they prove otherwise.

Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

## THE MONTHLY RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It was not my intention to trouble you with any more remarks on this subject, but "Alpha's" letter, though it brings back the discussion to a high level, seems to me to really confuse the point at issue, and so I venture to ask you for a little more space.

The main question, surely, is whether Mr. Denning on account of his strong anti-Christian views and a certain partiality in his writings is—to put the matter quite plainly—a fit and proper person to be employed by you to write the religious summaries. That he is, on these accounts, not suitable was certainly Mr. Woodd's main contention.

Now Mr. Denning is doubtless quite able to take care of himself and will probably say of such a half-headed clerical auxiliary *None tibi auxilio nec defensoribus*. None the less I feel that fairness demands that those of us who feel this attack to be unreasonable should say so.

As to impartiality and bias, I can only say again that, supposing these summaries were done by Mr. Woodd or Alpha or myself, (assuming for a moment we had the necessary qualifications to do them), we would not have a definite Christian bias and be definitely partial? Speaking for myself I am sure they would. Now, a not inconsiderable number of the readers of the *Mail* are, I believe, people with views which more nearly approximate to Mr. Woodd's than to Mr. Denning's and mine, and in that case we might have indignant letters to the *Mail* demanding those summaries without a Christian bias.

To find the particular kind of amorphous creature, with the necessary Japanese scholarship, who would be absolutely free from bias is an impossibility. That being so, those of us who find that this bias is against our own opinions are—as much as we may regret it—unreasonable if we make it the ground for demanding that this work (which is admirably done) should cease.

Further, Mr. Woodd, "Alpha" and myself are agreed in thinking Mr. Denning's incidental criticisms are lacking in any constructive thought and crude in form and matter. But it is this is so, the obvious logical sequence is, why bother about them? To go so far as to try and suppress them gives them a fictitious importance which otherwise they would not possess. The vast majority of the readers of the *Mail* are, I suppose, educated people and it is insult-



ing to their intelligence to consider that Mr. Denning's pre-historic flights can have much effect on them, unless they happen to be among those who already agree with him.

Lastly, "Alpha" bids Mr. Denning remember the Divine injunction to reverence expressed in the words "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet." If these words mean in their wisest sense that every thoughtful man should approach the great problems of life and death in a reverent spirit and also with a due regard for the susceptibilities of others it is, I think, unjust to Mr. Denning to imply that he offends in either of these respects. However crude one may think Mr. Denning's arguments and little as he conceals his contempt for and dislike of theological and orthodox folk, as such, there are no signs of anything but a reverent attitude towards the great subject matter with which he deals.

It is, Sir, because I feel so strongly that anything approaching unfairness, however unintentional, does an infinity of harm now, as it has so often done in past history, to the cause of Christ, that I have tried to put this view of the case before your readers.

It appears to me (1): That these summaries are a most valuable help to many of us who are interested in the current thought of Japan. (2). That a certain bias is inevitable whoever does them. (3). That the bias now evident in them—however much one may regret it—is not sufficient ground whereon to disparage their great value in other respects, or to demand their cessation.

Yours truly,

H. B. WALTON.

P.S.—To bring the matter for a moment as far as possible down to the level of "Layman's" style and comprehension.—His humorous suggestion that we should, when engaged in combat with him protect the top of our heads is I fear valueless advice. The only result of such a precaution, would—with "Layman's" ideas of fair play—be an unexpected and back handed blow on the nose. In any case, as the aroma of his controversial methods is a little peculiar I do not propose personally to obtrude that organ any further into his immediate proximity.

Yokohama, Decen ber 2, 1908.

#### THE ART OF CLERICAL DEFENCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The excuses and attempts at justification from one quarter, and the disingenuous cry of "foul," with little squirts of venom from another, are characteristic and self-revelatory enough,—there is no need for further comments. The point raised remains raised; and neither argument on the one hand nor subtle artifice on the other can keep it down, or juggle it out of sight.

Yours faithfully,

LAYMAN.

December 5th 1908.

#### THE WRITER OF THE MONTHLY SUMMARIES AND HIS CONTROVERSIAL METHODS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Solomon says: "He that passeth by and meddeth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." In writing on the above subject some may think that I meddle with strife belonging not to me, and that it will serve me right if I get well bitten for my pains. But I cannot help thinking that as a regular reader of the *Japan Mail* it is to some degree my business to express myself in criticism of, and in earnest protest against, the use which is made of his position by the writer of your summaries.

Let me first, however, acknowledge my indebtedness to him, which is neither small nor recent. My file of the *Weekly Japan Mail* which is practically complete since 1893, is the pride of my library and my constant work of reference on all questions of contemporary history in the Far East as well as on questions of Japanese literary and religious opinion. The monthly summaries are the department by which I have profited most and which, until recent years, I enjoyed most. What I know about Japanese thought is largely due to the painstaking and scholarly work of their author. Not only that, but in cases where he has given the original with his translation, the English has often given me an insight into the vigor and flexibility of the Japanese which I could not have gained for myself. When, in America, I had to deliver a series of lectures at an institution of learning, I travelled a thousand miles that I might consult the files of the *Japan Mail* in the Astor Library.

I have said that in recent years I have read the summaries with less enjoyment. This is not because they are of less value, but because so frequently I find interspersed among the translations from Japanese sources and the discriminating remarks of the writer in regard to Japanese religious thought, other remarks which seem to me entirely out of place. These remarks contain dicta concerning the state of

European or American religious opinion, or concerning various disputed points of religion and philosophy, generally made with an air of authority. Not only so, but they frequently are such as may be fairly called ungenerous flings at the backwardness, ignorance, or insincerity of such men as still, in spite of the enlightenment of the twentieth century, continue to believe, or at least profess to believe, in evangelical Christianity.

Whether his habit of doing this has grown of late years or whether it is only that my irritation has grown, I am not sure, but the result is that it has become almost unpleasant to take in hand the *Japan Mail* to peruse the monthly summaries. I find that I am not the only one who has this experience. Some years ago a friend, emphatic in his admiration of these translations, said to me that if he could afford to take only one journal, that one should be the *Japan Mail*. The other day this same friend expressed himself about the summaries and their writer in terms which it is better not to print.

It has always seemed to me inexplicable that Mr. Denning should thus persist in irritating a large number of people who would otherwise be his best friends. He must be aware that a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of those who peruse his work with attention, appreciation, and interest, are missionaries or other earnest Christians. I happen to know that in certain New York offices these summaries are given careful attention. Such being his audience, one would naturally expect the writer to make an effort to be on good terms with them. No one desires him to suppress the expression of his views, in the proper place. But at least he might, in his capacity as writer of the summaries, refrain from giving needless offence, even if he did not think it worth while to make an effort to win the admiration of his hearers for his courtesy and fairness as well as for his scholarship.

So far from doing this, however, he every now and then turns aside from his proper business of presenting Japanese opinion in order to express his own dislike and contempt for what many of his readers hold most dear.

Please note that I do not object to his making general statements in his proper field. No man of his calibre can be restricted to mere translation. In the preparation of these summaries he has read many times as much as he can reproduce in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, and by all this study he has made himself not only the first, but the only authority on these particular phases of Japanese life. In order to do us the most good, he must not only present translations, but must occasionally tell us in general what attitude the educated Japanese mind takes towards the various questions involved in religious faith. To no one will such a statement be more valuable than to a thoughtful missionary.

Mr. Denning's views on religion, however, do not appear to many of us so valuable as his statements in regard to Japanese opinion. Indeed, his views on religious questions, to be frank, seem to us of very little value indeed. That may surprise him, and he may explain it as he chooses, but it is a fact. Were he as much of an authority in this department, however, as he is acknowledged to be in the other, it would still be an impropriety for him to air his views in the columns devoted to summarizing the Japanese press. When a man calls for fowl he does not wish to be served with fish, however good the fish may be. We take the *Mail* and read the summaries to find out what the Japanese think, and it is irritating and annoying in the extreme to have the dish flavored with the ideas of Mr. Denning, which we do not care to read about, and to have our feelings ruffled by sneers against the Christian faith. If he wishes to write separately on religious subjects and the *Mail* sees fit to publish his articles, very good. We find no fault with that. We can then read those articles or leave them, as we choose. But to have him insist on telling us what fools we are to be Christians, when he professes to be telling us what the Japanese are saying in their press, is impertinent and offensive, and we very much wish Mr. Editor, that you would find some way to put a stop to it.

Having said this much about the monthly summaries, I wish to make a few remarks on another matter, although closely related. I mean his manner of answering those who venture to criticize his writings. The recent letter of his, entitled "Clergymen and Clergymen," is a case in point. Not content with having, to his own satisfaction, in a previous letter, answered Mr. Woodd's arguments, he apparently regretted that he had not expressed sufficient contempt for him, and took up his pen again to taunt him with receiving a salary from the C.M.S. Finally, he stooped to still more puerile personalities, and suggested that Mr. Woodd had probably not a copy of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Such writing is redeemed from complete insignificance by its extremely bad taste. It is no wonder that Mr. Woodd promptly withdrew from the discussion. It was the only thing that a well-bred and self-respecting gentleman could do. To continue a discussion with one who violates

good breeding in such a way is as offensive to a person of sensibility as to sit at table with one who does not respect the conventional proprieties of good dress and good manners.

Worse however, than Mr. Denning's offence against good taste, is his habit of attributing mercenary motives to those who espouse the cause of religion. In reply to the assertion that the majority of intelligent men in England and America are agnostics, and that evangelical faith is losing ground in those countries, proof has repeatedly been produced that many of the most distinguished scientists and public men, and that in increasing proportion, are earnest Christians. What is his reply? That the Christian profession of such men is only nominal, in obedience to the force of public opinion! When Mr. Balfour writes in support of religion, he, an Englishman in the Far East, does not hesitate to invite public contempt for one of his country's most distinguished statesmen by insinuating that he is insincere. Of Mr. Woodd he says: "Directly he makes up his mind to follow truth wherever it leads him, his salary will no longer be paid."

This attitude of Mr. Denning is to me a curious psychological phenomenon. No doubt he is sincere in his own opinions. Why can he not attribute sincerity to others? I am not an Englishman but I know too much about English history to suppose that Englishmen, whether clerical or lay, are so prone to sacrifice their convictions to their personal convenience. Or is it only in former centuries that Englishmen could follow truth though she led them to penury, the prison or the stake? Mr. Denning objects to bigotry, but his position is bigotry gone mad.

Undenially there are clergymen who, for personal profit profess and preach that which they do not believe. So there are lawyers and judges who justify the wicked for reward, physicians who accept fees for malpractice, editors who cater to a depraved public taste, and military men who sell their country's secrets. But who does not know that just because there are such scoundrels, therefore among the honorable men in every profession there is a sense of honor all the more delicate, and that the greatest insult one can offer such men is precisely to call in question their professional honor? Among all the different kinds of professional honor not the lowest is that of the Christian minister, who is bound by the most sacred pledge before God and man to be loyal to the truth.

Now, then, shall we account for Mr. Denning's words? I am very much puzzled what to think. I am under so great obligations to him, as stated above, and would personally so much like to retain my respect for him, that I have sought for some excuse, but I find none. Shall we say he did not realize how foul an insult his words contained, or that he did not care? The one reflects on his moral discernment and the other on his moral standards. Whichever it be, by the use of such weapons he makes it impossible for self-respecting men to engage in public discussion with him. Personally, I should like very much occasionally to break a lance with one who has shown himself in so many ways a worthy foe. In fact, I had an article written in reply to the very review which Mr. Woodd criticized, but it went into the waste-paper basket, because I expected precisely the treatment that Mr. Woodd got, and could not persuade myself to fence with a man who carries a poisoned blade. Neither is this letter intended to be the beginning of a discussion with him. It is intended as a protest to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* and to the impartial public against such violations of the decencies of public debate.

Very sincerely yours, ALBERTUS PIETERS.

Nagasaki, November 24, 1908.

[This letter has been unaccountably delayed in transmission.—ED. J.M.]

#### THE CUSTOMS SCANDAL TRIAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to the published reports of the Yokohama Customs Scandal Trial, it would appear therefrom that some of the parties were acting in our interest. Please note that in the one case the correct duty as prescribed in the Tariff was paid by us, and in the other case the goods in question were never ordered or imported by us.

It has been suggested that our name may have been used by Japanese in our employ to pass goods through the Customs on behalf of Japanese Direct Importers. Inasmuch as our firm has never imported Cables of any description, it would appear there has been ground for such suggestions.

Every assistance has been offered by us to the Customs in their investigations, and the so-called "Scandals" were brought to light by our giving in charge one of the accused for attempting to levy blackmail.

We must apologise for encroaching on your space,

but we wish to remove any impression that this Company itself has been in any way implicated.

Yours truly,  
NOWLSON PARHAM,  
Director.  
CAMERON & Co.

Kobe, 6th December, 1908.

### THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES ONCE MORE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Many of your readers must be rather wearied of hearing about the Religious Summaries and the insignificant person who writes them. I of course am one of those readers. I am far too busy a man to discuss with your various correspondents the points they bring up, but there are one or two things connected with this controversy which deserve notice. (1) With the exception of one short quotation made by Mr. Woodd referring to Mr. Balfour; not one of your correspondents has done anything but make sweeping charges against me as a writer, unsupported by reference to my actual remarks on any subject. Mr. Walton says: "Further, Mr. Woodd, 'Alpha' and myself, are agreed in thinking Mr. Denning's incidental criticisms are lacking in any constructive thought\* and crude in form and matter." Now a serious charge of that kind, sir, surely calls for the production of evidence. The evidence being stated, it is not conceivable that fair-minded readers whose opinions differ from those held by Mr. Walton would strenuously deny that the words used showed either crudeness of form or matter. What Mr. Walton means by "Mr. Denning's pre-historic flights" only Mr. Walton himself knows. This kind of controversy is utterly profitless to either side. It proves nothing and convinces nobody. It being my earnest wish to make the Summaries as perfect as it is possible for me to make them, I welcome, and am quite ready to act on, all friendly or even unfriendly hints given, but I must confess that, after reading all the letters you have published, I am at a loss to know what your correspondents have in mind when accusing me of unduly and improperly introducing my own personal opinions into the Summaries. If I have erred in this respect I have erred unconsciously, and I should be glad to know how and in what respects I have gone astray. (2) As to my making the Summaries an organ for expressing my own opinions on religion, the theory is palpably ridiculous. Every shade of opinion is given in these Summaries. The people who hold these opinions are quoted, the magazines which contain the articles epitomised are mentioned, the original language is occasionally inserted. How then can it be said that the opinions stated are in any case those of the writer of the Summary? I have endless opportunities for stating my opinions without resorting to a silly device of this kind.

Among the letters that have appeared, Mr. Walton's two communications undoubtedly show great fair-mindedness and liberality of thought. He alone seems to see the real difficulty of getting Summaries written that shall be absolutely colourless, and, I might add, flavourless. As he rightly says, such Summaries would not interest people, were they penned. But I agree with him in thinking that due limits should be placed on the colouring and the flavouring supplied by the writer. I am not conscious of going beyond those limits. If he thinks I have done so, it is for him to say where and how, either privately to me or through the medium of your columns—whichever he prefers. For his testimony to the value of the Summaries despite the "crude" remarks found in them I beg to tender him my thanks.

I am, Yours, etc.,  
WALTER DENING.  
December 6th, 1908.

### THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—If I am to believe one or two of your correspondents, I have been of some little use in this discussion; and this comforting thought prompts me to again crave admission to your columns.

I am most anxious to remove one or two misapprehensions. It has come to my knowledge that many people who are interested in the discussion have divided the contributors to it into two groups; *i.e.*, missionaries and their friends, and the writer of the summaries and those who think as he does. The summary writer may be of the opinion that I belong to the opposition, and that, in questioning him, I am merely endeavouring to "draw" him; and I therefore beg to assure him that I am not a missionary, nor am I acquainted with one. In this discussion I am not attempting to throw light on dark places, but wish to be enlightened. I am looking for a Gamaliel at whose feet I may sit.

Next I wish to disclaim any intention of accusing your contributor of trampling on the feelings of any.

\* Thought may be very valuable without being constructive thought. Is it reasonable to expect to find the latter in a short note attached to a Summary?

one. A careful perusal of my previous letter will show that I have not done this.

I cannot agree that I am to be included among those who, according to Mr. Walton, are confusing the issue. Originally Mr. Woodd contended that the writer of the summaries was not a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the work. As there is ample and conclusive proof to the contrary, this point does not admit of, nor have I indulged in, argument. But the same gentleman further contended that, in a summary, expressions of individual opinions were out of place. This was the point at issue as far as I was concerned, and I was compelled to admit that Mr. Woodd's contention was sound and just.

From this point the other correspondents and I part company, for, as far as I can see, I am the only one who wishes to obtain something tangible from this discussion. "Why bother about the writer's opinions?" says Mr. Walton. But I do bother, and my only reason for joining in the discussion is that I may learn something. I have learned nothing whatever from such remarks as have been made by the writer of the summaries up to now; but I cannot believe that, after 40 years study, he has not something to teach me. He doubts certain things, he rejects others. So do I; but after 5 minutes serious thought, not as the result of 40 years study. It has not been necessary for me to pore over dusty tomes or read what a bishop or a superannuated public official has written on the subject. One man says to me "I have spent one minute in prayer with God, and I know." Your contributor exclaims "I have studied 40 years." Can he also add that *he knows*? That is what I want to get at; have the 40 years resulted merely in increasing his doubts only, or has he incontestably proved something?

Some men are content to bask in the rays of the sun, thankful for its warmth. Others have more interest in studying its spots and the eclipses. I am anxious to find out what the spot students know.

Your contributor could, in certain circumstances, refuse to impart information, but he has forfeited this right by having claimed that 40 years study entitles him to a certain amount of immunity from criticism.

Yours truly, ALPHA.

P.S.—I refer in a postscript to the letter from Beta since it really is not germane to the matter under discussion. I acknowledge and thank him for his correction, and, whilst pleading ignorance of the application as far as clergymen and missions are concerned, I confess that an American would no more have made the mistake I did, than an Englishman with a proper appreciation of the meaning of words would have indulged in the inexpressive and ugly Americanism Beta employed. It spoiled an otherwise admirable little letter.

### CHESS.

[Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the CHESS EDITOR, The Japan Mail. Problem solutions should be handed in at the Japan Mail Office, or to Mr. W. B. Mason, not later than the evening of Thursday.]

Entries are now being posted both for the Handicap Tournament and the Championship Trophy. The giving of odds in the former, of course, makes it possible for a player of any class to win: the latter is a sterner struggle which has to be fought out among Class A players only.

Mr. Jordan's challenge for two correspondence games has been taken up by the Club. Another coming event is the Tokyo-Yokohama match, with five selected players on each side. The names of those who will be called upon to represent the Y.C.C. will shortly be announced by the Committee.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 4.

White. Black.  
1. R-K l2 1. P x R  
2. P-Q Kt5 2. K x Kt  
3. B-K 3 mate if 1. P-K 7  
2. B x P 2. P x B  
3. R-B 4 mate

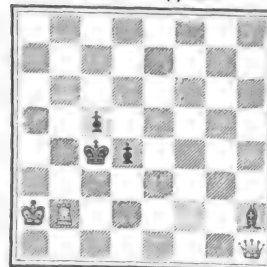
Additional correct solutions received from A.E.P. and J.L.G.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 5.

1. P to Q B 6

Correct solutions received from H.B.W., A.E.P., J.L.G., W.H.S., W.A. de H., A.V.C.M., Philotea, and Omega.

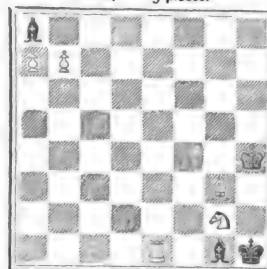
PROBLEM NO. 6.  
By W. A. SHINKMAN.  
Black, 4 pieces.



White, 3 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

Problems with capture key-moves having been barred from this column, the following ingenious specimen of that class is given, not for solution, but simply as being worthy of a setting in any problem collection. The key-move is P x B, becoming Kt!

PROBLEM NO. 7.  
By S. LOYD.  
Black, 3 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

### GAME NO. 5.—From the recent Prague Tournament.

#### VIENNA OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. Spielmann.	F. J. Chotimsky.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-Q B 3	Kt-Q B 3
3. P-B 4	B-Kt 5
4. Kt-B 3	P-Q 3
5. B-Kt 5	B-Kt 5
6. P-K K 3	B x K Kt
7. Q x B	P x P
8. P-Q 4	P-Q R 3
9. B x Kt ch	P x B
10. B x P	Kt-K 2
11. Castles K R	B x Kt
12. P x B	Castles
13. B-K 5	P-B 3
14. B-R 4	Q-Q 2
15. Q-R 5	Kt-Kt 3
16. B-Kt 3	Q-K 3
17. Q-R 3	Q x K P
18. Q x B P	Q-K 6 ch
19. K-R 2	Q x B P
20. Q-R-Kt sq	Q-R-K sq
21. B x P	R-B 2
22. Q-Kt 6	R-Q 2
23. B-B 5	Q x B P
24. Q x B P	R (Q 2)-Q sq
25. R-Kt 7	R-K 7
26. R-R 7	K-R sq
27. R-K Kt sq	Q x P
28. R x R P	Q x B 7
29. R-R 8	R (K 7)-K sq
30. Q x R ch	Resigns.

THE withdrawing of troops from North China, says the *Asahi*, will shortly be commenced. The soldiers will proceed by land to Dairen, as the harbour of Shanhai-kwan is frozen, and will embark at Dairen for home. The withdrawal will be completed about the middle of January.

## TELEGRAMS

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

London, December 4.

The Times Peking correspondent says that America, before signing it, communicated the Japanese-American Agreement to the Waiwupu in the hope that the latter would recognize America's traditional friendliness. China fully approved.

## TANG SHAO I.

President Roosevelt has received Tang Shao-i and his suite at the White House. The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to America for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity. He accompanied the letter with a speech couched in the most courteous terms. The President suitably replied, condoling with China on the deaths of the Emperor and Empress.

## THE BALKANS.

The *Pesther Lloyd* states that twenty battalions have been ordered to Bosnia. The Turco-Montenegrin agreement, rounding the frontier so as to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded.

## THE REICHSTAG.

London, December 3.

The Reichstag debate is concluded. All motions are referred to the Committee on Procedure.

## THE INVASION OF BRITAIN.

Admiral Frank Finnis (C. V. O., of the Home Fleet) speaking at Dover, said that during the recent last manoeuvres he conveyed a force representing 70,000 men to the Scottish coast without seeing any sign of the British fleet owing to the fog.

## HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

The report of the House of Lords Committee with reference to the reform of the Upper House, recommends that persons entitled to sit in the House of Lord be called Lords of Parliament, a peerage alone not carrying such a right; hereditary peers to elect 200 representatives for the duration of each Parliament; bishops to be represented by archbishops and eight elected bishops; the self-governing colonies by nominees of the respective governments. Also that the power of creating peers be restricted. Among persons entitled to sit without election are the ex-Governors of New Zealand, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Hong-kong and the Straits Settlements.

## EDUCATION BILL DEAD.

December 4.

Owing to a further deadlock regarding grants to contracted-out schools Mr. Asquith announced that the Education Bill was withdrawn.

## GERMANY IN CHINA.

A Berlin official telegram states that the Government will establish a high school for Chinese at Kiaochow, at a cost of 30,000 pounds sterling and a yearly expenditure of 7,500 pounds. The Chinese Government has promised a subsidy, to provide suitable scholars, and to admit the scholars to the examinations for Government posts.

## NAVAL CONFERENCE.

An international naval conference has been opened at the Foreign Office to elaborate a code of International Law, by which the International Prize Court at the Hague has to decide cases. Six Great (European) Powers, (with) Spain, Holland, America and Japan, are represented.

## TALKING IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, December 5.

M. Clemenceau summoned to Paris and

severely reprimanded Admiral Germana, commander of the Mediterranean squadron, and an eminent naval authority, for a breach of discipline in granting an interview in which he declared that the ammunition of the fleet is 50% below requirements. It is expected that the officer will be severely dealt with.

## HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Dutch warships yesterday demonstrated before Puerto Cabelo, La Guayra, and Maracaibo. A blockade is expected.

## ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

Later.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government by 297 to 140, after a speech by Signor Tittoni sympathizing with Serbia and Montenegro, to whom, however, he said Italy was to give only diplomatic support. He strongly criticised Austria's procedure, and denied Signor Barzilai's enquiry on the 2nd as to whether the question of cession was ever raised in the negotiations preceding the Triple Alliance.

## FAR EASTERN AGREEMENT-MAKING.

The morning *Post's* Shanghai correspondent says the Waiwupu have learned that Germany and Japan propose to conclude an agreement relating to the Far East.

## ITALY AND THE TRIPLICE.

London, December 6.

Tittoni's speech denotes a marked departure from the tone of ready acquiescence adopted when the annexation of Bosnia was first proposed. The speech is likely to give considerable umbrage in Vienna and Berlin.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

THE RUMOURED AGREEMENT DENIED.

It is semi-officially denied in Berlin that Germany and Japan propose to enter into an agreement. Germany has no intention of taking any such steps.

## GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

The German Budget statement shows a deficit of 13 million marks in 1907, with an estimated increased deficit of 112 million marks for the current financial year, owing to diminution of revenue and increased expenditure. The Navy estimates are the heaviest burden.

## GERMAN MILITARY ESTIMATES.

London, December 7.

In the course of the Budget debate in the Reichstag on the general army and navy estimates the Centre urged, and the National Liberals protested against slackening of shipbuilding. Lord Roberts' invasion story was described as a fantasy the allusion to Germany being definitely denied. Austria the faithful ally was cheered.

## AUSTRIA.

At Vienna where, long denials are published of mobilization and statements to the effect that Austria is merely retaining her supplementary reservists with the colours for arduous frontier duty.

## ADMIRAL GERMINET.

London, December 7.

Admiral Germinet has been dismissed from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

## THE KING INDISPOSED.

King Edward has a cold, with slight rheumatism.

## MULAI HAFID.

Mulai Hafid has replied to the Franco-Spanish note accepting the conditions of his recognition, with one minor exception.

## RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The Budget Committee of the Duma have

sanctioned a loan of forty-five millions sterling to redeem bonds and meet the deficit in expenditures for 1909.

## THE AUSTRIAN BOYCOTT.

Later.

Constantinople.—The Austrian boycott has extended over the whole empire except Smyrna.

## LIEUTENANT WOODS' CASE.

The case of Lieutenant Woods, second battalion Grenadier Guards (who, in December last year, was found by the British Army Council inefficient as a regimental officer, his retention in the service not being in the interests of the army) is being reopened. Writs have been served on Mr. Haldane, Gen. Sir N. G. Lyttelton and other three members of the Army Council on the ground that they exceeded their powers in requiring his resignation.

## ADMIRAL FINNIS' STATEMENT.

London, December 8.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, being questioned as to the statement made by Admiral Finnis (that he had during a fog conveyed to the coast of Scotland a fleet representing a force of 70,000 men without being observed) declared that Admiral Finnis held no command in the recent manoeuvres, and that no such incident occurred.

Admiral Finnis explains that his words were misrepresented. Mr. McKenna is taking further steps to discover the precise language used.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The decrease in the November trade returns are—imports £7,237,650; exports £6,714,761.

## THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

The situation in the Near East is regarded as discouraging. The boycott continues unabated and the tension is increasing. Austria and Turkey, despite denials, are unquestionably preparing for emergencies. Italy's *entente* with Russia, which, though unwritten, is said to constitute a definite agreement mutually to support their respective interests in the Balkans, is hailed with satisfaction in St. Petersburg and with ill-concealed dismay in Vienna.

## GERMAN DECLARATION OF ATTITUDE.

London, December 8.

In the Reichstag, Prince Bülau said Germany wished to see a new Turkey, strengthened politically and economically. With regard to the Balkans, Germany let others more interested among the Powers to lead through the diplomatic gate. He emphatically affirmed Germany's loyalty to Austria. M. Iswolsky, he said, had assured him that no Anglo-Russian understanding existed against Germany. He welcomed the Japanese-American agreement as absolutely in accord with the principles of German policy in the East, as expressed in the Anglo-German agreement of 1900, to which Japan adhered. In conclusion he declared that Germany would strenuously work for peace in the Balkans.

## THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

London, December 9.

Roosevelt in his message to Congress dwells on the prosperity of the country; reiterates his views as to trusts, and advocates industrial co-partnerships. He condemns the delays and denials of justice through subservience on the part of the judges to petty technicalities. The foreign policy of the country is to be based on the principles prevailing between honourable individuals.



The President pays a high compliment to the progress of Japan and thanks that country for its generous hospitality to the Fleet. He urges the completion at the earliest possible date of four battleships, and the creation of a general staff for the navy. The Panama Canal, he added, was being rapidly built. A series of photographs were appended to the Message showing the appalling desolation of North China through deforestation.

#### THE "CHATTERING ADMIRAL."

Later.

The case of Admiral Germinet has been hotly debated in the French Chamber. The Government was accused of harshness. M. Clemenceau replied that the navy could not be reorganised by the chattering of admirals. The Chamber voted confidence in the Government's ability to rehabilitate the Navy.

#### THE KING.

The King of England is much better and has gone to Brighton.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Later.

Ambassador Pallavicini has conferred with the Grand Vizier and has intimated that immediately on the cessation of the boycott. Austria will make preparations for the settlement of the Bosnia-Herzegovina affair.

The Grand Vizier replied that the boycott would cease immediately when Austria submitted satisfactory proposals.

#### RADICALS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, December 9.

A Radical memorial has been presented to Mr. Asquith urging him to take steps to appeal to the country against the House of Lords.

#### THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

Mr. Cortelyou, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in his report suggests an international conference to consider means for obviating the necessity of transporting gold from country to country in times of stress.

#### KILLING LEGISLATION.

London, December 1.

Mr. Asquith has announced the withdrawal of the Scottish Land Values bill owing to the Lords' amendments. This is the second Scottish land bill that has been killed from the same cause in the present session.

#### THE CONGO.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, in reply to questions, said Great Britain had not yet recognized the annexation of the Congo. Belgium had undertaken to abide by the Congo's obligations under the Berlin act, including freedom of international trade.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE AGREEMENT

London, December 1.

New York.—Mr. Root and Baron Takahira have signed the agreement. President Roosevelt will probably submit it to the Senate next week, thus forestalling any call for it.

The St. Petersburg press acclaims the agreement as inspired by sound statesmanship.

#### GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

December 3.

Berlin.—The navy estimates for 1909 show seven million pounds for new construction, of which 4¼ millions will be met by a loan.

There are abundant indications that the North Sea base at Wilhelmshafen is being developed with ambitions.

#### THE RACIAL FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—Czech and German animosity in Bohemia has become acute and a state of siege has been proclaimed at Prague, where there has been much rioting. A court of summary procedure has been established, with the public executioner in attendance.

#### CHANGES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg.—Important changes are imminent in the War Office. It is expected that Sukhovlinoff, governor of Kieff, will succeed General Roediger as Minister of War.

#### THE CHANCELLOR'S CONFIDENCE.

Berlin.—It is understood that the Chancellor, in conversation with the representatives of the Powers, expressed complete confidence in the maintenance of peace and in a satisfactory settlement between Austria and her neighbour.

#### PRAGUE DISTURBERS OVER-AWED.

Prague.—Matters are quiet here, both Czechs and Germans being over-awed by martial law.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There are large investments in Japanese bonds.

#### FRANCE AND CASTRO.

London, December 4.

Paris.—The Government will decide on Saturday the conditions on which it will allow President Castro, the despotic President of Venezuela, to land. Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela were suspended several years ago, and the Foreign Office is preparing a list of grievances against Castro, who probably will not receive customary hospitality.

#### REFORM OF THE LORDS.

The Select Committee with regard to the reform of the House of Lords recommend a reduction of about two-thirds of the present strength, half the total representing the hereditary principle and half being elected by the whole body of peers for one parliament, besides bishops and a limited number of life peers.

#### SERVIA PEACEFUL.

Belgrade.—The Serbian Government is carrying out the pacific recommendations of the Powers, and all provocative tendencies are discouraged.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York.—The important questions to be discussed in the President's Message are: the currency system, corporation supervision, and labour courts. The President thinks the financial condition of the country is excellent. The currency system should be improved. He strongly favours aiding the merchant marine, especially in the Pacific, and he reiterates his recommendation to build more battleships.

#### ITALY'S ATTITUDE CAUSES SENSATION.

Later.

Paris.—A profound impression has been created by the debate on foreign affairs in the Italian Chamber, indicating the dissociation of Italy from the spirit of the Triple Alliance. Leaning towards the Anglo-Russian view regarding the Near Eastern Question, competent diplomats believe that Baron Aehrenthal's policy in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina is drawing Austria to the verge of an abyss, and will ultimately lead to the active intervention of the Russian Government.

#### THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

London, December 7.

Ottawa.—An election protest has been lodged against the Premier by a German to

whom he expressed in writing his approval of the proposed increases in the civil servants' salaries. The letter was distributed among the Government departments and is alleged to have influenced many wavering voters.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

New York.—The woman suffrage movement is assuming large proportions, wealthy women copying the English example and giving largely in money and influence.

#### A TALKING ADMIRAL.

Later.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has relieved Admiral Germinet from the command of the Mediterranean Squadron. It is believed that his indiscreet remarks in interviews with regard to the deficiency in ammunition have produced a good effect in inducing the Government to hasten the remedying of defects.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

London, December 8.

St. Petersburg.—The cholera is steadily increasing. It is unofficially asserted that the water supply is infected.

#### THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

Paris.—Until Austria definitely proposes to compensate Turkey, nobody will feel reassured. Vague reports are current in Vienna and elsewhere of an improved situation in the Near East.

Constantinople.—The Reservists at Kuprili in Kossova (?), instigated by reactionaries, attacked a theatre and expelled the audience. The barracks were then surrounded by regulars, of whom sixteen were killed or wounded before the reservists surrendered.

#### PERSIA.

Tehran.—The nationalists have presented a circular to the *corps diplomatique*, thanking the Powers for sympathizing with their aspirations for liberty, and holding the Court responsible for the grave consequences which will ensue as the result of the refusal to grant a Constitution.

The nationalists have routed the garrison at Meshed and seized the Government offices.

#### THE AUSTRIAN BOYCOTT.

London, December 9.

Constantinople.—The Austrian Ambassador has made energetic representations to the Grand Vizier with reference to the continuance of the boycott of Austrian goods. It is believed that he has announced his intention of leaving Constantinople should the Government be unable to stop the boycott. Popular sentiment favours the continuance of the boycott.

#### ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

London, December 9.

*The Times*, referring to President Roosevelt's message, sarcastically remarks that everyone must envy the immense leisure and repose enabling Americans to digest the voluminous and prolix document.

#### DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The Chamber has decided to retain the death penalty in the code after a long debate.

#### TALKING IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

The suspension of Admiral Germinet, Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, for publishing pessimistic views as to the condition of the French Navy, is generally thought to be too severe. The Premier spiritedly defended the policy of the Government, which had determined to terminate the existing naval irresponsibility and would insist on discipline. The Chamber would shortly receive the report of the Minister of Marine as to the state of the Navy, and

meantime the Government asked for a vote of confidence. The vote was carried by 355 to 142.

#### AUSTRIA'S PREPARATIONS.

London, December 1.

Vienna.—It is announced that plans exist preparing Trieste for 20,000 ton battle-ships, of which three will be built when the 14,600 ton vessels now building have been launched.

#### PLOT IN MOROCCO.

Tangier.—A plot to place the Sultan's eldest brother on the throne has been discovered. Several notables have been tortured and imprisoned.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Viceroy of the Two Kiang has issued a proclamation which sets out by saying that, according to information conveyed by the Waiwupu, the Japanese Government has warned all local officials and custom-house officers to exercise strict supervision so as to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition for Chinese rebels by persons resident in Japan who sympathise with the latter. His Excellency goes on to say that in consequence of this friendly act on Japan's part, the rebels will lose confidence, and China will be greatly advantaged. He therefore earnestly desires that all Chinese subjects under his jurisdiction will lay aside any ill-feeling they may entertain towards Japan, will go in and out freely among the Japanese, and will promote trade with them.

#### DUTIES IN EASTERN RUSSIA.

The Bill for abolishing Russian free-ports in the Far East has gone through the process of examination by the Finance Committee and has been brought up in the Chamber where it is now being discussed. The amendments presented by the Committee, make little change in the original Bill. Taking the customs tariff for basis, the rates are made uniform with those imposed on goods imported over the frontier of European Russia, but account is taken of circumstances, especially in the case of hulled rice, on which 45 kopecks a pood is charged. According to this Bill the places where duties are levied, so far as the Maritime Province is concerned, are Nikolaefsk and ports south of it, as well as the Amur and Zakhalka, while Okotsk, the coast of Behring Sea and Kamchatka are free. Hence foreign merchandise which has been imported at duty-paying places and which is re-transported from Vladivostok or Nikolaefsk to any of the above free ports, will be entitled to receive a rebate; while Russian and foreign goods which have been carried across the Russo-Chinese frontier into China, need not undergo customs inspection, being free of duty at the time of import, while the condition which provides exemption from duty for Chinese goods imported across the frontier, namely, Art. 9:9 of the Amended Law, will be abolished. The time for giving effect to the new system is to be fixed by the Cabinet.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")  
GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Prince Buelow, speaking in the Reichstag, said that he heartily approved of the American-Japanese *Entente*. He considered that it constituted a new guarantee for the preservation of peace. Germany was already a party to an Agreement bearing Japan's signature and having a similar purport, so that her interests were in no wise touched by the new *Entente*.

#### THE MURDER OF MR. STEVENS.

The Korean Chon, who is charged with the

assassination of Mr. Stevens on the 24th of last March, and who was released unconditionally on bail, is found to have disappeared since September, and no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. His accomplice, Chong, has been sent forward for trial by the High Court, but the proceedings have not yet commenced.

(We translate this telegram as published but the statement that Chon was released unconditionally on bail is scarcely credible. Nearly 9 months have elapsed since the perpetration of the murder, and the assassins, though arrested *flagrante delicto*, have not yet been judged. That is had enough, but if now the escape of the principal murderer has been suffered to take place, San Francisco's tribunals will be disgraced.—ED. J.M.)

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE.)

#### THE HAYTI REVOLT.

Berlin, December 3.

In consequence of the new revolt at Hayti the President, who up to now has been victorious, has had to flee to a French man-of-war.

#### THE CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The debate in the Reichstag as to a change in the Constitution has passed quietly.

#### DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

During a debate in the Italian Chamber violent attacks were made on Signor Tittoni, the Premier, for his Balkan policy.

The Triple Alliance was not the centre of these attacks.

#### OPENING OF TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the Turkish Parliament will take place on December 14th.

#### STATEMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is reported that M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will give his promised speech in the Duma as to the situation on Wednesday next.

#### EULENBERG ILL.

The son of Prince Eulenburg has declared that his father is very ill.

No memoirs of a political character have been written by Eulenburg.

#### PENNY POST WITH GERMANY.

Penny postage between Germany and the United States will be established on January 1st.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

A commercial treaty has been concluded and signed between France and Sweden.

#### GERMAN OFFICER KILLED.

A German officer (lieutenant) has been killed in a fight with natives in the Cameroons, West Africa.

#### ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

Berlin, December 4.

The Austrian Government denies strongly the false rumours as to a mobilisation of troops being carried out on the Austrian side and that an ultimatum has been presented to Servia.

The situation at Constantinople has considerably improved in favour of Austria.

Signor Fortis, an ex-Minister, speaking in the Italian Chamber, vehemently attacked the Austrian Government for its Balkan policy. Amid the applause of the Chamber he demanded that armaments be prepared on the Italian side against Austria.

Reassuring declarations are expected from Signor Tittoni, the Italian Premier.

#### ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS WITH HOLLAND.

The rumours of special negotiations between Holland and Great Britain are officially denied on both sides.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

The French Senate has accepted the

nomination of six commercial attaches to foreign countries.

#### RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS.

The Pope has fully recovered.

#### AUSTRO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

Berlin, December 5.

The British Government has expressed its sympathy with the conclusion of a direct understanding between Austria and Turkey. This has considerably improved the situation.

The rumours of fighting on the Servian frontier are denied by the Austrian Government.

#### STATEMENT BY ITALIAN PREMIER.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Premier, speaking in the Chamber, made a speech in favour of the Triple Alliance, by which an unexpectedly large majority in the Chamber was led to vote in favour of the Government.

The Premier laid emphasis on the necessity of a full agreement with Austria, such as had existed up to now.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

The *Morning Post* reports that negotiations are going on at Washington between the United States Government and China as to the conclusion of a *entente* similar to that concluded between Japan and the United States.

#### THE SULTAN AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Committee of the Young Turks demands the opening of Parliament by the Sultan, with a new oath to observe the Constitution.

So far the Sultan has opposed the demand.

#### THE BOYCOTT.

Berlin, December 6.

The boycott of Austrian goods in Turkey has become more acute, the Government being powerless to stop it.

#### OBITUARY.

Admiral Coghlan has died at New York. RUMOURED NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The rumours as to negotiations between Germany and Japan as to an *entente* concerning East Asia are contradicted by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which states that such an agreement is not necessary, Japan having already, in October 1900, joined the Anglo-German *entente*, which contains similar conditions to those in the Japan-America *entente*.

#### ADMIRAL GERMINET DISMISSED.

The French Ministry has released from his post Admiral Germinet, the Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, owing to his revelations concerning the lack of ammunition in the French Navy.

#### RUSSIA AND THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS.

Berlin, December 7.

Through the efforts made by M. Kokorizow, the Minister of Finance, and M. Solopin, the Premier, the Russian Government is at last acceding to Austria's proposals with regards to the Balkan question.

The menace of M. Iswolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to an alliance between Russian Great Britain and France, is treated as "bluff" at Berlin and Vienna.

The Italian Government denies that it has made a written treaty with Russia. The French Government declares that it is not obliged to follow Russia in all the phases of her Balkan policy.

#### ORDER RESTORED AT PRAGUE.

Peace and order have at last been restored at Prague.

#### THE SIBERIAN MAIL.

The Siberian mail, with Yokohama date

to 19th November, arrived at Berlin on the 7th inst.

#### GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Berlin, December 8.

Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag on the Budget and on foreign politics, gave a general review of the Near Eastern question.

The Chancellor said that the movement of the Young Turks had always been followed with sympathy by the German Government and that its leaders had won his highest regard. The Young Turks had never been treated unfavourably by the Government, which had always recommended, when asked, the introduction of reforms, even to the old regime.

As to the Balkan question, the Chancellor said the German Government followed two principles, besides a desire for the political and economic improvement of Turkey. These were to leave the first place to the more interested Powers, and to be faithful to the allied countries.

The time and the form of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prince Bülow further stated, had not been communicated to the German Government by Austria. The German Government had only been generally informed of the plan of annexation, as had the Italian and Russian Governments.

Prince Bülow then explained that at his meetings with M. Iswolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had declared to him that Germany was inseparable from Austria, as far as the Conference question is concerned. The Conference held between them had convinced them both that the old friendly relations still existed between Russia and Germany.

Prince Bülow went on to refer to Italy's policy in a very cordial and sympathetic manner, saying the true interests of Italy demanded her adherence to the Triple Alliance. This had been proved by Signor Tittoni, the Italian Premier, in the Italian Chamber, in an excellent way, and he (Prince Bülow) was convinced that the differences now existing between Italy and Austria would soon be settled.

With reference to the Casablanca incident, the Chancellor stated that this had been satisfactorily settled, as far as the prudent elements of the French and German people were concerned. Many points of contact, Prince Bülow added, existed between the French and German Governments in their Near Eastern policy.

Turning to the Japan-America *entente*, Prince Bülow said the contents of this agreement had been communicated to the German Government by the Governments of both States, by which it was evident that the *entente* was in full accord with the principles of Germany's policy in the Far East, which also had as its aim and object the preservation of the *status quo*, the integrity of China, and the open door. The German Government had therefore declared its sympathy with the *entente* as a new support of such policy and a further guarantee of the peaceful development of the Far East.

Prince Bülow denied the suggestions, as he pointed out he had already done in his last speech of November 10th, that the German Government had such feelings towards Japan that the settlement of the difficulties between her and the United States was looked at with envious eyes by Germany. The Press had again stated that Germany's position in the Far East was an isolated one, and that she was the only Power interested in East Asia which had been purposely omitted from the circle of *ententes*. It had also been rumoured that the German Government was hurriedly planning a similar *entente* with Japan. In all these rumours it was forgotten that Germany had been the first Power which had made such an *entente* with Great Britain in 1900—an *entente* which had been joined by Japan in an exchange of Notes. Germany, therefore, had before this come to a certain understanding with Japan as to the Far Eastern question.

The objects of Germany's policy, Prince Bülow concluded, were to protect her own interests, to be faithful to the allied countries, and to support all efforts for the maintenance of peace.

Prince Bülow's statement is appreciated in Germany, and in Vienna, London and Paris, as supporting a peaceful solution of the Balkan question.

#### THE ANTI-AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT IN TURKEY.

A reaction against the anti-Austrian movement is recognisable in Turkey. Austria has declared that the steps which are said to have been proposed by Great Britain, France and Russia as to the Austrian measures to be taken in the Balkans will remain without success, the German and Italian Governments not being willing to participate.

**MULAI HAFID AND THE POWERS.**  
The answer of Mulai Hafid to the Note of the Powers has caused satisfaction everywhere.

#### OBSERVANCE OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Berlin, December 10.

The semi official *Süddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz*, in reply to other statements, emphasizes the fact that Japan has been faithful to the Anglo-German *entente* concerning the Far East, which she joined in 1900.

#### VENEZUELA AND HOLLAND.

Vice-President Gomez, who is in charge of Venezuelan affairs since the departure of President Castro, is at last acceding to Holland's demands.

#### WORK ON WAR PRESENTED TO TSAR.

General Kuropatkin has presented to the Tsar his book on the war with Japan, in six volumes.

#### THE GERMINET INCIDENT.

In the course of the debate on the dismissal of Admiral Germinet, M. Clémenceau, the French Premier, was accorded a strong vote of confidence.

#### (FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN") THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

San Francisco, December 2.

In reply to an interviewer, Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, said that the note which was exchanged between Japan and the United States on Nov. 30th was not regarded as a convention or treaty. These several understandings and declarations existing between the two countries for some time past have now been cast into formality. The new agreement should be taken as an important development attained by the parties in the progress of accomplishing their policy in the Orient. The *entente* showed that mutual confidence had existed between the two Powers for a long time past. The present agreement was regarded as a transaction between individual friends.

#### RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

St. Petersburg, December 2.

Commenting on the American-Japanese *entente*, the *Rossia*, a semi-official organ,

says that the convention agrees with the principle which has been approved by most of the Russian public, and the journal welcomes the agreement with much appreciation. The Russian paper adds that before the *entente* was signed by the representatives of the Powers, the whole of its features were intimated to Russia by them. The step taken by them shows that the relations between Russia, Japan and the United States were growing more friendly. The new *entente* will guarantee the maintenance of peace in the Orient.

#### POSTAL RATE.

New York, December 2.

A convention has been concluded between the United States and Germany providing for lowering the postal rate to 2 cents. The change will come into force on Jan. 1st, 1909.

#### VICEROY TANG SHAOI.

San Francisco, December 3.

On Dec. 2nd, at the White House, Viceroy Tang Shaoi, the special Chinese envoy, presented to President Roosevelt an autograph letter from the late Emperor of China. In the letter, His Majesty referred to the cordial relations between China and the United States and expressed gratitude for the voluntary reduction made by the United States in the indemnity payable by China in connection with the Boxer trouble. A desire was also expressed for closer relations between the two countries. President Roosevelt expressed his sincere condolence for the demise of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

#### THE KAISER AND THE REICHSTAG.

The German Constitution Alteration Bill demanding that Ministers should be held responsible in future for all utterances of the Kaiser has been submitted to the Reichstag. The Central party endorses the proposal.

#### INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, December 4.

On Dec. 4th the International Naval Conference was held in the British Foreign Office. The delegates of Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain and Holland were present. Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made an opening speech.

It is said that Japan, Great Britain and the United States have agreed to adopt a similar attitude with regard to important questions, and probably France will support them. Great Britain holds the view that vessels belonging to a neutral Power may be searched for contraband of war. She however will abandon this view, as it seems not to be admitted by most of the foreign representatives. The British Government will introduce another proposal instead of the foregoing contention.

The meetings will continue until February next.

#### VENEZUELA.

Three Dutch warships are making demonstrations off Venezuelan ports. It is generally believed that the warships are making preparations to establish a blockade. President Castro is absent. Anxiety is being felt in Venezuela.

#### THE BALKAN AFFAIR.

St. Petersburg, December 4.

M. Milovanovich, Premier of Serbia, has had an interview with a special correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, in the course of which the Premier said that M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had advised him to consent



to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to be satisfied with such concessions as were obtainable. Russia was not willing to create a war. The Serbian Premier went on to say that the views adopted by the other Powers were similar to that expressed by the Russian Minister and that the Serbian Government therefore decided to comply with the advice of M. Iswolsky. The policy thus adopted by the Serbian Government, however, was opposed by the public, and consequently a serious collision would take place between the Government and the people. M. Milovanowitch added that the Serbian Government would define its views after the return of M. Pacciotti, a special messenger to Russia.

On the evening of Dec. 3rd M. Pacciotti returned from Russia, arriving at Belgrade. In connexion with the return of the special envoy, a rumour has been afloat that the Serbian Cabinet would resign. The *Novoe Vremya* says that M. Milovanowitch has betrayed his country. It is, however, believed in certain circles that the Serbian Premier has been deceived by M. Iswolsky.

#### THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

San Francisco, December 5.

Mr. Manley, a Democratic Senator from Mississippi, has said that the American-Japanese *entente* was a treaty in its nature and that the Government disregarded the rights of the Senate by having not submitted the convention for sanction. He added that he intended to put a question to the Government at the Senate and thus to close the agreement.

It is generally believed that the demonstration of Mr. Manley will be fruitless as the Republicans have admitted the new convention.

#### CAPTAIN SIMPSON.

New York, December 5.

As candidate for the Secretary of the Navy under the Presidency of Mr. Taft, Captain Simpson is popular. Last year Captain Simpson visited Japan and is familiar with Japanese conditions.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg, December 5.

A change has taken place in the attitude adopted by Russia. She is trying to resolve the Balkan question as early as possible. With this view, Russia has advised Turkey to consent to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to receive an indemnity. In consequence of provisional consent by Russia, Great Britain, France and Turkey, the Austrian Government intends to submit to the proposed international conference the question with regard to the annexation of the two provinces. No special attention is paid by the Powers to the interests of Serbia and Montenegro. The cause of the alteration in the international affair is attributed to an effort rendered by M. Kokoutsov, Russian Minister for Finance, who is trying to raise a foreign loan.

Vienna.—Austria will not oppose the international conference proposed by Russia, who is now adopting a strong attitude toward Serbia and Montenegro. Austria, however, will consent under certain conditions.

Constantinople.—The young Turkish Party will not be satisfied with an indemnity only.

Belgrade.—When the Crown Prince of Serbia returned from his visit to Russia, the Serbian public all rejoiced. Three weeks later when M. Pacciotti returned anxiety was being entertained by them.

#### PROPOSED RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. Petersburg, December 6.

The Budget committee in the Duma has

considered a bill providing for the raising of a loan of 450,000,000 roubles. Of this amount, 30,000,000 roubles will be employed for redeeming an old loan and 150,000,000 roubles for making good the apparent insufficient income in the forthcoming fiscal year. The committee consented to the first mentioned sum but some of the committee refused to admit the last mentioned amount, saying that there was no necessity to discuss it as the Budget is left pending. After a debate the bill was passed by 30 to 12. The committee decided to authorize the Minister for Finance to draw up the conditions of issuing the bonds.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The Serbian Premier denies a report which appeared in the *Novoe Vremya* with regard to the Balkan affair. He has said, in connexion with the report, that Serbia would demand a concession of territory if the Powers were going to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He added that M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, seemed merely to have anticipated a step which would probably have been taken before long by the Powers.

In reply to a Russian correspondent, M. Pacciotti, who recently returned from a visit in Russia, has said that Serbia desired to place Bosnia and Herzegovina under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey, granting them, however, self governing rights.

#### CONGRESS.

San Francisco, December 7.

At noon on Dec. 7th Congress was opened. Subsequently the meeting was closed after motions of condolence in regard to some of the members of both Houses who have died since the conclusion of the previous sitting. On the following day a message from President Roosevelt was read. It is said that at the present sitting no special proposal will be introduced excepting the Budget and other ordinary bills. Attention is being paid by the public to a proposal relating to the revision of the tariff. Bills providing for the establishment of postal savings banks, a subsidy to shipping services, and the superintending of the telegraph and telephone business, will be introduced. In some circles the Government is condemned on account of the new *entente* between the United States and Japan, though the agreement itself is welcomed. They contend that the convention should have been introduced to the Senate for its sanction. Probably a warm debate will take place in the Senate on this subject. The whole expenditure for the forthcoming fiscal year has amounted to \$824,408,948. The sum included \$9,040,000 for establishing fortifications; \$13,040,000 for Congress; \$410,000 for the Ministry; \$4,340,000 for the Department of State; \$137,040,000 for the Department of Finance; \$234,040,000 for the Army; \$137,040,000 for the Navy; \$200,040,000 for the Department of Home Affairs; \$18,040,000 for the Department of Agriculture; \$13,040,000 for the Department of Commerce and Labour; and \$9,840,000 for the Department of Justice. The Naval outlays include \$7,040,000 for ordinary expenditure; \$5,000,000 for cruising purposes; and \$9,040,000 for naval works.

#### JAPAN AND GERMANY.

New York, December 8.

Telegrams from Berlin have repeatedly denied the report that a special *entente* would be concluded between Japan and Germany. It is however believed in the United States that the denial is a diplomatic device resembling that adopted by President

Roosevelt before the announcement of the American-Japanese agreement.

#### RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN AFFAIR.

St. Petersburg, December 7.

M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly address the Duma in connexion with the Balkan crisis. The main features of his statement are said to be (1) Russia has not directly or indirectly attempted to induce Austria and Turkey to settle the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2) Russia has not recognized the annexation. The question of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be settled after consideration by the Powers who participated in the Berlin Treaty. Russia has always upheld this view, and it is supported by Great Britain, France and Italy. (3) If the annexation is recognized by the conference, Russia will insist on the payment of compensation to the Balkan States. (4) Russia expresses her sincere satisfaction with the alliance among those States, which is of importance to Russia, to the Slavonic race and to Turkey. Russia merely desires to improve her friendly relations with Turkey. (5) Russia is conducting negotiations with Austria in view of the proposed international meeting. Russia has not consented to the annexation, but there is no reason to infer that she will always oppose it. As a matter of fact, Austria is in a difficult position. (6) Russia has advised Serbia and Montenegro to be self-restrained. She is not willing to participate in hostilities. There is no prospect of Serbia and Montenegro defeating Austria in war. Meanwhile it is best for Serbia and Montenegro to await the conclusion of the negotiations among the Powers.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

New York, December 8.

At noon on Dec. 8th a message from President Roosevelt was read in Congress. He referred to questions of the coinage system, trusts, railway labourers, judicial affairs, postal savings banks, and military affairs. He advocated the adjustment of military affairs and the education of officers, the establishing of a naval staff office, and the construction of 4 battleships and a number of destroyers. With regard to the Philippines, he said that self governing rights should be granted to the islands after an improvement is attained. Referring to relations with Japan, he went on to say that the Tokyo Exhibition was postponed until 1917 in order to make perfect preparations. During the period the United States would try to complete preparations. The American committee had already visited Japan in connexion with the exhibition. The year when the exhibition was to be opened would be marked by the 50th anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor. During the half century, Japan had attained extraordinary progress, rare in the history of the world. She now classified herself among the first Powers. Doubtless the exhibition was a proper means to commemorate the special improvement accomplished in Japan. He added that most sincere relations existed between Japan and the United States for a long time past. The commerce of the two countries was growing in the Pacific. He expressed profound admiration as to the success accomplished by Japan. Finally the President referred to the cruise of the Battleship Fleet and expressed thanks for the courteous receptions in Japan, Australia and the various countries in South America. The message covered 44 pages.

## EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.

Owing to revival in business, immigrants from Europe are entering the United States.

## THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE "ENTENTE" AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is contended among the Democrats that the American-Japanese entente is regarded as an infringement of the constitution. The party, it is believed, will submit a question in Congress.

## THE SHUN-IN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

## THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Shun-in Commercial School was conducted last Saturday afternoon under a pavilion specially erected for the occasion on the premises. Among those present were Prince Ito, Viscount Sone, the Korean Ministers of State, and a large number of the leading residents of Seoul, Japanese and Korean. Among the representatives of the Westerners were Bishop Mutel, Mr. Millet, the American Commissioner-General to the Japanese Exhibition, Dr. Scranton, Rev. Bauker, and Mr. Dolljahn.

Dr. Ichihara opened the function with an address. After thanking the guests, he remarked that the two things most urgently need in Korea were the reform of the administration and the spread of education, especially technical and commercial education. It was to fill this want in some measure this school had been brought into existence. It was, the speaker proceeded, about the time Prince Ito was appointed Resident-General that Mr. Okura announced his intention of giving money for the maintenance of a commercial school in Korea. On the matter being submitted through Prince Ito, the Korean Government was so pleased with the donation that it turned over for the use of the institution the premises which it occupies and further promised to give a grant of money annually. The school was therefore, a joint Japanese-Korean undertaking and the name of Shun-in (善因 good neighbourliness) was a most appropriate one. The school commenced its work in April, 1907, but its formal opening had been delayed to the present in order to secure the presence of the noble donor, Mr. Kihachiro Okura.

Mr. M. Tawara, Vice-Minister of Education, who is one of the two auditors of the school, spoke on the origin and history of the institution. Immediately on his assumption of office Prince Ito had started many useful things in Korea, and not least important among these was the reorganization of the educational system of the country. The speaker was at that time a secretary of the Residency-General and it fell to his lot to render his assistance in educational matters. The only school of a practical nature under the Government management in those days was the Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial School, which, although apparently very ambitious in its scope, was in a very imperfect condition with only a handful of students. With the object of securing efficient instruction in these useful branches of knowledge, it was decided to separate the different sections of that school into independent institutions. The first result was the establishment of the Agricultural School at Suwan, and it was soon after followed by the Technical Training Institute in Seoul. In order to establish a commercial school, the present premises, which had been presented to the Korean Government by the Japanese Association for Education Abroad, were extended and new buildings erected. When they were nearly completed in the autumn of 1906, the Korean Government was apprised of Mr. Okura's scheme. Accepting it as a godsend, the Korean Government turned over the new buildings together with the land to Mr. Okura, and the school proposed by him was organized as a juridical foundation under the Korean law, the name Shun-in being given it by Prince Ito. Such were the circumstances under which the school came into existence. It began work in April, 1907, with five students turned over from the commercial section of the former Government School of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The present number of the students in the Regular Course was 31 in the second year and 48 in the first year. Mr. Okura being also desirous of affording educational facilities to Japanese boys, an evening course was established for their benefit. Proceeding, Mr. Tawara was pained to observe that private schools in this country were now under the influence of political propaganda to a lamentable degree. He hoped that the students of this school would keep themselves clear of the objectionable infection, and devote their whole energies to the acquisition of useful knowledge and discipline, thus preparing themselves for the great task that awaits them,

namely the development of their country's commerce.

Mr. Kihachiro Okura, who spoke next, said that when he had entered upon his seventeenth year early in 1906, he decided to set aside a sum of money to be given for some purposes of public utility. He was at first undecided exactly for what purpose to employ the money. Just then Prince Ito was ordered to come here as Resident-General in order to assist the Koreans in the work of reform and improvement. That helped to settle the question, he at once decided to use part of the money for the benefit of the Korean people and for the furtherance in however small measure, of the great work which the illustrious statesman had chosen to undertake. He decided to employ it for the purpose of commercial education in this country, a decision which met with the hearty approval of His Excellency the Resident-General. Mr. Okura said he was sorry he could not spare more for this worthy purpose. He hoped that the institution would make a hearty growth. In conclusion he offered hearty thanks to all present for their courtesy in attending the ceremony.

His Excellency Prince Ito said that he did not think it necessary to add anything to what had already been stated concerning the origin and history of the important institution whose opening ceremony he considered it his privilege to attend. Commerce, he said, was one of the most important spheres of human activity. It benefited all the parties engaged in it, and chiefly through its development has it been made possible for the human race to attain the present progress in its prosperity and welfare. It was therefore but natural and proper that all civilized nations were vying with each other in the development of their commerce. The development of commerce, indeed, had a specially deep meaning for the advancement of human welfare, for commerce from the very nature of things went hand in hand with peace. Without peace commerce could not thrive. So in promoting its commerce a nation promoted peace which was the greatest desideratum for the good of mankind. In Korea, continued the noble speaker, commerce was still in a state of infancy, but such as it was, it was already assuming vast importance in the life of the people. It was hardly necessary for him to emphasize the importance of affording the rising generation of Korea the opportunity of equipping itself for the important career of business. He hoped that the bright looking young men before him would properly appreciate the great importance of the career for which they are preparing themselves and the seriousness of the responsibility resting upon their shoulders as pioneers in the development of the commerce of their country. He earnestly urged them to prosecute their studies in such a way as might be best calculated to make them practical and efficient men of business. In conclusion he hoped for the lasting prosperity of the School.

Addresses were then read by the Korean Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, and the President of the Privy Council. They all expressed hearty appreciation of Mr. Okura's magnificent gift. Congratulatory telegrams from the principals of Mr. Okura's Commercial Schools in Tokyo and Osaka were then read. Representatives of students, one Korean and one Japanese, also read addresses. The last address was by the principal of the institution, Mr. Honjuku.

The formal part of the function over, the company adjourned to the Japanese Club, where they were treated to refreshments.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Raw cotton is quiet, and likely to remain so. No improvement in cotton yarn. Cotton piece goods are almost lifeless. A moderate business goes on in woollens.

## RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling...	23.00—30.60
Egyptian ... ..	44.00 to 47.25
Indian Broach...	26.00 to 26.50
Chinese (Old crop) ...	—
Chinese (New crop) ...	25.50 to 27.00

## COTTON YARN.

	PER HALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	270.00 to 285.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	340.00 to 365.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	420.00 to 460.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.}	8.50 to 12.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 36 in. }	—
Common to Medium ... ..	V. 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	—
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	—
Ordinary to Medium ... ..	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in.	—
Good to Best ... ..	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	7.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.10 to 3.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in. ...	0.30 to 0.45

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 in.	PER POUND.
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	10.00 to 16.00
Flannelette ... ..	0.95 to 1.50
Cashmere ... ..	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere ... ..	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels ... ..	V. 0.50 to 0.70
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... ..	0.40 to 0.60
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in. ... ..	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium ...	0.20 to 0.28
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ...	0.28 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches ... ..	0.50 to 1.15
Cloths—Army Cloth ... ..	0.85 to 1.30
Cloths—All other ... ..	1.25 to 3.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb ... ..	0.70 to 0.80
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb ...	0.60 to 0.71
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.58 to 0.64
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb ...	0.46 to 0.55
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.40 to 0.44
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.34 to 0.39
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.25 to 0.30

## METALS.

Some contracts for delivery have been made. A slight fall has taken place in wire rails.

	PER POUND.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 3.80 to 3.90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... ..	4.40 to 4.50
do Sheet ... ..	5.00 to 5.25
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.70 to 11.00
do Flat ... ..	11.50 to 11.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	6.25 to 6.60
Tin Plates, golts. I.C.W. ... ..	7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcat" ... ..	2.10 to 2.15

## KEROSENE.

Business has continued active. Fluctuations have occurred in native oils during the week.

Chester ... ..	V. 3.88 to 3.98
Victory ... ..	3.74 to 3.77
Borneo and Sumatra ... ..	2.90 to 3.00
Hokuyetsu ... ..	3.30 to 3.70
Nippon ... ..	3.33 to 3.78
Ogura Hokuyetsu ... ..	3.50 to 3.70
Tozai ... ..	3.60 to 3.75

## SUGAR.

During the week the market was bright though there was no special enquiry for refined.

	PER POUND.
Brown Manila ... ..	V. 11.00 to 12.40
Brown China ... ..	8.00 to 13.50
White Java and Penang ... ..	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German) ... ..	15.50 to 19.00
" (Hongkong) ... ..	15.00 to 20.00

## INDIGO.

Owing to the scarcity of stocks, prices are firm. No special business has been done during the week.

Calcutta first ... ..	Yen. 280
" second ... ..	260
Java, first ... ..	320
" second ... ..	290
Madras, first ... ..	180
" second ... ..	165
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	210
Artificial "Kenshin" ... ..	200

## FLOUR.

	Yen.
No change.	—
Gold Drop ... .. 4 sacks	10.50
Flag ... ..	10.50
Royal ... ..	10.00
Trophy ... ..	10.00
Red Seal ... ..	11.10
Lion ... ..	10.75
Portland ... ..	10.50
Premier ... ..	10.50

Japanese:—	
Rising Sun ... .. 6 kwanme	2.45
Takasago ... .. 6 "	2.45
Fuji ... .. 6 "	2.45
Pine ... .. 6 "	2.40

## WHEAT.

The market remains quiet; large imports are expected in the near future.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 kin	5.00—5.20
Red " " "	4.50—5.00
Blue Stem ... ..	5.40—5.65

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

There is still a considerable difference between sellers and buyers. Both parties are firm so far. It is generally believed that as stocks are large holders will at length prove compliant.

On Dec. 10th stocks were: flaturess 30,595 bales; Re-reels, 7,235 bales; Kakeda 2,116 bales; and Sundry, 74 bales.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,150 to 1,160
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,120 to 1,130
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 925
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	900 to 1,000
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	970 to 980
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	910 to 915
Filature—No. 1½, 10-13 den.	960 to 970
Re-reels—Extra	1,030 to 1,035
Re-reels—No. 1	1,000 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 1½	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	920 to 930
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	880 to 885
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 3½	770 to 775

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.				
Dec.	Present delivery.	January delivery.	February delivery.	March delivery.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
4th .....	952	—	942	953
5th .....	955	925	947	955
6th .....	—	—	—	—
7th .....	955	—	944	953
8th .....	958	925	945	955
9th .....	953	925	942	955
10th .....	949	922	940	950

## WASTE SILK.

Enquiries have appeared and a moderate business has been done. No alteration, however, has taken place in prices.

On Dec. 10th stocks were: Noshi, 5,196 bales; Kibiso, 8,772 bales; and sundry 1,728 bales.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filatures, Best	145 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshin, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Oshin, Good	135 to 140
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	120 to 135
Noshi—Shinshin, Best	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshin) Best	75 to 85
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshin) Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Bushin, (or Joshin) Medium	45 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	95 to 110
Kereel—Fair	70 to 80
Kereel—Best	60 to 65
Kereel—Good	40 to 45
Kereel—Medium	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

The market remains dull.

KANAZAWA.	
Inches.	4 me. 4½ me. 5 me. 6 me.
19½	yen. 8.85 8.55 8.40
22½	8.45 8.40 8.10
27	8.30 8.10 8.05

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	
6 me. 6½ me. 7 me. 7½ me. 8 me.	yen. yen. yen. yen. yen.
22½	8.75 8.60 8.60 8.60 8.50
27	8.65 8.45 8.30 8.15 8.30
36	8.55 8.40 8.35 8.10 8.10

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	
4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me. 6 me.	yen. yen. yen. yen.
19½	8.40 8.00 8.00 —
22½	8.40 8.00 8.00 —
27	9.00 8.50 8.30 —
36	8.65 8.10 8.10 —

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	
3 me. 3½ me. 4 me. 4½ me.	yen. yen. yen. yen.
19½	8.30 9.30 9.70 10.60
22½	8.50 9.80 10.70 11.50
27	10.10 11.10 12.50 13.50
36	13.40 14.30 16.10 18.10

## COPPER.

The market is lifeless owing to recent falls in London prices.

According to a London telegram of Dec. 9th the quotation was £63.50.

Refined per 100 kin.	yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin.	52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin.	53-57

## RICE.

The market is very quiet. Prices are down. The foreign rice market is steady. The quotation is as follows: Rangoon, first, yen 5.30; second, yen 5; Saigon, yen 4.40; and Tonking, yen 3.80.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	174.091
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	250.474
Delivery.	Closing Price.
December	13.55
January	13.65
February	13.71

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	
Superior	Yen 15.40
Medium	14.20
Common	13.30
Average	14.20

(Osaka.)	
December	13.49
January	13.62
February	13.44

(Kobe.)	
December	13.53
January	13.52
February	13.50

## COTTON YARN.

(Osaka.)  
The market is inactive with a further fall in prospect.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	101.50
January	102.60
February	103.50

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Dec. 10  
London silver ½ higher, China sterling quotations not yet received but in anticipation of their being higher also local rates on China rule lower and all other rates remain steady as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T/T	2/0 ½
— Bills on demand	2/0 ½
— 4 months' sight	2/0 ½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 ½
— 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	per 100 82½
— Private 10 days, sight	80½
Shanghai—Bank sight	91½
— Private 10 days' sight	93½
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	212½
Bar Silver—London	22½

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	B. L.	Inveric 1	F. Dec. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	F. Dec. 11
Europe	N. D. L.	Buelow	Sa. Dec. 12
America	O. & O.	Asia 2	Tu. Dec. 15
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Dec. 15
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons 3	Tu. Dec. 15
America	P. M.	Mongolia 4	F. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 19
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Dec. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Dec. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Dec. 27
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. Dec. 27
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M. Dec. 28
Hongkong	B. L.	Kumeric	Tu. Dec. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	M. Jan. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Jan. 13
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Jan. 20

- 1 Left Seattle on the 19th ult.
- 2 Left Honolulu on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 8th ult.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	B. L.	Inveric	F. Dec. 11
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Sa. Dec. 12
Europe	M. M.	Dumbea	Sa. Dec. 12
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Dec. 12
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Dec. 12
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hirano Maru	W. Dec. 13
Tacoma	B. & S.	Titan	Su. Dec. 13
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su. Dec. 13
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	W. Dec. 16
America	P. M.	Siberia	W. Dec. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. Dec. 19
Europe	N. D. L.	Buelow	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Dec. 20
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Su. Dec. 20
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. Dec. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Dec. 23
America	P. M.	China	W. Dec. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Dec. 27
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	M. Dec. 28
Tacoma	B. L.	Kumeric	W. Dec. 30
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 30
America	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	W. Jan. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Jan. 13

## MANY WEEKS OF PERFECT AGONY

With Eczema on Arm and Legs—  
Could Scarcely Sleep for Months  
— Tried Many Treatments Without Result—Did Not Work for 11 Weeks—Relieved in Ten Days and

## COMPLETELY CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began with irritation on the legs and right arm which developed into eczema. It became so bad in a few weeks' time that I was in perfect agony. I was prevented from attending work, and, although I was only too pleased to try remedies suggested by my friends, they were all used without any effect. I became pessimistic, especially so considering that I had been through the hands of two doctors, who failed to do any good. One day I decided to make another attempt to get rid of my complaint and purchased a full set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and in ten days I found the irritation disappearing. I would not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. I was able to sleep at night—a thing which I had not been able to do for months—and in the course of another week there were unmistakable signs of the eczema being mastered. I persevered with Cuticura, and in six weeks, using two supplies, I was cured. I have every reason to be grateful to Cuticura, for I was able to return to work after eleven weeks' idleness. George Harrison, Poole Terrace, nr. South Milford, Yorkshire, June 11, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

For pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, dandruff, dry, thin, falling hair, shaving, shampooing, sensitive, antiseptic cleansing and for the toilet, bath, and nursery Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unequalled.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Itchiness, Chafing, and Aching consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Cholesterol) to purify the blood. Sample set of Cuticura, sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 6, Rue de la Paix; Australia, N. Town & Co., Sydney; South Africa, London, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.



"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL



"Here's to the health of  
man, woman, and child  
land."

**BOVRIL**

*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, Von Doelren, 5th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 5th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, —Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Ikawa, 5th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Ching Wo*, British steamer, 2,517, D. Maclean, 6th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Chingtau*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 3rd Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Tenushu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ashkhabul*, British steamer, 4,527, G. Harding, 4th Dec.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Namsang*, British steamer, 2,591, F. Wheeler, 4th Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 4th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 4th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Ishikawa, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, Sievens, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Sicilia*, British steamer, 4,174, C. W. Watkins, 7th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Wakamatsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi, 7th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 7th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Asama*, Japanese cruiser, 9,850, Capt. S. Miyaji, 7th Dec.

*Chikuzen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Shimizu, 8th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chinkua*, British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 9th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Sakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 9th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bingo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,873, A. Christiansen, 9th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Andrews*, British steamer, 3,369, W. G. Gilchrist, 9th Dec.,—New York via ports, and Manila, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 10th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Mattpee*, British steamer, 3,420, W. H. Dorman, 10th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Sale & Frazar.

*Hivao Maru*, Japanese steamer, 5,282, H. Frazar, 10th Dec.,—Nagasaki.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yezo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,219, T. Suga, 10th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ise Maru*, Japanese steamer, 775, Tsuda, 10th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kamo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 5,284, F. L. Sommer, 10th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

*Benlomon*, British steamer, 1,752, Southernland, 4th Dec.,—Manila via ports, General.—Cortes & Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 4th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ashkhabul*, British steamer, 4,527, G. Harding, 4th Dec.,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Hogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, K. Asakawa, 5th Dec.,—Bouin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nam Sang*, British steamer, 2,591, F. Wheeler, 5th Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Gorben*, German steamer, 5,151, B. Wilhelm, 5th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

*Ez Franz Ferdinand*, Austrian steamer, 3,843, Nitsche, 5th Dec.,—Trieste and Fiume via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

*Chingtau*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 5th Dec.,—

Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—  
Butterfield & Swire.  
*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiortdahl,  
6th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry,  
6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
*Calchus*, British steamer, 4,279, O. P. Williams, 6th  
Dec.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports,  
General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, Ikawa,  
7th Dec.,—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen  
Kaisha.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S.  
Smith, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails  
and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald,  
7th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—  
C. P. R. Co.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. Ishikawa,  
8th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka,  
8th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, Von Doehren, 9th  
Dec.,—Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports,  
General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Wakasa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,884, N. Nielsen,  
9th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, A. G. Stevens,  
9th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and  
General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi,  
9th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bulyses*, British steamer, 3,958, T. J. Falla, 10th  
Dec.,—Taketo, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain,  
10th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Deguchi,  
10th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. M. Bemis, Mr. H. J. Megin, Mr. W. H. Dixon, Mr. C. H. Allen and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Smith, Master C. de Berigny, Mr. T. de Berigny, Mr. O. G. Bennett, Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. S. E. Armstrong, Mr. Syme Thomson and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. S. Green. For Vancouver:—Mr. A. R. Lawrie and Mr. E. Quackenbush in cabin; 41 in Asiatic second; 139 in Asiatic steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Major Barnes, Mr. Fritz Boedicker, Miss D. Cheney, Mr. P. C. Conran, Mrs. R. Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. A. L. Elder, Miss H. Ferguson, Mr. J. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. B. A. Munster and Mr. E. A. Stanton in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* from Seattle, Wash.:—Rev. G. H. Jones, Mr. K. Namba, Mrs. I. Galle, Mr. G. D. Morgan, Mr. D. Rice, Mr. R. Kurokawa and Mr. W. W. Magee. For Kobe:—Miss W. Johnson, Mr. C. F. Reifsnider, Mrs. Reifsnider and child, Miss A. Nishimura, Miss K. Dodge, Miss A. Moorman and Miss L. Phillips. For Shanghai:—Mr. P. S. Heintzman, Mr. W. F. Adams, Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Mr. R. Briner, Mr. R. F. Henry, Mrs. Doherty and 2 children and Rev. W. J. D. Doherty. For Hongkong:—Mr. D. G. Gunnell, Mr. B. A. Meekison, Mrs. J. M. Burke, Miss M. Ogier, Mr. G. B. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Nicholl, Mr. C. Lowe, Mrs. C. Lowe, Mr. E. J. Stubbs, Miss F. Buffington, Miss F. G. Ogier, Mr. C. P. Hathaway, Miss B. R. Barr, Mr. B. Sheridan, Mr. D. G. Monroe, Mr. J. H. Monroe and Mr. P. D. La Cerna in cabin.

#### DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Dr. F. E. Bolton, R.N., Mr. T. S. Thomas, Mr. G. A. Laverton, Mr. Syme Thomson, Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. Tsai Chen Yeng, Mr. Hon Ko Yong, Mr. Lum Shee, Wang Shen Ken and Mr. Lon Yen Ton in cabin; 24 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. O. Junyent, Mr. A. R. Lawrie, Mr. E. Quackenbush and Mr. M. Recolons in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Percival and Mrs. J. Percival in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. S. Ament, Mrs. W. S. Ament, Mr. E. F. Blaine, Mrs. E. F. Blaine, Master James Blaine, Mr. A. G. Eames, Mr. W. S. Higham, Mr. Leeds Gulick, Mr. Li Chitang, Hon. Li Kia Siang and native servant, Miss Mabel Thayer, Mr. F. D. Millet, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mr. George


# LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



*Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all*

## MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.



Ridgway, Mr. M. Soyeda, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. S. J. Whawell and Mrs. S. J. Whawell in cabin.

#### CARGOS.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	Raw Silk.	Waste Silk.
Otto Streuli.....	36	—
Siber & Co.....	20	—
Pila & Co.....	20	—
Judine Matheson & Co.....	—	53

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Vancouver:—

	From Canada, & West.	Chicago New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong.....	887	—	554	—	1,441
Keelung.....	—	1,304	25	—	1,329
Pouchow.....	—	540	—	—	540
Shanghai.....	1,423	3,596	1,644	125	6,788
Kobe.....	—	—	36	—	36
Yokohama.....	1,081	803	—	70	1,954
Total.....	3,391	4,934	2,984	774	12,088

	From New York.	From Canton.	From Shanghai.	From Yokohama.	Total.
H'kong & Canton.....	—	—	—	—	520
Shanghai.....	—	—	—	—	596
Yokohama.....	—	—	129	45	35 2,217
Total.....	3,124	—	129	45	35 3,333

#### SILK SHIPPERS.

Per German steamer *Goeben* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Genoa. Option.	Genoa. Option.
	Lyons.	Lyons.
	German.	German.
	Moscow.	Moscow.
	Italy.	Italy.
	Marseille.	Marseille.
	Trieste.	Trieste.
	N'chester.	N'chester.
Siber, Wolff & Co.....	70	100
Boyer, Mazet Guille & Co.....	70	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.....	20	—
Nabholz & Co.....	63	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—
Vivanti Bros.....	—	10
Otto Streuli.....	65	—
Pila & Co.....	55	—
F. Strahler & Co.....	30	—
Cl. Eymard.....	—	156
Baviez & Co.....	—	81
L. Mottet.....	—	12
Total.....	228 133	10 12 247 315

#### LIST OF RAW SILK SHIPPERS FROM 1ST JULY, TO 30TH NOV., 1908.

Firms.	To Eur. Bales.	To Am. Bales.	Total Bales.
Baviez & Co.....	210	*1,025	1,235
H. Bernardin & Co.....	100	170	270
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.....	*552	*50	602
Brett & Co.....	—	3	3
Carlowitz & Co.....	536	20	556
China and Japan Trading Co.....	—	2,476	2,476
P. Dourille & Co.....	265	—	265
Cl. Eymard.....	40	—	40
Jardine Matheson & Co.....	615	1,946	2,561
Jewett and Bent.....	396	678	1,074
L. Mottet.....	303	620	923
Nabholz & Co.....	1,168	462	1,630
Pila & Co.....	1,276	1,472	2,748
Sieber, Wolff & Co.....	3,010	1,849	4,859
Siber & Co.....	1,098	—	1,098
F. Strahler & Co.....	437	2,574	3,011
Otto Streuli.....	*311	—	*311
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.....	3,002	117	3,117
Varenne & Co.....	199	675	874
Vivanti Bros.....	30	3,665	3,695
Doshin Kaisha.....	15	1,336	1,351
Hara Yushutsuten.....	844	1,924	2,768
G. Kato.....	—	3	3
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	112	9,140	9,252
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	—	13,035	13,035
Total.....	14,447	43,249	57,696

\*N.B. 30 bales shipped to Europe by Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co. are "Doupioni" silk.  
10 bales shipped to Europe by Sieber, Wolff & Co. are "Doupioni" silk.  
20 bales shipped to Europe by Sieber & Co. are "Doupioni" silk.  
98 bales shipped to Europe by Otto Streuli are "Doupioni" silk.  
25 bales shipped to America by Baviez & Co. are "Doupioni" silk.  
30 bales shipped to America by Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co. are "Doupioni" silk.

(毎土曜一回發行)

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支那人兼印刷人 ロバート・ヘー  
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明治卅五年三月廿日  
第三千五百九十四號

Vol. I.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 19TH, 1908.

## BIRTH.

At No 119-A Bluff, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. THOMPSON, a Daughter, Dec. 16th.

## DEATHS.

At the Yokohama General Hospital on 14th Dec. at 1 a.m. ANDREW JAFFRAY, aged 22.

At Alameda, California, on December 15th, 1908, Mrs. ISABELLA WOLF, beloved mother of Dr. F. O. Wolf, of Yokohama. (By telegram.)

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUISES M. KUGA and N. Kuroda have been appointed Chamberlains in the Jaku Hall of the Palace.

T. KONISHI, a lawyer of Kobe and a member of the Kobe City Assembly, has been arrested on suspicion of fraud.

At 6 30 p.m. on Dec. 12th a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Hiroshima, the duration being ten seconds.

The chief priest of the well-known Buddhist temple Choun-ji at Hayama committed suicide on

Dec. 13th by hanging himself. He was 70 years of age and had suffered from illness for some weeks past.

THE autumn meeting of the Tokyo Race association was opened at Ikegami on Dec. 18th and will last three days.

SOME 70 persons were arrested on Dec. 16th at Otaru on a charge of infringement of the Rice Exchange Regulations.

A GALE was experienced in the Nikko district on Dec. 15th. Six houses were destroyed and about thirty damaged, including several hotels.

AT 8.50 a.m. on Dec. 16th fire broke out in the office of a drug merchant at Yayegaki-cho, Nedzu, Tokyo. Forty-five houses were destroyed.

A CASE of bubonic plague is reported in Osaka. The patient, who is a young woman, living in Hon-cho, East urban division, died on Dec. 13th.

PRINCES MICHU, Atsu, and Teru, the sons of the Crown Prince, will proceed to Numadzu about Dec. 30th. They will stay there during the cold season.

A FREIGHT train was overturned at 11 a.m. on Dec. 11th near Asahigawa station on the Hokkaido Railway. Much damage was caused to some wagons.

AN official telegram from Taipeh says that the aborigines in the districts of Taito and Kwasen have attacked the Aiyu army. The rioters killed a number of Japanese.

ACCORDING to a telegram, the second reading of the bill as to free trade ports in the Far East took place on Dec. 14th at the Duma. The date of enforcing the law is not known.

A MOJI telegram says that the autumn meeting of the Toyo Race Society was held on Dec. 12th, and that the only attendance consisted of the horse owners and the society's officials, 40 in all.

ON Dec. 10th a storm was experienced in Giran, Formosa. About 300 houses were damaged and 8 collapsed. An extensive area of cultivated land was flooded. Several persons are missing.

THE *Sakura Maru*, the first steamer of the Imperial Volunteer Ship Society, which is now employed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, will be chartered by the Railway Department in April next.

MR. KINGO ISHII, the Yokohama Harbour Master, has been honoured with the Italian decoration of the Fourth Order of the Crown, and received permission to accept and wear the same on Dec. 11th.

GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI, Minister for the Army, says the *Asahi* intends to grant a subsidy to the various horse breeding unions in the provinces with a view to encouraging the improvement of horses.

THE editor of the Chinese periodical *Min Pao*, in Ushigome, Tokyo, has been punished with a fine of yen 200 in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having published comments injurious to the public peace.

ABOUT noon on Dec. 16th a passenger train collided with an empty freight train at Orio Station on the Kyushu Railway. The locomotives and some of the wagons were damaged. Two passengers sustained injuries.

THE condition of General Baron Inouye, commanding the Fourth Division, is reported by a telegram from Kyoto to be still serious. Colonel Uyeda, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor

who visited the Baron, returned to Tokyo on the morning of Dec. 14th and informed His Majesty as to his condition. On the same day His Majesty sent a present to the invalid.

A NUMBER of men and women were arrested on Dec. 22th at a house in Yoshiwara, Tokyo, while betting on the results of the races at the Nippon Keiba Kai, Meguro. The results were sent by telephone to them after every race.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 16th fire broke out in the Seiya Academy, Kyoto. The flames spread to the Kyoto Colleges of Law and Politics, destroying both institutions. The college was insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Co. for yen 20,000.

SURGEON-INSPECTOR K. Okamoto, of the Naval Reserve, living in the village of Honjo, Hyogo prefecture, committed suicide on the night of Dec. 9th by stabbing himself with a sword. He had been suffering from brain complaint for some months past.

MRS. KATHERIN Leut Stevenson, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in America, World's Superintendent of the citizenship department, also an ordained minister, is expected to arrive on the *Mongolia* Dec. 18. A welcome meeting in her honor is to be held at the Baptist Tabernacle, Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1.30 o'clock. The Public is cordially invited.

THE *Asahi* reports that two well-known Japanese sugar importers of Yokohama have imported a large lot of foreign sugar at Yokkaichi through fraudulent means, thus escaping the imposition of duty. Some officials from the Yokohama and Kobe Customs have seized a portion of the sugar in question. The paper adds that the duty which the two traders escaped amounted to yen 468,000.

THERE are further reports with reference to yen 1,750,000 to be paid by the Finance Department toward the proposed improvement of the Yokohama Water Works. It is now stated that in 1909 yen 10,000 will be paid; in 1910 yen 20,000; in 1911 yen 30,000; in 1912 yen 60,000. The remaining amount will be paid within the next eight years. It is believed that the Yokohama Municipality will raise as a loan the amount needed for the enterprise, and that it will appropriate the subsidy from the Treasury for interest on the loan.

S. TANABE, a Customs broker, No. 43, Yama-shita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Harbour police on Dec. 11th on a charge of fraud by means of forged documents. It appears that on Nov. 25th he received an order from Messrs Kelly & Walsh, No. 60, to pass three cases of cargo through the Customs, receiving a sum of yen 100 on account. The broker got the goods passed on payment of a fee amounting to yen 13.50, defrauding the firm of the balance, yen 86.50, by producing false receipts of the Yokohama Customs, etc., altogether amounting to yen 100.

AT a recent meeting of the Silk Woven Goods Guild of Yokohama Mr. K. Yamaguchi, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, made a speech as to improvement in the silk industry. Mr. K. Sugawa, who recently returned from a visit to Europe and America, also gave his impressions of what he had seen abroad. The meeting considered the question of duties in Japan and the United States and the fact that, in America, Japanese silks are classified in several grades, in consequence of which complications continually arose as to the imposition of duty. The union agreed to a resolution that 30 per cent. on an average should be taken off the present duty.

Original from

CORNELL UNIVERSITY



## CHINA.

Friday, December 11.

Judging from the extremely severe measures adopted by the Chinese Authorities, they seem to entertain some apprehension of an internal disturbance. Shanghai wires that, in order to prevent the dissemination of seditious matter, all correspondence reaching China from Chinese subjects abroad is subjected to the strictest censorship, and that the customs authorities are adopting extraordinary measures to prevent the landing of revolutionists. It will be remembered that we published in our last issue a telegram from Tielhing in the sense that the Viceroy of Manchuria had issued an order for the censorship of mail matter, and it may consequently be assumed that the censorship has been extended to all the littoral provinces of the Chinese Empire. Japan's geographical position at this juncture is somewhat unfortunate, for she can neither prevent Chinese revolutionists from seeking asylum within her borders; nor can she subject their writings to any efficient censorship. This is pretty certain to lead to misunderstandings on the part of the Chinese nation, and it is quite on the cards that we shall soon hear of Korea being similarly utilized by the revolutionists.

The troops engaged in quelling the Anking mutiny have returned to their quarters, order having been fully restored. But the telegram says that the leader or leaders of the mutiny have not yet been arrested, and that strict orders to search for them have been issued to the various authorities.

Viceroy Chang seems to be interesting himself very vigorously in the construction of railways in Hunan and Hupeh. With the express permission of the Throne he has invited to Peking the Railway Committee for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a foreign loan. Further, Mr. Ying, President of the Hanlin College, has memorialized the Throne urging the vital importance of railways as factors of national development.

Saturday, December 12.

It appears from telegrams received on Saturday in Tokyo that the railway in which his Excellency Chang Chihlung is interesting himself so strenuously is the Yei-Han line, namely, that between Hankow and Canton, and also the line from Hankow to Szchuan. There are, it is said, three groups of capitalists in the market seeking the business of financing these lines, so there is likely to be keen competition. China appears to have unlimited credit in Western markets, and yet her financial affairs are wrapt in impenetrable mystery. Nobody knows what income the State collects, or how it spends it, and in the absence of such information we doubt whether any other country in the world would command similar credit. Then there is the question of the stability of the Manchu Dynasty. Probably very few thoughtful people have any immediate concern about that topic, but it is nevertheless certain that China rivals even Russia in the matter of domestic disquiet, and that there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Yet she has always fulfilled her pecuniary obligations with entire good faith, and European capitalists seem content to rest upon that fact.

Mr. Nakane, who acted as interpreter to General Feng Shan on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to Japan in connexion with the autumn manoeuvres, is quoted as saying that the General conceived a very

high opinion of Japanese progress in general and of her military science in particular. General Feng is in chief command of the Peichili forces, and he hastened back to Peking on the receipt of news that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had died, as he was naturally unwilling to be absent from his post at a moment of possible crisis. General Aoki has spoken of him as the most competent military officer in China and as likely to make a mark in history. Mr. Nakane, who accompanied General Feng to China, further reports that the prompt action taken by Japan in connexion with recent events in Peking produced an excellent effect on the Chinese Government, which is now imbued with most friendly sentiments towards Japan.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Dairen which speaks in a most hopeful strain about the prospects of the Penhsifu coal mine. This mine, as most of our readers probably know, is situated near the line of railway connecting Mukden with Antung. It was in this vicinity that the Russian forces essayed a great turning movement in the interval between the Battle of Liaoyang and that of Mukden. Japan's title to the mine was at first disputed by China, but the trouble was finally settled by a compromise which provided that the mine should be worked jointly by the Okura Company of Tokyo and a Chinese company. The telegram referred to above says that the prospects of the mine are now most hopeful. Its coal has been examined scientifically, and found superior to that even of Fushun, so that the authorities of the East China Railway have decided to use this mineral solely. It is stated that their decision signifies a demand for 2,000 tons daily.

The appointed period of 27 days' mourning for the deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China came to an end on the 11th inst. and the long half-masted flags were raised once more. It is surprising to reflect on the almost perfect calm which has marked the progress of events so momentous that a few months ago the bare possibility of their recurrence was anticipated with something like trepidation. The reflection suggests itself that if China's statesmen can handle such a crisis so successfully, they may be trusted to lead the country quietly to the threshold of constitutional government.

It is again rumoured that Mr. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, is to be recalled and appointed to the post of English Tutor to the Emperor. Mr. Wu's career has been watched with great interest by Englishmen in the East since the days when he returned from eating his dinners at the Middle Temple and became a member of the Legislative Council in Hongkong, where he was known as the Honourable Mr. Ng Choi. He subsequently spent some years in Tsientsin as Secretary to the late Viceroy Li, and it is now very much to China's advantage that a man of such wide knowledge and liberal views should be present in the capital to advise the Throne at this important juncture in China's history.

Monday, December 14.

It appears that a brief telegram received in Tokyo on the 13th inst. must be read literally as to the fact that Dr. Hattori and seven other Japanese teachers in the Peking University have received notice that their service is no longer required. The *Hochi Shimbun* represents this measure as an outcome of the struggle that has been going on for some time in Peking between the Japanese school and the Western school. Further,

the *Hochi*, more so, has a great deal to say about German participation in this matter. It alleges that the Germans have been working with might and main to undermine Japanese influence, one feature of their programme being the establishment of a highly endowed college at Tsingtao. They have succeeded, very much to the chagrin of our Tokyo contemporary. The Chinese authorities assign reorganization as a reason for this dismissal, but that of course is a mere pretext. The *Hochi* suggests that Count Komura's policy towards China is perhaps too lenient. There are some publicists who still believe in the omnipotence of diplomacy. Their bland confidence is to be envied.

The uneasiness produced in Chinese circles at Tielhing in connexion with recent events in Peking is said to have disappeared. It led to a complete cessation of business for the moment, but the Chinese merchants have now begun to make large purchases of beans so that prices have risen and activity has been restored.

The Chinese authorities continue their active search for Dr. Sun Yat-sing. The Viceroy of the two Kiang, acting upon a rumour to the effect that Sun with two followers will soon reach Shanghai, has despatched constables and detectives to that port for the purpose of apprehending him.

Tuesday, December 15.

A long telegram has reached the *Mainichi Shimpō* and the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking detailing in 16 articles the powers vested in the new Regent, Prince Chun. They are, in effect, the powers pertaining to a sovereign, with the reservation that their most important exercise must have the formal sanction of an Imperial edict. With this restriction the Prince is entitled to declare war or make peace; to appoint and dismiss officials (in the clause containing this provision it is provided that the Prince is to take counsel of the Empress); to perform all rites of worship at the Imperial Tombs; to administer the affairs of the army and navy; to educate and bring up the young Emperor; to determine the order of precedence at Imperial ceremonies; to fix all matters relating to Imperial audiences; to sign all Imperial edicts, which, however, will receive the collateral signatures of the Ministers of State; to represent the Emperor in the Constitutional Assembly; to control everything relating to treaties with foreign countries and to the despatch of representatives to foreign Courts; to have fixed by the Waiwupu all details connected with the receipt of diplomatic notes and audiences granted to foreign delegates; to receive an allowance of 250,000 taels per annum as well as a residence, and not to make any changes in the Governmental system without consulting the Sovereign.

It may be mentioned here that the Peking correspondent of the German newspaper in Shanghai takes a very pessimistic view of the state of affairs in the Chinese capital. He says that although things are superficially quiet there is a strong undercurrent of unrest, flowing mainly from the fact that the power of Yuan Shihkai has been gravely impaired since the demise of the Empress Dowager. The Prince Regent, though a man of impetuous character and very active intelligence, is disposed to defer to the advice of Chang Chihlung in everything, but unfortunately Chang is so debilitated by the weight of his years that he is scarcely capable any longer of keeping an account of events. This correspondent adds that the opinion held in well-informed circles is that from three to six months hence a

grave disturbance may be looked for in the capital. He further states that now at last knowledge has been acquired of the events which occurred at the time of the decease of the Imperial personages. The date of the Emperor's death was either the 10th or the 11th of November, and that of the Empress Dowager the 15th. Up to the 13th no decision had been taken with regard to a successor to the Throne, but on that day a Grand Council was held, at which were present all the leading statesmen in the capital except Prince Ching and Yuan Shikkai. The absence of these two was significant, inasmuch as Yuan and his fellow-thinkers advocated the nomination of Prince Ching's grandson, whereas the other party were in favour of Prince Pu Yi, and of course a decision on that point had been reached before the council met to confirm it.

Wednesday, December 16.

The *Asahi's* Peking telegrams state that from the date of the announcement of the Emperor's death until the 14th inst. no audiences were granted to Chinese Ministers. So soon, however, as the Imperial decree was published defining the powers of the Regent, as set forth in our issue of the 15th inst., the granting of audiences was resumed.

It is stated that the original idea of borrowing 6 million *taiels* from the people for the purpose of paying off the remainder of the debt on the Lu-Han Railway has been abandoned, as the operation would be hopeless during the period of Court mourning. The money has therefore been obtained from the leading foreign banks; namely, from the Hongkong Shanghai Bank 2 millions; from the French Bank 2 millions, from the Yokohama Specie Bank one million and from the German Bank one million.

The Viceroy at Canton is said to have forbidden the emigration of Chinese subjects to Mexico. No reason is assigned by the telegraph for this veto, but we presume that Mexico has proved as unfavourable a field for Chinese immigrants as for Japanese.

Telegrams from Nagasaki refer to the incident which recently took place on the S.S. *Fatshan*. Our readers will remember that a Chinese passenger by that vessel was said to have been so much injured by a kick from the Portuguese purser that death ensued. It was proved in court when the case came up for trial that the body showed no marks whatever of violence and that death had probably ensued from natural causes. But it was not very conclusively proved that the purser had not kicked the Chinese passenger when attempting to collect the latter's ticket or the price of his passage. It appears that this affair has developed just the same disposition among the Cantonese as was evinced 50 years ago on an analogous occasion. The Autonomous Society has issued an incendiary circular, and has sent a present of gold cups to the four Chinese witnesses who at the trial testified on behalf of the deceased. Demonstrations are also said to have been made against the offices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the owners of the steamer.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong seems to have directly associated itself with the boycott. It is said (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) to have adopted a resolution condemning the action taken by the Colonial authorities in dealing with the propagandists of the boycott, and to have forwarded a copy of this resolution to Peking.

A Japanese who has just returned from Peking is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as speaking in a sense diametrically opposed to the report recently forwarded to the Shang-

hai German journal by its Peking correspondent. This informant states that remarkable unanimity of opinion and unexampled coöperation among Chinese statesmen are the prominent feature of the moment. So far from prompting dissensions, the recent crisis has helped materially to consolidate the administration, and there is even talk of re-appointing to membership of the State Council a number of high officials whose services had been dispensed with prior to the death of the Empress Dowager. It is not yet certain that this latter step will be taken, but the fact that it has been mooted is a significant indication of the mood prevailing in the Chinese capital. This informant adds that the advice tendered by Japan to the Chinese Government has helped to promote the above spirit of solidarity. He alleges that the Japanese Government offered friendly counsel as to the paramount advisability of avoiding all discord which might add to the embarrassment of the situation, and as to the necessity of adopting most stringent measures to check the machinations of the disaffected party. It would seem, in fact, that one effect of this crisis has been to draw Japan and China much closer together, and to prove—to the Chinese Government at all events, whatever may be the case with the bulk of the people—that Japan is genuinely disposed towards her Western neighbour.

Thursday, December 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Wang Wen-shao; who had been before the public since the year 1864, when he served as Taotai of Hupeh. He has been Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, Viceroy of Chihli, Grand Secretary and Director General of Railways and Mines. He retired from public life in 1905.

The Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company has just held its semi-annual meeting in Shanghai. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared and a very favourable report was made by the board of directors. They said that the returns for the past four months had been excellent, and that the prospects for the future were bright.

#### JAPAN'S ECONOMICS.

Mr. Tsukada, Head of the National Debts Bureau in the Department of Finance, in a lecture recently delivered to the Yōka-kai in the Fujimi-ken, Tokyo, divided the *Meiji* era into three periods of 20 years each. The first of these periods he distinguished as that of the Imperial Rescript declaring the inauguration of modern reform; the second was the period of the Imperial Rescript on Education; and the third is the period of the recent Imperial Rescript enjoining economy. Having prefaced his remarks with this somewhat sentimental declaration, Mr. Tsukada—who is certainly one of the rising financiers of the time—passed on to say that from the end of March next year until the end of May, a period of two months, public loan bonds to the face value of 268 million *yen* will be paid over to the shareholders of the nationalized railways, which measure will augment the volume of negotiable securities and to that extent increase the people's borrowing power. Thus the amount which these bonds now represent as security at present rates is 190 million *yen*, and as, according to the Government's recent ruling, they will represent their full face value when they have taken the form of exchequer bonds, there is here an increase of security to the extent of 78 million *yen*.

Applying, then, the Banks' rule of lending up to 80 per cent. of the negotiable value, it results that the borrowing power of the bond-holders will be increased to the extent of 63 millions. But then comes the question, will the issue of these bonds produce a slump in the market for State securities? Of course, even though that injurious effect were produced, the negotiable value of the bonds for borrowing purposes would not be impaired, in view of the Government's recent ruling. But still the question is very interesting. Mr. Tsukada answers in the negative. He calculates that out of the total of 268 millions, the amount which may be put upon the market, namely, the amount held by financiers, will be 179 millions, of which total the Bank of Japan has 72 millions, leaving only 107 millions to be disposed of. Probably of the latter figure something like from 20 to 40 per cent. will be offered for sale. Suppose 30 per cent. be so offered. That means that 31,600,000 *yen* worth will be dealt with. But foreign capitalists have already bought about 30 millions as an investment, and since they are not likely to put up any of these for sale, the prospect narrows down to something very small. Concerning his manner of reaching the estimate of 179 millions, Mr. Tsukada is not very lucidly reported, but we understand him to calculate thus:—There is a steady annual increase in the demand for such securities on the part of banks, companies and the people at large. Thus the banks take about 10½ millions every year in addition to their old stock; companies, including insurance companies, take 2½ millions, and individual investors, who have incomes of 1,000 *yen* and upwards, absorb 23 millions. This accounts for 36 millions, and we must assume that Mr. Tsukada bases his calculations on official statistics. Then there is the Government's redemption scheme, which absorbs 50 millions annually, so that the digestive capacity of the nation may be put at from 80 to 90 millions per year. Subtracting that sum from the aggregate issue, we have a remainder of 178 or 179 millions. But where Mr. Tsukada gets his data for assuming that only from 20 to 40 per cent. of the latter figure is likely to be put on the market, we can not find any indication. At all events, if his figures be correct, there does not appear to be much reason to apprehend any slump when the bonds are issued. The Treasury's measure in declaring their security value to be equal to their face value can not fail to have a considerable effect.

#### THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN "ENTENTE."

The Japanese Tradal Association held a banquet on the 16th inst. to celebrate the recent interchange of notes between the Governments of Tokyo and Washington. The meeting passed with acclaim a document stating that the Association most heartily welcomed an *Entente* which could not fail to contribute to the neighbourly friendship of the contracting Powers; to furnish a fresh guarantee for the preservation of the peace of the world, and to promote the commercial and industrial relations between the two nations. A copy of this resolution was sent to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the United States Ambassador in Tokyo, and the Japanese Ambassador in Washington.

The Tokyo Jockey Club will open an autumn meeting at the Itabashi course on Dec. 22nd lasting for three days.

## KOREA.

Friday, December 11.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that, according to the latest statistics, the number of Japanese residing in Korea shows a very marked increase. There are now 35,595 households, representing 133,455 individuals, among whom 34,504 are living in the capital. This means that the Japanese residents have more than doubled during the past three years. After the War with Russia, the Japanese in Korea were estimated as totalling about 60,000, and statements published last spring estimated that they had increased to 100,000. Now we have a positive assertion that they number 135,000. Evidently when the insurrection is fully subdued, and when the Eastern Development Company gets fairly to work, quite a considerable element of the population of Korea will be furnished by Japan.

The *Dai Han Mai il Shimpō* has again been getting itself into trouble. Telegrams from Seoul say that it has been suspended for publishing matter prejudicial to public peace and good order.

One of the principal insurgent leaders has been seized at Yangdok in Southern Pyongyang.

Saturday, December 12.

There are confused and perplexing accounts about the affairs of a forest at Wang-do in the province of Chihollado. This is one of the important forests of Korea. It covers an area of some 12,000 acres and its value has been variously estimated at from half a million to a million *yen*. The gist of the stories now circulating is that a Japanese capitalist named Eto has been manoeuvring since last year to get possession of this forest, and that, in the spring of the current year, he had nearly succeeded, when a shifting of portfolios in the Cabinet interfered with his project. Subsequently he followed Prince Ito to Japan and endeavoured to secure the latter's support, but receiving no encouragement whatever, he returned to Seoul and recommenced his operations in that city. It is now alleged that he has secured considerable support in high places, although he has offered only 38,000 *yen* for the concession. But one statement is that Prince Ito recently despatched experts to examine and report upon the forest, and that they estimated its value at a figure very far in excess of Mr. Eto's proposal. There is a great deal of fringe attached to these facts by newspaper reporters, but we suspect that the whole affair will prove to be something of a storm in a teapot. During Prince Ito's tenure of power in Korea the laws have been so altered and revised that anything like a fraudulent concession on the part of the Authorities is scarcely within the range of possibility. Three or four years ago a very different story would have had to be told. Many concessions have been made to foreigners which would not for a moment bear close scrutiny, but the day of such things is past.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul which describes a strike at the Technical Instruction School. Our contemporary's correspondent sets out by alleging that the Christian converts have of late been busily seeking to instil anti-Japanese sentiments into the minds of the students in the capital, and that this strike was proved to have been inspired by that feeling. Apparently the trouble began with a drinking bout from which three or four students, returning in a somewhat pugnacious mood, had a quarrel with one of the managers of

the School. This was taken up by the first-year students *en masse*, and the procedure adopted by the School authorities being inefficient, the trouble spread to the second-year students also. Quiet was subsequently restored, but unfortunately the affair seems to have furnished fresh food for the suspicion so loudly heard some time ago that Christianity is being perverted into a political weapon in Korea. The missionaries have done everything in their power to dispel this suspicion; foreign Governments have not been remiss in issuing injunctions, and Prince Ito has abundantly shown that he at all events recognises in Christianity a factor of peaceful progress. But it is impossible to suppose that all the talk about this abuse has no foundation. What seems probable is that the agitators are endeavouring to utilise the foreign faith as an instrument of sedition.

Tuesday, December 15.

It is reported from Korea that an important leader of the insurgents has been killed by the people at Yongdok. This man is said to have been the chief instrument in the deeds of plunder and bloodshed of which two Korean provinces have been the scene for some time back.

With regard to the Korean Budget for next year, a telegram from Seoul says that the expenditures have been reduced by about 3 million *yen* so as to bring them into equilibrium with the income.

Prince Ito was to set out on the 15th inst. to visit Kaison, which is the situation of the principal ginseng farm.

The *Asahi's* correspondent still continues to send sensational telegrams about the Wando forest affair. Thus far he has a monopoly of the news, no other correspondent having devoted any attention to it, which reticence certainly does not suggest that the affair has very serious import. This correspondent, however, alleges that it has created more excitement in Korea than any incident since the secret mission to the Hague. The story told is that the sale of the forest was distinctly refused some months ago, on the ground of illegality, and that to re-entertain the project is the acme of contradiction. It appears to us that this tale must be received with a good deal of reserve. It has probably passed through the usual mill of exaggeration.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a telegram from Seoul saying that Prince Yamagata took occasion to convey to Prince Ito an urgent message through the medium of General Hasegawa, who has just returned to Korea. The message strongly urged Prince Ito not to remain in Seoul during the winter, but at least to spend the cold weather at Shimonoseki. It is thought not impossible that His Highness may comply with this suggestion.

Dr. Sven Hedin seems to have received a very hearty welcome at the hands of the Japanese residents in Seoul. Several entertainments were given in his honour, among others a banquet at the Residency General.

The leader of the body of insurgents who recently gave so much trouble on the island of Kanghwa, has been found hiding in Seoul and has been arrested by the police. His name is given as Yi.

## THE BOYCOTT.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Nagasaki which says that the Hongkong authorities are adopting most stringent measures to avert anything like a boycott of British goods. It is understood that such a boycott is threatened in consequence of the

vigorous action recently taken by the authorities to check lawless acts in connexion with the anti-Japanese boycott. The *Mainichi Dempo's* informant alleges that men are arrested even if they are overheard consulting about the boycott, and fined 5 dollars when brought before the magistrate. A little of this wholesome severity is very much to be applauded. What boycotting, as practised by the Chinese, means, is that the ignorant masses of the people constitute themselves directors of the Empire's diplomacy, and one need hardly pause to reflect on the great peril attending such an unintelligent arrangement. Japan is very unfortunately circumstanced in this matter. She can not take measures to protect herself without provoking criticism and condemnation at the hands of men who expect her to exercise in her international affairs such a measure of altruism as they certainly would not think of themselves exercising. It was in the power of the United States, however, to nip these mischievous proceedings in the bud when America was their victim some time ago. A small exercise of timely resolution on that occasion would have taught the Chinese people that no self-respecting foreign nation will allow the agreements concluded between itself and the Government of China to be deliberately nullified by mob machinations. In the case of the *Tatsu Maru* the Chinese Government definitely agreed to a reasonable settlement, and if it can not oblige its subjects to accept that settlement, it must accept the opprobrium of governing without administering. We may note here a characteristic fact that, speaking generally, the foreign newspapers published in Japan have never once raised their voices against this anti-Japanese boycott, though we presume that they would be very much hurt if the ordinary rule that silence gives consent were applied to their case.

## GENERAL-VISCOUNT OKAZAWA.

We regret to have to announce that on the 12th inst. at 3 p.m. General-Viscount Okazawa died from the effects of the injuries received by him in a carriage accident on the 23rd of November when returning from the interment of the late Dowager Princess Kwacho. The Viscount sustained a fracture of the skull on that occasion, but it was not diagnosed as a dangerous wound and at first the patient was treated in his own house. Subsequently, however, symptoms of erysipelas supervened, and he was taken into the hospital on the 9th inst. for the purposes of an operation. Blood poisoning, however, ensued and the end came speedily. The deceased was in his 60th year. His early career was very distinguished, and after performing the duties of Vice-Minister of War, in which capacity he accompanied the Emperor to Hiroshima during the China-Japan War, he was appointed in 1896 to be the chief Imperial Military Chamberlain at the Court. His untimely death will be much mourned by the Sovereign, with whom he was always *persona grata*. He is said to have acted a most useful and diligent part in keeping the Emperor accurately informed about everything relating to the Army. Every change of arms or accoutrements, and every meritorious act even on the part of a common soldier was brought by him to the Sovereign's notice, and this solicitude is believed to have had a great effect in raising the spirit of the troops and increasing their affection for the Sovereign.



## DOMESTIC POLITICS.

According to the investigations of the Secretariat of the Lower House, which of course is the most trustworthy source of information on such a matter, the following table shows the strength of the various political parties in the House:—

	Old.	New.	Totals.
Seiyu-kai .....	85	106	191
Progressists .....	24	32	66
Daido .....	21	9	30
Boshin .....	1	41	42
New Element .....	21	23	44
Unattached .....	1	5	6
	163	216	379

It will be observed from the above that while the strength of the Progressists has dwindled from 87 to 66 and that of the Daido from 59 to 30, in the sequel of the late general elections, the *Seiyu kai* have grown from 180 to 191, and now these last constitute a bare majority of the whole House. Our readers may be under some misapprehension about the political complexion of the Boshin Club, as it has been more or less associated with the names of Mr. Kono Hironaka and his followers. It will be well therefore to explain that Mr. Kono and his henchmen do not belong to the Boshin Club, which is an association mainly of business men, but that they are included in the so-called "New Elements." These latter comprise in fact the components of the old Yuko-kai, and they have not formed any new organisation since the elections. The Boshin Club may be expected to support the Government, but the "New Elements," which are to hold their general meeting on the 21st inst. when they will christen themselves, must be expected to play their usual role of free lances, and rumour says that the chief plank in their platform will be the abolition of the Three Taxes. In fact this problem of the Three Taxes is expected to be the most vehemently discussed of all the issues brought before the Diet next session, but the general opinion seems to be that the supporters of abolition will content themselves with an official promise of compliance as soon as possible.

We expect that the foreign public is a little weary of hearing about dissensions in the ranks of the Progressist Party. Some time ago it was confidently stated that the two opposing sections of the Party had composed their differences through the mediation of the members elected at the last general election. Indeed, the movement of reconciliation went so far that a friendly reunion was held to celebrate it. But apparently the trouble has broken out again worse than ever. According to Tokyo newspapers, the Reform Section, namely that under the leadership of Mr. Oishi, has accused the new members of acting in collusion with the Anti-Reform Section under Mr. Inukai, and the latter Section has declared that the quarrel is now between the new members and the Reform Section, which declaration has naturally not helped to abate the friction. It was hoped that a better spirit would have been promoted by appointing Messrs. Inukai and Oishi to be joint leaders of the Party in the House, but the latter politician is said to have emphatically declined the post, and thus the *impasse* is worse than ever.

On the 15th inst. the Finance Committee of the above Party held a meeting and decided to recommend the adoption of a bill for dealing with the Three Taxes in the following manner, namely:—abolishing the salt monopoly (10½ million *yen*);

abolishing the transport tax (2,600,000 *yen*), and reducing by one-fourth (6,900,000 *yen*) the tax on textile fabrics. This would involve a reduction of 20 million *yen* in the State's income, and the idea is to obtain that amount by diverting 10 millions from the Debt Redemption Fund, and by effecting economies to the extent of 10 millions by administrative reforms. We should say that this bill has very little prospect of becoming law.

It will be remembered that the Boshin Club was in a state of some perplexity with regard to the choice of two members to make up the number (5) of its standing committee. Three names—those of Messrs. Tomizu, Nakano and Sengoku—were clearly indicated as the choice of the party, but there was an obvious difference of opinion about the remaining two. The Party met on the 15th inst. to consider this question, and solved it by deciding that only three members should be chosen, and that the duty of choosing them should be delegated to a committee specially elected for the purpose. The committee was then elected, and it forthwith nominated the three gentlemen above indicated, so that a satisfactory settlement was finally reached, although by a somewhat circuitous route.

Mr. Sugita Teichi, President of the Lower House, has announced his unwillingness to serve any longer in that capacity, even if the House does him the honour of re-electing him. Neither will he serve as Inui Sori (Party Leader in the House). For this latter position the *Seiyukai* have decided to nominate three of their members, although two have hitherto been the limit. Dr. Hatoyama and Mr. Motoda have already been chosen, and it is thought probable that the third will be Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, proprietor of the *Chuo Shinbun*. It is the custom in Japan, unlike other countries, for political parties to hold frequent counsel with each other as to their attitude towards any question of vital importance, and it is evident that for the purposes of such conferences between the *Seiyukai* and the Progressists, Dr. Hatoyama would not be a very suitable go-between in view of his old relations with the latter Party. Probably in this fact there is to be found an explanation of the appointment of three Parliamentary leaders instead of two.

Mr. Oishi's refusal to serve with Mr. Inukai as Parliamentary leader of the Progressists seems to have considerably incensed the newly elected members of the Lower House, who hoped that by this arrangement concord would be re-established between the two politicians. These new members held a meeting on the 15th inst., and the reports show that some strong feeling manifested itself. There was even a proposition to take extreme measures in Mr. Oishi's case, but this was overruled, and it was decided to send another deputation to urge Mr. Oishi's acceptance of the post. This step, however, was not successful, as Mr. Oishi refused to recognise the representative qualification of the delegates. We record these events as they are exciting some interest in Tokyo at present, but for our own part we entertain very little doubt that this dissension will be composed as all its predecessors have been.

According to present expectations, the official opening of the Diet will take place on the 24th inst. The Houses are to meet on the 22nd, when the chief business will be to elect new presidents. The 23rd will see the Emperor's choice of presidents from

among the nominees submitted, and will also see the organisation of the two Houses. On the 25th, then, the official opening will take place, and probably in the afternoon the replies to the speech from the Throne will be discussed. Finally, on the 25th the Standing Committees and the Budget Committee will be elected, and the Lower House will receive the Budget. The two Houses will then probably rise for the New Year's recess, but whether the recess will last as usual until the 20th of January, or whether it will terminate on the 15th or even the 10th is still uncertain.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt seems to have stirred up a veritable storm by his last Message to Congress. On the 11th inst., the House of Representatives adopted a resolution censuring his action as insulting to Congress, and it is thought probable that the Senate will pass a similar resolution. The *Asahi's* telegrams say that various efforts have been made to induce the President to withdraw the incriminated language before the question comes up for discussion in the Senate, but it is not Mr. Roosevelt's fashion to lower his flag in the presence of any emergency. He is standing by his guns as usual, though the press also appears to be marshalled against him. It is said that 7 or 8 newspapers out of every 10 condemn the language used in the Address, some asking whether Mr. Roosevelt really thinks himself the only able man in the United States, and others wanting to know whether, on the verge of leaving office, he has adopted the motto *après moi le déluge*.

The House of Representatives appears to have weakened in its project of censuring President Roosevelt. The appointment of a committee for the purposes of the censure, which was to have come up for discussion on the 14th inst., is said to have been postponed to the 26th, and this is interpreted to signify that the committee will never come into existence at all. If that be the denouement, President Roosevelt will be in a position to carry his head higher than ever.

## MANCHURIA.

Manchuria seems to have been rejoicing in an exceptionally warm winter up to the present. The climate in Dairen is said to have been warmer than that of Tokyo, and the Sungari River is not yet completely frozen. On the whole the climate in Japan also has been exceptionally fine, though the snowfall in the northern districts has been earlier and heavier than ever.

There appears a paragraph in the *Hochi Shinbun* which is not easy to understand immediately. It says that communications having been now established between Dairen and Shanghai for the carriage of merchandise, the cheapness of this route will render it a formidable competitor of the route *via* Newchwang. We imagined that such communications had existed ever since the South Manchurian Railway Company placed the *Kobe Maru* on the Dairen-Shanghai route, but apparently some more effective arrangement has now been made. Of course during the winter months it is inevitable that Dairen should possess a signal advantage over Newchwang. It is not to this, however, that the telegram alludes for we know that the Liao River is still unfrozen.

## THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

We read in the *Asahi* some interesting statements attributed to a high official of the South Manchuria Railway Company. This informant refers to the extensive reforms that are about to be undertaken in the organisation of the Railway. He says that the general staff numbers 6,000 Japanese and 4,000 Chinese employees; 3,000 officials of *hanin* rank and 150 officials of *sonin* rank and upwards. The pay of the workmen amounts to about 9,000 *yen* daily, and that of the officials to 150,000 *yen* monthly, so that the total pay list is about 5 million per annum. Of course among the labourers employed on the line a large number are engaged on work of construction, and therefore their services are not permanently required. Re-organisation will affect chiefly the employees of low rank, and although the *Asahi's* informant says nothing about the number that will be dismissed, other journals put it at 3,000. As to the news received on the 10th inst., suggesting that this re-organisation was likely to cause a strike, the *Asahi's* informant denies that anything of the kind need be apprehended, for it is intended to deal most liberally with the discharged men, giving them as much as from six months to a year's salary by way of solatium. It is evident that at this rate of remuneration the finances of the Railway will not derive any immediate benefit from the economies thus effected. At least half a year must elapse before any diminution is seen in the Company's pay roll.

With regard to the Fushun mine also this informant makes some interesting statements. He says that the mine at the outset was worked to the extent of only 1,000 tons a day, which figure was subsequently raised to 1,200 and has now reached 1,700. This, however, is still very far from the 5,000 tons per diem originally contemplated by the Railway Company. Nor has there hitherto been seen any prospect for largely increasing the output. The principal market for the coal, apart from purely local demand, has been in South China, and there strong competition has had to be encountered on the part of the mine owners of Japan proper. The outlook was therefore anything but brilliant. Now, however, a change for the better has been effected, owing to the fact that the Russian railway authorities have reduced the transport charge for a ton of coal from 5 *yen* to 3.10 *yen*. All the inhabitants of Russian Asia east of Harbin have hitherto been obliged to depend upon wood for fuel, the price of coal being at least 12.00 *yen* a ton, whereas two tons of coal do not represent a greater heating power than one pood of fire wood which can be purchased for 22 *yen*. In consequence, however, of the reduced charge for transport it will now be possible to sell a ton of Fushun coal throughout the above district at a little over 9 *yen*, since it can be delivered at Kwangchengsz for 6 *yen* per ton, allowing a fair profit to the mine. The announcement of this new scale of charges is said to have caused a marked increase in the demand for the Fushun mineral. It is also mentioned that the mills at Harbin have now begun to use Fushun coal in preference to fire wood.

We find a very singular piece of intelligence among the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams. Tieling wires that there is much dissatisfaction among Chinese merchants owing to frequent delays in the transport of goods by the South Manchurian Railway. That is intelligible

enough, but the incredible part of the telegram is that in answer to these complaints the Railway Authorities have replied that, if they employ all possible expedition in forwarding the merchandise now offering for transport, the Railway will have nothing to do next spring. We have not the least doubt that this explanation emanated from someone who desired to bring the Railway Authorities into ridicule.

The rumour which we published in our last issue with regard to the last installment of the South Manchuria Railway Loan has been confirmed. The terms are: amount 2 millions sterling; interest 5 per cent, issue price 97½, and period 25 years. It is explained that the present occasion was taken on various accounts, the principal being the readiness shown by the British and French public to subscribe the recent Korean loan guaranteed by Japan; the fact that unless the transaction be finished before Christmas, it must be postponed until next spring; the apprehension that Russia may then be placing a large loan, and the consideration that the Manchuria Railway Company will need the money after March next. An official of the Industrial Bank is quoted as saying that the Bank first approached Messrs. Panmure Gordon & Co. with reference to this loan on the 20th November, and that the transaction thence proceeded without the slightest hitch. In fact the attitude of the European money market towards Japan has undergone a radical change since last spring, when the second installment (2 million sterling) of the Railway Loan had to be issued as a three years' transaction.

## THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The directors of the Tokyo Railway held a meeting on the 11th inst. when the following accounts were passed:—

	Yen.
Gross Income .....	3,367,528
Expenditures.....	1,724,855
Net Profit .....	1,642,402

The Directors decided to recommend the appropriation of the above in the following manner:—

	Yen.
Reserve against wear and tear .....	500,000
Sinking Fund .....	175,000
Dividend (at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) .....	870,000
Carried forward .....	97,402

It should be mentioned that in consideration of the above figures the Directors have foregone their own usual rewards, which means a very heavy sacrifice on their part. The reserve against wear and tear means that the time has now come when considerable expense must be incurred on account of repairs and renewals, and the sinking fund means that full provision has to be made for the surrender of the property to the authorities in 1952. It is understood that, had not these reserves been set aside, the Company would have been able to declare a dividend of 6.8 per cent., but of course such procedure would have been merely putting off the evil day. The *Asahi Shimbun*, which has always been inimical to the Company, writes as though considerable dissensions were taking place among the principal shareholders and the Directors, but the public has learned by this time that very little credence can be attached to such stories. The simple fact seems to be that the Company's officials erred in their original estimates. They looked forward to a development of business which has not taken place; they underestimated

the expenditure which would be required on account of wear and tear, and they failed to see that, while the suburban extensions would cost very nearly as much as the city lines, the returns obtained from them must be comparatively insignificant. The views of the Mayor of Tokyo have been inquired, but he has not much to say, except to express regret that, whereas the city originally counted on getting an income of at least 350,000 *yen* annually from the Railway, it is getting nothing at all. Mr. Ozaki does not think that there is anything behind these accounts. He regards them as *bona fide*. If the City had any doubts on the subject, there is a remedy provided, but in his opinion no occasion exists for recourse to that remedy. There is no alternative except to raise the rates of fare.

According to several of the Tokyo journals, there is a measure of doubt whether the Directors of the Tokyo Railway Company will be able to carry out their programme of reducing the dividend immediately. Some of the shareholders are said to be in favour of postponing the reduction until next summer. On what grounds they base this idea we do not learn, but the somewhat unprosperous fact seems to be that several of them are not prepared to have their income from shares reduced so considerably and suddenly. It is therefore doubtful what will be the outcome of the general meeting on the 28th inst. As for foreign onlookers, it may be taken for granted that their sympathies will be entirely with the step proposed by the Directors. There can be no second opinion about the duty of the Company to refrain from paying even one *sen* in the way of dividend until it has laid aside ample sums to provide for depreciation of property and sinking funds. So long as the accounts are not placed on that sound basis, the Company occupies an altogether false position towards the public, and the Department of Home Affairs, or the new Railway Bureau, whichever has jurisdiction, would, it appears to us, be quite justified in requiring the Company to comply with this elementary rule of sound business.

The public are evidently perplexed about the affairs of the Tokyo Railway. The *Asahi Shimbun* repeats the strange rumour that the appreciation which the shares of the Company showed on the 16th inst. was owing to a resolution to postpone the reduction of dividend until next June. But we fail wholly to comprehend such an explanation. If any resolution in the sense of postponement had been made, the only persons to benefit by it would be those whose names were registered as owners on the last day of November. These would receive 6 or 7 per cent, but owners of December, January or February shares would have to look forward to a dividend of only 4 per cent. Yet we are asked to believe that this prospect drove up the February shares by two points on the 16th inst. It is noticeable that the *Yfi Shimpō* keeps editorial silence towards this problem at present, but its mantle has fallen upon the *Asahi Shimbun*, which writes as though to raise the fares would be a criminal act on the part of the Company. To sober minded Englishmen it will appear that the criminality rests entirely with those who assist to rob private capitalists in the interest of the Tokyo citizens.

The Christmas meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society will be held at the Methodist Publishing House, Ginza, on Monday, Dec. 21st, when scenes from "Pride and Prejudice" will be given.

## A CUSTOMS QUESTION.

There is quite a commotion about a consignment of 12,000 bags of sugar which was imported at Yokkaichi by a firm of Nagoya. The firm declared the sugar as belonging to one class, whereas it really belonged to another. This meant a difference of 60 *sen* per bag in import duty. The Custom House officials, having come to the conclusion that the sugar was falsely invoiced, impounded the whole consignment. If the Customs officials be right in their judgment, the firm will have to pay three times the difference in the duty, and further the whole of the sugar will be liable to confiscation. It does not appear to be denied that the sugar was wrongly described, but the claim is that as the first and second classes of this staple are very difficult to distinguish, the affair should be treated as a mere mistake not as an attempted fraud. What makes the matter suspicious, however, is that a Nagoya firm should have chosen Yokkaichi as the port of destination, instead of Atsuta, which is the natural harbour for Nagoya. This choice is believed to have been suggested by the fact that the Custom House at Yokkaichi has a very small staff, and there was consequently reason to hope that the false invoice would be saved from close scrutiny owing to stress of business. At all events the authorities seem determined to take a resolute view, and it is only right that they should do so. Very unpleasant rumours are in circulation among the foreign merchants as to wholesale evasions of the consumption tax on sugar by Japanese importers. It is even stated that the fine dividend recently declared by the leading Japanese sugar refining company would have been impossible without such manoeuvres. Thus the subject is very unsavoury, and conclusive evidence of vigilance on the part of the Custom House authorities would have its advantages.

The affair at the Yokkaichi Customs does not lose anything of its gravity upon fuller examination. The plea now set up on behalf of the importing merchant is that he had no cognisance of the attempt to defraud the Customs, and that it was entirely the work of his *banto*. Full credit, however, is not given to this excuse. It is pointed out that the head of the incriminated firm is a man with long experience in the sugar trade, who was not at all likely to entrust a matter of such importance to the sole discretion of a *banto*. The *Asahi Shimbun* remarks that the three ports proverbially chosen for these manoeuvres are Moji, Yokkaichi and Taketoyo, where, the Customs staff being very small, the difficulty of eluding their vigilance is not formidable. The loss which the Nagoya Firm will incur is variously stated at from 130,000 to 200,000 *yen*, but it is not clear how either of these calculations is reached. At all events, the Firm should be well able to bear the penalty, so far as the mere question of money is concerned. Meanwhile, to mark its regret, the Firm has closed its doors and dismissed its *banto*.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a very strong article upon the question of commercial morality in Japan as illustrated by this attempt to defraud the Customs. We fear that, judged by such a standard, a great many heads will be found to bear an accumulation of ashes. Nevertheless, every homily is commendable which tends to promote upright and fair dealing.

As might have been anticipated, the Yokkaichi sugar question has proved to be a great exaggeration. Careful examination shows that out of the 13,000 bags imported at Yokkaichi, not the whole, but only 4,212 were wrongly invoiced, having been placed in the first class instead of the second. These bags, however, were largely overweighted, and it is difficult to avoid the conviction that a deliberate attempt was made by some parties to evade the customs dues. So far as the actual quantity falsely invoiced is concerned, the matter ends with the confiscation of the 4,000 odd bags, and the payment of a fine of 11,404 *yen*, the consumption tax not coming into the question. It is said to have been distinctly ascertained that the head of the Masuda-ya Firm was not at all implicated in this attempt to defraud the Customs, the only person culpable being the *banto* of the Firm's Nayoya branch, a Mr. Katagiri.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, which has made itself conspicuously active in ventilating this affair, says that there has been a strange sequel. On learning of the Yokkaichi fraud the Osaka Custom House, of which Yokkaichi is a branch, caused an examination to be made of all the raw sugar—tens of thousands of bags are spoken of—stored in the bonded warehouses in that city. This examination disclosed the fact that the greater part of the sugar had been passed through the Customs as class one, whereas it really belonged to class two. If the law were strictly applied to this case the result must be an almost fatal blow to the whole sugar trade of Japan, and therefore, the *Asahi* adds, the customs authorities decided to overlook the fraud on this occasion. All the importers were summoned to the Osaka office, and warned that the slightest attempt to repeat such practices would be visited with the extreme penalties of the law.

## SUBSIDIES TO S.S. SERVICES.

Now that so much discussion is going on with regard to the question of subsidies to steamship services, it is interesting to note exactly what this country is actually paying on that account. The following are the figures:—

Service.	Amount in <i>yen</i> .	Company.
European ... ..	2,674,000	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Seattle... ..	654,000	do
San Francisco ... ..	1,010,000	Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Australia ... ..	425,000	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Adjacent Eastern Seas.	530,000	do
Hakodate-Aghalien...	150,000	do
Dairen... ..	140,000	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Hokkaido-Vladivostok	325,000	do
Yangtze ... ..	800,000	Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

It appears to us very probable that, in the case of some of the above services, the Government will give the companies concerned the option of having their subsidies reduced or adding to their lines without any addition to the subsidies. In both cases the companies would receive less in practice, for either their subvention would be cut down or they would have to work harder to earn it. Of course, in addition to the above figures there are the sums paid by the Treasury for encouraging navigation and shipbuilding, but as the laws providing for these payments have still some years to run, there is no pressing necessity to consider them now.

## FORMOSA.

There has been a rather serious affair in Formosa. It appears that a number of aborigines were employed in two of the Aiyu lines of advance, and that when these lines effected a junction at a place called Shichikiyakuten, the aborigines plotted an insurrection and attacked the regular force of Aiyu, which seems to have numbered only 30. The fate of the Aiyu is not definitely ascertained, but it is believed that they were all butchered. It is evident that the insurgents must be in considerable force, for they surrounded and completely checked the advance of a detachment which was proceeding to the relief of the above 30 men. This detachment lost 9 of its number, and would have been destroyed had not another force succeeded in breaking the investing line and effected a timely rescue. A body of troops consisting of artillery and infantry—2 batteries of the former and 2 companies of the latter are spoken of—have been sent from Taipei by forced marches to the scene of the catastrophe. It appears to be thought that the putting of arms into the hands of the aborigines who had surrendered, and their enrollment among the Aiyu must be considered to have been premature. The above may prove to be only a partial account of the disaster, for the insurgents have succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires communicating with a place called Gozenjo, where a number of labourers are employed on works of reclamation. It may turn out that these men also have been murdered. The place of these incidents will be more familiar to our readers if we describe it as the neighbourhood of Karenko, which is near the east coast of the Island, and was for some time the principal stronghold of the insurgents.

## SUGAR.

With regard to the violent fall which took place in the shares of the big sugar company on the 14th inst., the explanation furnished is simply that the sugar refining enterprise shows no sign of returning a profit. It will be remembered that some time ago the three leading companies, namely the Dai Nihon, the Yokohama and the Kobe, formed a species of trust, and entered into an agreement that they would reduce their production so as to correct whatever part of the falling market was due to excess of supply over demand. That policy has not proved fully effective. According to Tokyo journals, the price of the raw sugar landed in Japan after duty has been paid is 7.50 *yen* per picul. To this has to be added the consumption tax of 10 *yen*, and refining expenses which amount to 1.70 or 1.80 *yen*. Thus the refined sugar must fetch at least 19.50 *yen* in the market in order to leave any profit. The combination between the three Companies had the effect of pushing the price up to 18.50 *yen*, but thereafter it began to decline, and the prospect is now very black, inasmuch as consumers are showing a strong disposition to prefer cheap unrefined sugar, which, although its price has appreciated in the presence of this demand, may still be had at 12.50 *yen* per picul. It will therefore be seen that the sugar refining business is in a parlous condition.

Mr. T. TAKASE, of the *Tokyo Echo*, was run over by a locomotive while trying to cross the railway near Shimbashi late on the night of Dec. 14th. He sustained severe injuries.



## THE JAPANESE PROFESSORS AT THE PEKING UNIVERSITY.

With regard to the dismissal of Prof. Hattori and several other Japanese professors hitherto serving in the Peking University, a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* has made inquiries of the Chinese Legation, where it is strenuously denied that the measure is to be interpreted in the sense given to it by Japanese newspapers, namely, that the disposition in China is to dispense with the aid of Japanese teachers and to employ German. The facts are, according to the explanation given by these officials, that the University in Peking has hitherto been a University in name only, the function really discharged by it being that of a normal school. The idea now is to transform it into a proper university with duly affiliated colleges, and it is in connexion with that reform that the services of all the teachers hitherto employed at the so-called University have been dispensed with. Considering the high repute in which the Japanese professors at the Law School and elsewhere are held, it is evidently incorrect to draw from the case of Prof. Hattori and his fellow Professors the inference published by Japanese newspapers.

It must be confessed that the above explanation might easily be more convincing. If the idea were to dispense altogether with a normal school, then the fate of Prof. Hattori and his comrades would be explicable. But a normal school is at least as important as a university from certain points of view, and there is no indication that Peking is no longer to possess such an institution. Thus the obvious aspect of the incident is that the reorganisation of the University has furnished a pretext for the step now taken, and is not the real cause of it. We can not endorse the *Hochi Shimbun's* somewhat extreme view that foreigners in Peking have been intriguing against the Japanese and have succeeded in persuading the Chinese that the Japanese man of science stands on a much lower plane than his Occidental confrère, and is not by any means qualified to be an instructor. Neither can we agree with the *Hochi* that a question of this kind is altogether solvable by diplomatic interference. Such interference might very well do mischief rather than prove of advantage. But the Chinese Government may certainly be asked in a friendly manner to furnish some explanation of this very marked step, for the explanation attributed to the Legation in Tokyo is distinctly inadequate.

There is in the *Nippon* of the 15th inst. an interesting statement with respect to the dismissal of Prof. Hattori and seven other Japanese subjects who have hitherto been serving as teachers in the Peking university. The *Nippon's* informant denies that this dismissal is to be interpreted as an evidence of discrimination against Japan. He regards it simply as an outcome of the rights recovery spirit which pervades all ranks of the Chinese people at present. The idea is that every possible effort should be made to manage Chinese affairs with Chinese hands and without recourse to foreign aid. Moreover, the Japanese instructors are not in the best possible odour. Among them there are certainly men of large erudition and single-hearted devotion to the interests of knowledge, but there are also others who not only lack the quality of scholarship, but are also animated chiefly by selfish motives. Among the Chinese who have been educated in Japan some are better qualified to act as

teachers than certain of the Japanese now discharging that task in China, and the same remark applies with still greater force to Chinese educated in Europe and America. In short, the dominant tendency of the Chinese at present is to build their own house with their own materials. The time will come for opening the edifice, and there will probably then be a more liberal demand for foreign assistance, but at present the policy of dispensing with alien aid may be expected to be pursued steadily in China.

## THE BETHELL CASE.

Telegrams received in Tokyo state that the trial of the Bethell action against the *North China Daily News* for libel in publishing a telegram from its Tokyo correspondent was tried on the 10th instant at the British Court, and ended in a verdict for Mr. Bethell, to whom the jury awarded damages to the amount of three thousand dollars. It will be remembered that the Shanghai journal's Tokyo correspondent wired in the sense that there existed a belief in Japan as to Mr. Bethell having misappropriated a part of the fund subscribed for the redemption of the national debt, such belief being founded on admissions made by Mr. Bethell himself in open Court. Of course that was incorrect, but it will be very interesting to learn how Mr. Bethell justified his action in using a portion of the money for the purchase of mining shares and in lending another portion without proper security to a hotel-keeper. Meanwhile we heartily commiserate the Shanghai newspaper. This is the second time that it has been defeated in a case of libel within the past few months, and no one can conscientiously say that on either occasion anything like *malice prepense* could be charged against it.

From Nagasaki comes news furnished by Mr. Zumoto, who called at that port on his way back from Shanghai, whither he had been summoned to give evidence in the libel suit brought by Mr. Bethell against the *N.C. Daily News*. There is a little confusion in the accounts, but so far as we can make out, the damages claimed originally were 25,000 dollars. The presiding judge, however, seems to have pointed out to the jury that Mr. Bethell's conduct was distinctly open to question, in that he had lent without security a considerable part of the money entrusted to his custody. The Judge therefore thought that the case would be fully met by very light damages, as for example 500 dollars, but the jury assessed the injury done to Mr. Bethell's fair fame at 3000 dollars. It would appear that the plaintiff is quite content to have his claim reduced to less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the original demand, but, of course, in saying this we do not intend to reflect upon him in any way, for all persons who pose as having been libelled make it a habit to assert their high character by asking for a great deal more money than they are prepared to take. Nobody can for a moment question the justice of the view that to lend a large sum of trust-money to a hotel-keeper without security was an act not falling much short of criminal carelessness.

PROFESSOR JOHN MILNE has been awarded a Royal medal by the Royal Society on the ground of his pre-eminent services in the modern development of seismological science. It will be recalled that for twenty years he was in the employment of the Japanese Government, and that he undertook the important task of establishing the seismic survey of Japan, embracing nearly one thousand stations.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 11.

Yesterday saw a revival on the Stock Exchange, mainly owing to the receipt of news that the trade returns for the first ten days of the month were favourable and that silver had moved up. All stocks appreciated except those of the Tokyo Railway, about which the public seems to have again fallen into a pessimistic mood.

Saturday, December 12.

The market was dull on the 12th instant during both sessions. No particular factors of depression were noticeable except profit-taking sales.

Monday, December 14.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was somewhat demoralized on the 14th instant by a *débâcle* in sugar shares. Rumours were rife to the effect that a hitch had occurred with reference to rebate duties, and that the Yokkaichi affair would entail heavy loss. It resulted that the sugars fell 3 points in the forenoon session and 4 in the afternoon, dragging down many other shares in their wake.

Tuesday, December 15.

The market opened dull on the 15th, but some recovery was witnessed in the afternoon session. Heavy sales drove down the quotation for Tokyo Railways, an impression having got abroad that a considerable time must still elapse before a rise of fares receives official sanction.

Wednesday, December 16.

The market opened weak but towards the close of the morning session an impression began to prevail that next spring would see a better state of things, and buying became the order of the day. In the afternoon this upward move was strengthened by a rumour that the last 20 million yen of the Manchuria Railway loan had been placed in London on very advantageous terms. The shares of the Tokyo Railway leaped up two points, of which fact the explanation given is that the reduction of the dividend to 4 per cent. has been postponed until next July. But it is obvious that such postponement would have precisely the opposite effect on *ex-div* stock, as all the Tokyo Railway shares now are.

Thursday, December 17.

The 17th instant was a dull day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the prices of shares in general declining, though not to a very marked extent. Hesitation to invest within a few days of the closing of the Exchange—which takes place on the 26th instant for a recess lasting to the 4th proximo—is thought to be responsible for the depression. The sugars, however, rose, by way of reaction from their recent *débâcle* and owing to a persistent rumour that stocks are inadequate. We append the quotations for February delivery:—

	Dec. 16th.	Dec. 17th.
Tanko Kisen .....	60.30 ...	61.00 ... + 70
Tokyo Railway .....	63.45 ...	63.05 ... - 40
Kei-Hsu Railway .....	75.50 ...	75.50 ... -
Yusen Kaisha .....	84.95 ...	85.00 ... + 05
Toyo Kisen .....	30.00 ...	29.45 ... - 55
Tokyo Gas .....	88.50 ...	89.00 ... + 50
Tokyo Dento .....	79.00 ...	79.50 ... + 50
Niji Gas Spinning .....	81.55 ...	81.50 ... - 05
Tokyo Spinning .....	36.00 ...	36.10 ... + 10
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	89.00 ...	88.25 ... - 75
Iteer .....	81.70 ...	81.05 ... - 65
Sugar .....	66.00 ...	67.70 ... + 70
Tokarada (Hoden) Oil .....	135.80 ...	136.00 ... + 20
Nippon Oil .....	119.70 ...	118.80 ... - 90
Stock Exchange .....	152.70 ...	152.50 ... - 20

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, December 11.

A deputation from the United Chambers of Commerce now in session in Tokyo has waited upon Mr. Hirai, Chief of the Railway Bureau, with reference to hastening the work of construction on three railways, namely, the Chiyo-Nishi, the Gan-Yetsu and the Toyama-Naotsu. Mr. Hirai is quoted as having said that nothing substantial could be effected this year but that the work would be carried on next year. With regard to the Usui tunnel, he said that the necessary steps were already in progress, and that it is intended to convert that section of the line into an electric railway.

The affairs of the Naigai Fire Insurance Company have finally proved irretrievable. Various efforts made to re-habilitate the Company have all failed and the President resigned on the 8th inst. A peculiar feature of the failure is that all the employees of the Yokohama Office, with the exception of one servant, fled on the evening of the 9th, an evidently preconceived disappearance. The Company is a small affair with a capital of only 200,000 *yen* of which 96,000 is paid up, but there is one unhappy feature of the failure, namely that the Company had been receiving deposits of one *sen* daily from poor people under promise of paying to each depositor 3 *yen* at the end of the year. It is said that there were no less than 20,000 of such depositors.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that at the meeting of the directors of the Tokyo Railway on the 10th instant it was decided to declare a dividend for the current half year at the rate of only 4 7 per cent. per annum, but this account seems somewhat apocryphal. The *Chuo* says that no decision was come to, and that it was decided to continue the meeting on the 11th inst.

Saturday, December 12.

It is stated that the authorities have issued instructions as to the advisability of linking up the three electric railway systems, namely, the Tokyo Railway, the Keihin Railway and the Yokohama Railway. At present the railways run within a short distance of each other at their terminal points, but passengers who wish to utilise the lines are obliged to change cars. The Keihin Company has already signified its consent to comply with this injunction and the other two companies are expected to follow promptly.

On the 18th inst. a meeting is to be held in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by representatives of the 11 Fishery Companies of Japan. The united capitals of these Companies amount to 3,200,000 *yen*, and they own 27 vessels. It is believed that not only would great economies be effected, but also profits would be largely increased if the Companies combined into one. There has been talk of this for some time and the meeting on the 18th inst. is to discuss the question.

The long expected has at last happened in the meat market. Beef in Japan having now risen to prices varying from 70 *sen* to 45 per pound, a unique opportunity evidently offers for the import of meat from Australia by the cold storage process. Accordingly, companies with the latter object were formed, and one of them, which has its store at Akashi-cho in the Tsukiji district, is said to have imported 108,000 pounds of Australian beef with the intention of placing

it on the market at 27 or 28 *sen* per pound. This naturally threw the Tokyo butchers into a ferment of consternation. They immediately imported 400 beasts from Korea and placed them on a farm in Okayama Prefecture with the object of offering Korean beef at 30 *sen* a pound, a price at which they expected to be able to recoup their expenses. Learning of this project, the cold storage men fell back upon the simple expedient of postponing their intended sale, and thus the butchers had to choose between feeding their imported beasts until the moment of competition came or killing them at once without regard to the Australian commodity. They chose the latter course, and when the process had ended, the Cold Storage Company quietly stepped into the field and began its sales on the 11th inst. with such success that at one of its stores alone over 2,000 pounds were said to have been sold in the day. Naturally the butchers are endeavouring to throw doubts upon the wholesomeness and tastefulness of the cold storage beef, but in that attempt they are not likely to have much success.

The affairs of the Nai-gai Fire Insurance Company do not seem likely to be settled, and the Authorities are expected to order the dissolution of the Company in a few days. It appears that this Company has branches at over 40 places in Japan, and that it has been accepting risks at much lower rates than those charged by the five leading Insurance Companies. Quite an animated scene was witnessed at the Tokyo office on the 11th inst. when a crowd of poor people thronged to the place, clamorously demanding restitution of their hard-earned savings.

It is stated that the Government contemplates further methods of encouraging deposits in the Post Office Saving Banks. Not so long ago the deposits in these banks aggregated only 60 million *yen*, and they now stand at 105 millions.

The Chambers of Commerce at their united meeting in Tokyo have decided that it would be premature to introduce the message-charge system in the telephonic service at present, and they have also decided that the Three Taxes ought to be abolished.

Sunday, December 13.

The *Official Gazette* has finally announced that 4 out of the 14 Government timber stations will be let to private individuals. This is one of the petty industries against whose official prosecution Marquis Inouye recently raised his voice with much vigour. The decision means in effect that the Government abandons the enterprise altogether, for although we have spoken above of 14 stations, work has actually been commenced at only four of them, and these four are now to be let. The four are in Aomori, Akita, Kyushu and Miyazaki, and among them that in Akita is said to be the most valuable. The term of lease is to be 5 years, and it is provided that a lessee must own property at least equal to the value of that leased; and that he must be in a position to dispose of fully one-half of the yearly output of timber or that he must have had a minimum of two years' experience in placing lumber on the market.

It is stated semi-officially that the abandonment of this enterprise by the Government will not appreciably effect the revenue of the State.

Tokyo newspapers quote Mr. Tanaka, Japanese Consul at Seattle, as saying that

there is much talk of the probability of the steamer *Minnesota* passing into the hands of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. She has never made any profit since she began to run between Seattle and Japan. Mr. Hill recently visited Seattle, and is said to have contradicted a rumour that the ship was about to be transferred to the Atlantic. He added, however, that she might possibly change her flag, though Seattle would continue to be one of her terminal points. This is interpreted to mean her acquisition by the Japanese Company.

The Cotton Spinners Union have decided that any company which, during the four months ended on the 31st of October, exported more than 12,000 bales monthly, shall be relieved from the limit of production, and shall be allowed to spin a quantity equal to the surplus export; or, in the event of unwillingness to manufacture that amount, such company shall receive encouragement money to the extent of from 3 to 5 *yen* per bale of the said surplus. This applies to counts of 20 or under.

Of course a great deal of comment has been evoked by the announcement that the Directors of the Tokyo Railway Company have decided to declare a dividend at the rate of only 4 per cent. per annum, and to set aside a million *yen* each year against depreciation of property as well as 350,000 *yen* to form a sinking fund. The general opinion appears to be that the Company has acted wisely in taking this decided step, and that it would have done better had it made a clean breast of the state of its affairs at an earlier date. Of course, there is some skepticism as to the finality of these accounts, for people not unnaturally say that, if the facts have not been made known until now, it is possible that the revelation may not yet be complete. People who held this latter view are those that have long insisted on a radical change in the personnel of the directorate. But the principal shareholders all seem to be thoroughly assured and to have complete confidence in the Directors. It is significant that the shares of the Company show very little sign of depreciation in spite of this signal fall in the rate of dividend. They declined somewhat in the afternoon session on Saturday, but if they had dropped 10 or 15 points, it would not have been extravagant. From this we infer that the public anticipates a revision of the schedule of fares, and indeed it is hard to see how that can be avoided. The *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that, possibly, some of the banks which are now carrying shares may close down upon their debtors, and that consequently a large block of shares may be thrown upon the market, thus leading to sudden and sharp depreciation.

It is alleged that London investors have placed with Messrs. Momiji-ya, the well-known brokers, an order for 2 million *yen* worth of railway bonds, and that the order has been filled.

Monday, December 14.

All the Japanese newspapers of Tokyo contain an article couched in exactly the same language and therefore evidently emanating from one and the same source, though its simultaneous publication by a number of journals will of course have the effect of misleading a great many people. The main fact is doubtless correct, namely, that the four lumber stations hitherto worked by the Government have been leased to the

Okura Company without being put up to public tender. It will be remembered that the lessee of this property was required to possess three qualifications: first, that he must possess an estate at least equal to the value of the leased property; secondly, that he must have fully two years' experience in the lumber business; and, thirdly, that he must be in a position to dispose of at least one third of the timber taken from the forests. Messrs. Okura and Co. is the only firm that satisfies these conditions, and therefore it was a foregone conclusion that the lease would fall to that firm. From the Government's point of view the conditions are perfectly comprehensible and legitimate, but they have afforded an opportunity to the numerous enemies of this great firm, and the news agency which has supplied the facts to the Tokyo press seizes the opportunity to declare that the whole business is a deliberate attempt to recoup the losses sustained by the firm during the past two years of commercial depression. This illustrates the disadvantage of all State incursions into the realm of trade or industry: occasion is inevitably afforded to throw doubts upon the integrity of the officials concerned. There has been a great deal of that sort of thing in Japan, and, indeed, when we look back over the history of the Meiji Era and recall the multitudinous businesses in which the Government has been engaged directly or indirectly, we can not be surprised that there should have been a great deal of criticism, especially on the part of foreign observers. Nothing succeeds, however, like success. Had the Government folded its hands and left the people to work out their own development with their own disorganised resources, there can be no doubt that a very different result would now have to be recorded.

The *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Hochi* are much pleased by the new Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with the Republic of Columbia. They note that while Columbia has three times the area of Japan, its population numbers only 4¼ millions. Certainly the agricultural potentialities are not in full proportion to the size, but they are none the less very great, and since Japanese immigrants have had the doors of North America closed in their faces, it is well that they should be able to enter the southern half of the great Continent. When the South American steamship service is organized—a consummation which seems to be regarded as certain—there can be no doubt that numerous enterprising Japanese will find their way to Brazil, Chile and Colombia.

With regard to the above South American line, it is stated that the Government will subsidize it with money obtained by cutting down the amounts now granted to the European and Seattle lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the San Francisco line of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. A sum of a quarter of a million *yen* will thus become available, and whatever part of it is devoted to the South American service, a corresponding sum will be granted by the Government of Chile. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's two new vessels, the *Tenyo Maru* and the *Chiyo Maru*, will soon be running on the San Francisco line, and this will enable the Company to divert the *America Maru* to the South American line from March next. This will be followed by the placing of the *Manchu Maru* and *Hongkong Maru* on the same route, and by the end of next year the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will have five ships plying between Chile and Japan.

There is naturally much interest felt in the affairs of the Tokyo Railway Company. There are two points which are said to present difficulty. One relates to the new shares whose holders have not yet paid up the second call. It was arranged at the time of making this call, in connexion with the proposed municipalization of the line, that the holders of the shares might choose between paying up the call or paying interest on it at the rate of 2 *sen* per diem, that is to say 7.3 per cent. annually. Against this interest, however, the dividend would be set, and the latter being seven per cent., the holders of the shares need not have put up more than a fractional amount. But now that the dividend is to be reduced to 4 per cent. the shareholders will be called upon to make a heavy payment. The second difficulty is that some of the shareholders are desirous of postponing the new system until June next, in consideration of the fact that a sweeping reduction of the dividend at the close of the year will be particularly inconvenient. The Directors justly point out, however, that this postponement would involve carrying on for another half year at the present rate of fares, which would be ruinous. It is not thought likely that either of these difficulties will prove insuperable. As to the possibility of obtaining official permission to raise the fare, opinions seem to be divided, some onlookers alleging that official assent can not well be refused, and others, notably the *Asahi Shimbun*, holding a different view. The *Asahi* goes so far as to say that the Directors of the Company are befuddled by political loafers who misrepresent the Government's attitude. But it is very noticeable that neither the *Asahi Shimbun* nor anyone of its fellow-thinkers, stoops to discuss the very obvious question whether any Government has the smallest right to condemn a body of private capitalists to perform an expensive service for the public at altogether unremunerative rates of pay.

There was another demonstration at the office of the Domestic and Foreign Fire Insurance Company on the 13th. It had been announced that the office would re-open its doors on that day, but when the unfortunate depositors repaired to the place they found a new announcement postponing the day until the 20th. Such a clamour arose that the police were obliged to interfere, and at their instance one of the officers of the Company attempted to calm the people. But this effort was unsuccessful, and finally the claimants decided to send a deputation to Tokyo, where they obtained a promise that payment would be made on the 14th inst. There does not seem to be much expectation of the fulfilment of this latter pledge.

Tuesday, December 15.

The promise made by the defaulting Insurance Company to commence payments to its depositors from the 14th inst. proved to be merely the prelude to an entreaty for further postponement, the 20th or the 25th being named as the new day. Many of the unfortunate depositors had repaired to Tokyo relying upon the former promise, but they seem to have refrained from making any disturbance. Official investigations are now proceeding, and, according to present appearances, the Company's fate is sealed.

Wednesday, December 16.

It is stated, according to figures compiled by the Yokohama Customs, that the export of silk this year has been a record so far as quantity is concerned. The number of

catties sent abroad from the 1st of January to the 14th of December was 9,958,079, whereas the total export in 1907 was only 9,354,092 catties. On the other hand, owing to the comparatively low prices ruling this year, the monetary value of the export up to the 14th inst. was only 100,743,135 *yen*, against 116,886,852 *yen* for the whole of last year. It is hoped, however, that the difference of 16 millions will be made good during the remaining 17 days of the current month. The above figures bear out the statement frequently made by foreign experts in Yokohama, notably by Mr. J. Griffin, that, if Japanese sericulturists choose to be moderate in their prices, they can find an almost unlimited market for their staple abroad.

It will be remembered by our readers that, in connexion with the violent depreciation of sugars on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, reference was made to the question of customs rebates. We read that this has to do with the period of the existing law's operation. The amount of the rebate is 1.95 *yen* per picul, and the law ceases to be operative from the 31st of March next. A rumour got abroad that the law would be repealed in the pending session of the Diet, but this appears to be incorrect. There may be some modification, but it is confidently stated that the period will be prolonged until the new tariff comes into force.

The order for the dissolution of the Naitai Insurance Company has been finally issued. It appears that the Company's troubles began with the Hakodate fire, when it lost 150,000 *yen*, and was able to pay up only 120,000. Then followed the conflagrations at Utsunomiya and Yokosuka, as well as minor catastrophes in various localities, the final upshot being that the Company stands indebted to its policy holders in a total sum of half a million *yen*, against which the only asset is a small sum of 80 or 90 thousand *yen* which remains unpaid on the shares.

Thursday, December 17.

It does not seem that the unhappy people who deposited their hardly earned savings of one *sen* per diem with the Naitai Insurance Company are likely to obtain any redress. The Yokohama creditors sent a deputation of 12 representatives to the Tokyo office, with instructions that they should divide themselves into four parties of 3 each, and take it in turn to watch the office. No sooner did they appear upon the scene, however, than the Manager, who appears to have divined their purpose, politely requested them to wait a moment and utilised that moment to effect his escape through a trap-door in the roof. Meanwhile the Osaka representatives of the company have been arrested, and as the Authorities are now closely scrutinising the books, it may at least be hoped that the defaulters will not go wholly unpunished.

#### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, passed a decision on a protest instituted by the Yonei Shokai. The Japanese imported "accumulator," on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 430 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article was part of a dynamo and should be dealt with under No. 453 of the same tariff which provided 15 per cent. duty. The Director dismissed the protest on the ground that an "accumulator" was able to be used apart from a dynamo and was regarded as a kind of electric battery.



## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Appeal Court of British Columbia is reported (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) to have decided against the legality of the attempt recently made by the local authorities to restrict the employment of Japanese boatmen in the Fraser River fisheries. The local officials took the view that only naturalised Japanese could be lawfully employed in any capacity connected with the fisheries, and the Court of first instance upheld that view. The employers of labour then appealed, and the Appeal Court has decided that, while the local authorities have full competence to impose and collect taxes in connexion with the fisheries, they have no competence to dictate the method of carrying on that business. This does not terminate the question of course. The local authorities have appealed to the Supreme Court.

The following are the figures for Japan's foreign trade during the first ten days of December:—

	Yen.	
Exports.....	11,821,000	
Imports.....	8,924,000	
Excess of Exports.....	2,897,000	Yen.
Total Exports since January 1st.....	351,790,000	
Total Imports do do.....	411,845,000	
Total Excess of Imports.....	60,055,000	
Reduction in Volume of Exports.....	54,687,000	
do do Imports.....	53,708,000	
Total Reduction in Trade.....	108,395,000	

The Emperor has been pleased to confer the patent of Baron on Mr. Tsuji Shinji, whose name has been associated with educational progress since the earliest days of the Meiji Era. He has received his education mostly in France, and his first position of distinction was that of instructor at the Kaisai Gakko, the parent of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. He served as Vice-Minister of Education under several distinguished men, notably Viscount Mori, and he is the founder of the Imperial Education Society, which celebrated the 25th anniversary of its existence on the 12th inst. with great éclat, in the presence of the President, Prince Arisugawa, the Prime Minister and many other distinguished personages, who attended the meeting for the sake of signifying their satisfaction at Baron Tsuji's elevation to the peerage. For the past few years the Baron has held no official position, having served merely as an Imperial nominee in the House of Peers.

The *Official Gazette* of the 12th inst. contained the Japanese version of the Treaty just concluded between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of Columbia. So far as concerns any trade hitherto conducted between the two countries, this treaty seems somewhat superfluous, but the forecast is that it will be found a useful instrument so soon as the expected steamship service is opened between Japan and South America.

It appears after all to be more than doubtful whether the Okura Company has any intention of renting the Government's lumber stations. Mr. Okura is quoted by the *Jiji Shimpō* as saying that the timber business requires most expert management. Very few people have ever succeeded in making it profitable, and under official control the outlook is anything but bright. As for renting these Government stations, Mr. Okura doubts whether he would receive them even as a free gift were the gifts saddled with an obligation to work them. His ex-

perience at the Otaru lumber station has taught him what this sort of work entails.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi has made an entirely new departure by inviting the principal business men and bankers of Tokyo to luncheon on the 14th inst., and questioning them about the progress of commerce and industry. This is the first example on record in Japan of an Imperial Prince paying such a compliment to men of affairs.

The people of Venezuela are naturally in a state of great excitement about the action taken by the Netherlands Government in seizing a Venezuelan coast-guard ship and sending her to Curacao. They have a great deal to say about violation of territorial integrity and about the purely defensive attitude of the Republic. But we can not easily forget that the quality of that attitude has been distinctly defiant for some months past, and that President Castro has been figuratively snapping his fingers in the face of all foreign protests. What is to be done in these circumstances? The Power which resorts to violence inevitably exposes itself to the reproach always attaching to the striker of the first blow, and the Hague statesmen must be supposed to be perfectly cognisant of that fact. On the other hand, they can not tamely submit to have their claims treated with contumely, and the interests of their nationals ignored.

San Francisco sends a wild telegram with reference to a measure said to have been arranged between Tokyo and Washington for absolutely restricting the emigration of Japanese labourers to the United States. We can not discover that there is a word of truth in the story.

Referring to the canard that the Tokyo Government had concluded with the United States an agreement for the control of Japanese emigrants to the United States, the *Kokumin Shimbun* denounces the story as wholly baseless, and says that there has been no development whatever of the policy of strict supervision inaugurated in Japan since last spring. The view of the Japanese Government evidently is that while not attempting to procure for its subjects a welcome in countries where there is no disposition to welcome them, it will not conclude any public engagement discriminating against Japanese nationals as compared with the subjects or citizens of other States. The *Kokumin* notes that in consequence of the strict scrutiny now exercised by the Government to check the emigration of labourers, there has been a very marked reduction in their number during the current year. Thus whereas the emigrants to the United States totalled 259 last April, there were only 75 in October and 52 in November. With regard to Hawaii, again, the figure for January last was 699, that for October 125 and that for November 95.

## THE T.R.K. S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new turbine liner *Chiyo Maru*, sister ship to the *Tenyo Maru*, was thrown open on Saturday to invited guests and representatives of the Press. The big vessel, drawing 25 1/2 feet of water forward and 28 aft, lay alongside the Custom's Pier, and, despite the indifferent weather—the first day of rain for seven weeks past—a number of people availed themselves of the Company's hospitality.

The *Chiyo* ("Earth and Sea") compares favourably in general appearance with her sister the *Tenyo* ("Heaven and Sea"), and, indeed, owing

to the disposition and apparently reduced height of her funnels, seems even more graceful in her proportions than her already famous twin. On board, the comfort and tasteful decoration of her state-rooms and saloons delight mind and eye alike. The panelling of the Dining and Social Saloons, the Ladies' Lounge and the suites of rooms is in light-hued American maple, and this, with the varied colours of the upholstery, gives a pleasing effect. A very spacious and comfortable smoking room abait on the Promenade Deck, a gymnasium, a children's play room, a hospital, a dark room for amateur photographers, these are but a few of her many attractive features, and there is even, for the refractory, a gaol. Her bridge stands at a height of 52 feet above the water, and beneath it successively run six decks for passenger accommodation. Ample room is thus provided, as indeed is needed, for, when carrying her full complement, the *Chiyo Maru* is the floating home of 258 first class, 50 second-class and 1000 third-class passengers.

Undoubtedly, however, the greatest recommendation possessed by the new liner—and one which contributes in no small degree to the comfort of her passengers—lies below deck in the engine-room. For here are stored, in three great cylindrical cases, the turbines which, with an almost entire lack of vibration and throbbing, drive the vessel faster than could any engines of the old reciprocating type, and all but silently. Here are generated the 25,000 horse-power which can impel the *Chiyo's* 21,000 tons of dead weight at a speed of 21 knots. Three shafts pass from the engine room astern, one each from the low-pressure turbines and the third, between them, from the high-pressure. The steering gear is of the last design (similar indeed to that of the two great and latest Cunarders, the *Lusitania* and *Mauritania*) and enables the vessel, when steaming at full speed, to turn a complete circle in little over five minutes.

The extreme length of the *Chiyo Maru* is 575 feet—17 feet shorter than the *Campania*—her breadth, 63 feet and her depth from shelter deck to keel 46ft. 6in. The vessel leaves, under the command of Captain W. W. Greene (late of the *Nippon Maru*) on her maiden trip for Hongkong on the 15th instant.

## "DOROTHY."

## THIRD PERFORMANCE.

The third performance of "Dorothy" was given on Thursday evening to a house which, if not crowded, was very fairly well filled. The audience was as appreciative as any which has yet assembled to witness this ambitious production of the A.D.C., and the performance went with as much "swing" and life as the most critical observer could wish. The slight traces of nervousness which the first night showed had vanished, while in the quartettes and choruses, tenors and altos rose to the occasion and removed the weakness previously noticeable in their respective parts. Specially well rendered in this respect were the tuneless trio "Be wise in time, O Phyllis mine," the quartette "You swear to be good and true," and the chorus at the *finale*. At the conclusion of the performance many of the ladies were the recipients of charming floral tributes, and in response to an insistent call the Stage Manager, Mr. W. H. Lewis, came to the front and made a neat little speech of thanks in acknowledgment of the evident good wishes of the audience.

On Saturday afternoon a matinee performance of "Dorothy" was given at the Gaiety, many young people being present. The piece went splendidly and the players were rewarded with frequent applause flags. At the close Miss Gräff ("Lydia") was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers decorated with the American flag. During the evening a flashlight photograph of the audience was taken by Mr. Karl Lewis.

"Dorothy's" last performance in Yokohama on Monday was quite on a par with the previous efforts of the actors, and was highly appreciated. The house was not large but was none the less enthusiastic.

## THE CURRENCY IN CHINA.

NEWS received from China indicates that there is really a practical determination to carry into effect the recently announced scheme for the standardization and unification of the currency. China has lived for centuries in a kind of cloud-land so far as her coins are concerned. It may reasonably be doubted whether any other country, in ancient or modern times, has been content to transact all the business of accounts with an imaginary coin. For the "tael" is a kind of Mrs. Harris. Everybody speaks of it glibly, but no one has ever seen it, the very sufficient reason being that it never had any actual existence. It is simply an appellation for an ounce of silver, so called from the Hindu word "tola" through the Malayan "tahil." Divided into equally imaginary decimal parts, namely, ten mace to the tael, ten candarins to the mace and ten li to the candarin, it has always served as the money of accounts, though for purposes of actual buying and selling the token employed has for centuries been the "cash," which is said to have been coined for the first time in 136 B.C. as a substitute for the pearl-oyster shells employed as currency up to that period. Primarily the idea was that a thousand cash should be the equivalent of one tael, and thus the cash—which was about the size, but only about one-third the thickness, of an English halfpenny—became the tangible incarnation of the intangible "li." But when the Mexican dollar entered the field to serve as the unit of currency in the country's foreign trade, the silver value of the cash began to vary, and it ceased to be such a faithful monetary servant as it had always hitherto been. Although, however, the tael had no real existence as such, and although millions of the Chinese people had never seen a silver token until the Mexican dollar arrived, there was actually in occasional use for large transactions a silver ingot to which foreigners gave the name "shoe," because of its resemblance to the foot-gear of a Chinaman. This shoe varied in weight from one ounce or even less to 50 or 100 ounces, and it bore an assayer's and a banker's stamps in token of purity. To augment the confusion there were three kinds of tael, the standard, the Ku-ping and the Shanghai; 102 of the last being equal to 98 of the second and to 100 of the first. Finally there was lump silver called "sycee," a term meaning "fine silk," the origin of which curious name is uncertain, some attributing it to the possibility of drawing pure silver into threads, and others to the film of silk-like lines which cover the surface of molten silver when solidifying. This sycee was used mainly as subsidiary coin. It has been called wonderful that a highly civilized and essentially commerce-loving nation could go on so long employing such a system, but, after all, the copper cash may be said to have been the only token of exchange for nearly 20 centuries.

The fundamental feature of the system to be now introduced is that the hitherto imaginary Ku-ping tael is to take form and substance, and be really a silver token weighing one ounce and having a pureness of 980. There will also be a five-mace silver coin representing half a tael, of the same fineness; and there will be subsidiary silver coins of 880 purity and having the denominations of one mace and of five candarins (ten-sen and five-sen pieces). The Decree instituting this system speaks of it as preliminary to adopting the gold monometallism:—

A standard currency is the fundamental principle of public finance, and various countries have adopted a gold coin as their unit of value, with a subsidiary currency of silver and copper tokens. Under well-framed regulations such currencies have been found convenient and profitable. But it requires years of preparation to be ready for such a measure, which can by no means be attained at one step. The finances of China are in confusion and the standardising of the currency is an urgent necessity. If actual gold coins were to be taken as the standard unit, it would be difficult to raise the necessary amount; while if gold were merely taken nominally as the standard unit, grave dangers would be incurred. It is evident therefore that we should first standardise and render uniform the silver currency, and then carefully proceed to take measures for a further advance; with a view to assuring the adoption of a gold standard in the future.

The day when this great reform is consummated will inaugurate a new era in the trade of the Far East. There was no lack of deliberation on China's part. TANG SHAO I, CHANG CHIH-TUNG, LU CHU'AN LIN and YUAN SHIH-KAI had all addressed the Throne on the subject of a sound currency, and the matter had received the fullest attention at the hands of the Government Council on whose Memorial the EMPEROR finally acted. Some passages of the Memorial are worth quoting:—

Tang Tach'en in his Memorial also favoured the tael currency; and from the point of view of national dignity it seems to us that we ought to try and stand alone, and that we cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others; while from the point of view of the people we should follow a course suitable to the greater number, and not change a tradition of the country for the convenience of open ports or trading ports. This is as much a fundamental principle for our guidance in making the enactment to-day, as it will be an essential factor for the future success of the measure itself and as we have dealt with this point in previous Memorials there is no need to elaborate it further. We now propose merely to present a few of the principal arguments on both sides in the problem of adopting a dollar or a tael currency.

From the point of view of public convenience it has been said that as a large supply of dollars already exists, it would be simpler to extend their use than to adopt a tael currency. But it must be borne in mind that in every place where dollars are used it is always in combination with sycee: while in all the places where sycee is used it by no means follows that dollars are also current.

Chinese dollars were originally coined in order to oppose the invasion of the Mexican dollar, and it seems to us that if a national currency is specially established, everyone will have perfect confidence therein.

As regards the objection that the higher denomination will tend to raise the cost of living, while a small denomination will tend to economy in prices, it must not be forgotten that besides the unit of value there must be fractional currency, and that a 5-mace piece will prove more convenient than one of 7 mace. Moreover the bulk of the people in their daily life mostly rely upon the copper currency, and if this has an unimpeded circulation there is no reason why habits of extravagance should be engendered.

It has been argued also that the value of a dollar approximates to that of 1000 cash, and that with the principal and fractional coin so conveniently related calculations are simplified. But as long as the legal ratios of the currency are not fixed the market rates must constantly vary, and as nearly all the public and private transactions involve exchange between silver and cash the substitution of dollar values in

place of the tael would only result in producing a complication.

One can sympathise with the sentimental desire of Chinese statesmen that their country should have a coin of its very own, as nearly all other countries have, though no doubt an essential preliminary to the federation of the world would be the universal adoption of a uniform currency. Speaking of uniformity, however, one is disposed to speculate on the *provenance* of the weight of silver contained in the Ku-ping tael. The Chinese, of course, have no such weight as an ounce to-day, any more than they had when they adopted the tael, and as for the "dollar," it is simply the German *thaler*, said to have been derived in the 15th century from the name of the place, JOACHIMO-THAL, when the Counts of SCHLICK coined into one-ounce pieces the silver extracted from their mines. Surely it is a strange coincidence that the Occident and the Orient should have chosen the same weight for their unit of silver currency at a time when the intercourse between them was exceedingly limited.

## THE DESTINIES OF NATIONS.

DR. T. P. MACDONALD, an Australian physician many years of whose active life have been spent in the hottest parts of Queensland, recently delivered, at the London School of Tropical Medicine, a lecture some parts of which are quoted by the *Hongkong Daily Press*. The Doctor's main thesis is an emphatic denial of the theory hitherto held by many scientific men that the pigment which imparts degrees of dark colour to the skins of nations living in tropical climates is a heaven-sent protection against the actinic rays of the sun, and does not in any sense indicate either physical or moral inferiority. Doctor MACDONALD thinks, on the contrary, that the colour of the skin is a true measure of the distance separating any race of men from their simian progenitors. In other words, he holds that the darker a man's skin, the closer is his kinship with the apes. Some of the arguments advanced in support of this novel theory do not entirely carry conviction. Thus, with regard to Japan, the learned Doctor denies that the comparative darkness of Japanese complexion can be properly ascribed to climatic influences, for Japan does not extend into the tropics, and has an average temperature the same as that of England. But, as our Hongkong contemporary justly remarks, no Englishman who has lived in Japan would think of bracketting its summers with those of England. Any European who attempted to take liberties with the Japanese *Doyō* as he does with the English Dog-days would soon find himself in hospital. It is further alleged that, though China has a higher average temperature than Japan, the Chinese are "several degrees lighter in colour than the Japanese." Has China a higher average temperature than Japan, and how have these averages been calculated? In Peking the hottest month in the year has a mean

temperature of  $26^{\circ}6'$  C., and the coldest month a mean temperature of  $5^{\circ}56'$  below zero, while the corresponding figures for Tokyo are  $26^{\circ}2'$  and  $2^{\circ}24'$  above zero, respectively. Then again, even granting, though the point is open to doubt, that the Chinese are "several degrees" whiter than the Japanese, how, if climatic influence be excluded, can we account for the fact that the inhabitants of southern China are darker than those of northern China? Have we not the indisputable evidence of tens of centuries' observation that exposure to the sun changes the colour of the skin, and why should we reject this palpable proof in favour of a fanciful connexion with anthropoid ancestors? Dr. MACDONALD certainly puts his case very strongly when he says:—"If skin pigmentation or colour is an adaptation to sunlight, we may well ask why are the Eskimos, inhabitants of the Arctic regions, brown in colour, or the Finlanders dusky, the Indians of the American and Canadian prairies red, the Maories of New Zealand black, and the Eugeans from the ice-bound straits of Magellan, black, or why are some of the races of India, the so-called Dravidians, much darker in colour than many other races of India who have equally been exposed for countless generations to the same hot sun?"

The answer seems to be that, until we know the origins of all these races and can trace their exact parentage, we are hardly justified in formulating any conclusions as to the climatic influences to which their progenitors were exposed. Dr. MACDONALD's assertion that "pigment is dissolved by time out of the human skin and that climate plays no part in the operation" rests, we think, on conjecture. There is not so much as one authenticated instance of time performing such an operation. It may be so, and Dr. MACDONALD may be perfectly right in his hypotheses, but let us not forget that they are hypotheses, and let us not further neglect to note that they involve the conception of an inverse process of evolution among the apes themselves. The practical application of the Doctor's theory to modern conditions is that no valid reason exists against the colonization of tropical countries by white men. In short, he advocates a white Australia, especially in relation to a conviction which, he says, exists among some people in Japan that "the Japanese race is ultimately destined to colonize and control a large part of Northern Australia;" and in relation to "an uneasy feeling" which exists in Europe that Australia is not adapted by Nature for the production or continuance of a vigorous white race. If any such conviction exists in Japan, it has hitherto been most successfully hidden from all dwellers in this country, and if the "ultimate colonization and control" is to take place, events appear to be moving in quite the opposite direction at present. The tide of Japanese emigration is setting northward, not southward. England may be said to

have enjoyed a monopoly of the colonizing business for several centuries, and the apprehensions excited by Japan's emergence upon the stage seem rather a "fine fear."

#### THE INTERVIEW AGAIN.

AMONG the correspondence prompted by the celebrated Interview there were two letters to *The Times* which are specially worthy of consideration. The first is from Mr. A. MOSELY. It runs thus, in part:—

The remarks, however, that strike me as being of most vital consequence are these:—"Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complications with a sea Power like England." Surely this important sentence should be taken to heart by the nation at large, for what does it imply? That, England being the greatest sea Power in the world, Germany was not inclined to take any steps that might necessitate her being brought into conflict with us at sea. In other words, Germany's navy was not strong enough. Now, seeing the enormous efforts she is at present making to vastly strengthen that navy, I trust our statesmen and the public in general will bear well in mind the words I have referred to. What would have been Germany's answer and attitude had she felt herself strong enough at sea? I think it is contained in the Kaiser's own words.

Now let us turn for a moment to the position to-day in the Near East, where we see Germany standing by her ally, who has practically torn up the Treaty of Berlin and has annexed Herzegovina, thus giving to Austria an extended seaboard. This will enable her likewise to become a sea Power, and we shall probably find in the near future Austria creating as powerful a navy as Germany can persuade her to develop, and in a few years' time Germany and Austria combined becoming a formidable foe. We, of course, have no right to criticize other countries for increasing their navies; but it is well for the public to be alive to the situation, and to the responsibility resting upon our statesmen at the present juncture to bear this probability in mind, and on no account to allow our first line of defence to become relatively weakened.

I myself do not pretend to know anything of naval matters, but I read with alarm the references so often made by experts to the present condition of our navy and its proportionate position in the near future. England, it is true, desires the friendship of Germany, as she does that of all other nations; but do not let us lull ourselves into a false sense of security by professed friendship or even by alliances. The real strength of England is her self-reliance and the knowledge that she can defend herself against all comers who may attack what we honestly believe to be our just rights.

Mr. MOSELY's views are precisely those frequently expressed in our own columns. We do not criticise Germany for equipping herself with a powerful fleet. That is her own business, and it would be a piece of pure impertinence on the part of any foreigner to question her right to manage her own affairs as seems best in her eyes. There are, it is true, some publicists in Yokohama whose disposition is to sneer at Englishmen whenever the latter refer to Germany's Navy in a spirit of uneasiness. These critics profess to think that such references are intended to cast doubts upon the propriety of Germany's doings, and they indulge in a measure of glib sarcasm at the expense of folks who, living themselves in glass houses, throw stones at Germany. "Why," they ask with a fine display of ingenuousness, "why should not Germany have a big navy? What conceivable title does England possess to dictate to others about such matters when she herself has the biggest navy in the world?" Of course Germany is competent to build as many *Dreadnoughts* as she pleases, and of course Englishmen have no title to condemn her for indulging that ambition. Neither do they condemn her. It is

mere persiflage to misconstrue them as doing so. What they say is precisely what Mr. MOSELY says, namely, that they are warranted in inquiring with the utmost earnestness the purpose to which the German Navy may be applied, and in considering with all the intelligence and foresight they possess how the existence of such a powerful new agency will affect the political situation. Mr. MOSELY's interpretation of the Kaiser's words may be somewhat too literal. We think it is. We think that his Majesty did not intend to suggest that England's big navy is the only thing which deters an attack from Germany. But subtleties of interpretation are out of place in such a context. The broad fact, standing out in sharp, clear outlines, is that it is very much England's business to reckon up the forces which she may one day find ranged in the lists against her, and to prepare herself for obvious contingencies. The process naturally involves a good deal of speculation as to what Germany has in view when she equips herself with such immense sea-strength, for, if any thoroughly intelligible object could be discovered apart from a desire to rival Great Britain, the situation would be correspondingly easier. As for the Far-Eastern figment, *Punch* puts the matter in a nutshell when he says:—"It is satisfactory to know that work on our new naval base at Rosyth is to be pushed forward at once. It will prove a handy spot from which to fit out expeditions for the Far East, as the Kaiser would say."

The second letter referred to above is from Mr. HAROLD SPENDER. It contains these passages:—

The fury caused in Germany by the Emperor's interview is not altogether surprising, especially if the Emperor's own estimate of German feeling towards England be correct.

The Emperor of Germany has deliberately brought that fury on himself by an effort, ill-starred if you like, but clearly well-meant, to prove by definite evidence of deeds his friendliness towards England. The anger of his own people is a sorry symptom of the times, but can we doubt that it was foreseen by the Emperor?

What was probably not foreseen by him, and is certainly a most surprising and extraordinary fact, is that England should contemplate that fury with satisfaction, and should even applaud the denunciations of one whose worst fault it is that he has dared to proclaim himself before the world the friend of England.

The effect must inevitably be to drive the Emperor back into the arms of the war party in Germany, and to cure him finally of his desire to be guided in policy by his personal feelings towards England and Englishmen.

Is there no leading Englishman large enough in brain and heart to respond to the Emperor's overtures? Or is it the design of Englishmen to prove to the Emperor that they are really "mad"?

*The Times* alludes to the above editorially as follows:—

Mr. HAROLD SPENDER, in the letter he writes us to-day, appeals to some great Englishman to recognize the magnanimity with which the Emperor has faced the wrath of his own subjects, out of his deep affection for England. Perhaps the Emperor did not quite foresee the effects of his action, either upon his own subjects or upon others. At all events, we doubt whether the great Englishman will be forthcoming just at present. What the vast majority of Englishmen will have stamped upon their minds is the Emperor's admission that the majority of the German nation are unfriendly to us, and his contention that this hostile nation mean to go on indefinitely enlarging their navy. That part of the conversation will not, we trust, escape the earnest attention of the British Government. An immediate announcement in Parliament that they intend to proceed next year



with the number of Drendnoughts and Invincibles necessary to keep our fleets well up to the two-Power standard would be very acceptable to the country, after the plain warning it has received on such unimpeachable authority.

Here in far-away Yokohama it was very resolutely insisted that the KAISER'S utterances were inspired by friendly feeling towards England, and it was also confidently predicted that Englishmen would one day recognise the fact. We still believe that they will. In the meanwhile, however, it may well be asked whether the excitement caused in Germany by the KAISER'S unguarded utterances can fairly be construed as a protest against the pro-English tone of those utterances. Has the subsequent course of events borne out such a hypothesis? Assuredly it has not.

#### LIST OF IMPERIAL POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

We have received from Mr. J. C. Ferguson No. 8 of the seventh volume of the Reports compiled by the staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. It is a list of the Imperial Post Offices throughout China in the year 1906. The Romanized names of the officers are arranged in alphabetical order, according to a system of transliteration elaborated by a joint Commission of the Imperial Posts and the Imperial Telegraphs, which Commission was formed at Shanghai for the purpose. As convenience for purposes of telegraphing was essential, all hyphens, aspirates and diacritic marks had to be avoided, but for the rest forms sanctioned by usage were followed as far as possible. In the resulting list, the old names—that is to say, the names before they underwent this sublimating process—are given in a column opposite the new; then follow the corresponding ideographs; then the province and then the district in which the office is situated. The list covers 88 pages and each page contains about 24 names, so that there are, roughly speaking, something like 2,100 post offices throughout China. That fact alone is sufficient to indicate what was involved in organizing the system. If now we turn to the result already obtained, we find them set forth with much clearness in a "Report of the Working of the Imperial Post Office," during the year 1907, which Report has just been published by Mr. A. E. Hippisley, who is acting as Postal Secretary. We select from the document certain specially interesting passages:—

The number of *parcels* received and despatched shows a remarkable increase, having advanced from 1,063,724 in 1906 to 1,424,738; while the weight increased from 3,562,000 to 4,417,000 kilos. Among the receiving Offices Shanghai heads the list, with 84,000; while Tientsin received 79,000; Peking, 66,000, Kai-feng, 48,000; and Chinkiang, 45,000. Among the despatching Offices Shanghai again heads the list, with 150,000; Canton comes next (*longo intervallo*), with 48,000; then Tientsin, with 47,000; and Peking, with 42,000. The average weight is slightly below that in 1906, but still is somewhat over 3 kilos. The parcels despatched taxed with trade charges (included in the above) increased in number from under 4,000 to 3,700, and the charges to be collected, from \$21,000 to \$34,000. Insured parcels despatched aggregated over 21,000, of a value of \$1,458,000 against nearly 19,000, of a value of \$909,000, in 1906. It is, however, to be remarked that insurance of all domestic parcels of a value of \$30 or upwards was made compulsory in November last. As will be seen from the above figures, the value of parcels sent by post has been rapidly increasing, the

average value being over \$70 during the year, as compared with less than \$40 in 1906; and at times the parcels reaching Peking in a single day represent a money value of \$50,000 or \$60,000. The risk of loss and damage in the course of a long overland journey is great, and when such did occur, it was found that the Chinese, who are accustomed to register their parcels, with acknowledgment of receipt, regarded registration as insurance and insisted upon compensation in full. To explain the difference between registration and insurance, and to appeal to the published rule—that the Post Office is not responsible for uninsured parcels, but in case of loss would, as an act of grace, grant an indemnity of \$5,—was useless; the senders insisted that a parcel entrusted to the Post Office must be delivered, or if it were not, the sender must be indemnified in full, and in this contention they were upheld by their national authorities. Under these circumstances compulsory insurance becomes a necessity. It was anticipated that the introduction of this measure would result in a considerable diminution of the number of parcels. But this has not occurred; the fact being that the Chinese held the belief that the parcel tariff was too low to ensure security, and therefore regard the enhanced cost of transmission caused by insurance fees as a nothing more than a reasonable charge for work done.

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The money order system shows an astonishing development during the last three years. Representing \$473,000 in 1901, the value of money orders issued had by 1904 only risen to \$752,000; in 1905, however, it leapt to \$123,000, the following year to \$2,336,000, and during the current year has advanced another million to \$3,341,000.

\* \* \*

In certain respects postal experience in India and in China presents curious contrasts. The use of honorific titles and of hyperbole, or the greetings and good wishes with which it seemed appropriate to the Indian mind to load the outside of letters, increased the work of the post office sorter to such an extent that it became necessary to teach the proper way of addressing letters in the primary schools. In China no such difficulties have had to be met, the practical and business like turn of Chinese mind supplying exactly the indications required, and no more. In India, probably because it used to be customary to epitomise the contents of a letter on the outside, postcards have proved an immense success; in China, where secretiveness is the rule even in ordinary and unimportant matters, there is a national repugnance to adopting a form of correspondence which is open to the eyes of everyone through whose hands it passes. On the other hand, lessons may be learnt from experience in India. Envelopes bearing an embossed stamp have proved there an unqualified success; and the introduction of such an envelope in China would probably meet with equal favour, for experience has shown that in some localities, especially throughout the province of Szechuan, there is a strong repugnance to the use of the gummed stamp.

It has recently been stated by a French authority that in the United Kingdom each person writes 78 letters in the year, in the United States 67, in Germany 55, in Denmark 41, in Austria 38, in Holland 31, in Belgium 29, in France and in Sweden 26, and in Norway 20. The sedentary habits of the Chinese will for a long while yet militate against correspondence being conducted in this country on a scale in any way comparable with the figures just given. The number and density of the population in any given district should, however, afford some criterion of the volume of correspondence which, it may be anticipated, is likely to emanate from that district: for population is apt to be densest in those which are the most productive, where commerce is carried on with the greatest ease, and means of transport are most convenient. It is also in the most densely populous sections that, as a rule, the necessity of striking out to gain a livelihood elsewhere is most apt to make itself felt. And all these factors tend to develop correspondence. Appendix N, therefore, showing the

density of population in each province and the number of letters now sent by every thousand of the inhabitants, is not without interest. In no province of China does each inhabitant send one letter in a year—at least, not through the Government Post Office. Kiangsu heads the list, with 807 letters to each thousand of the inhabitants; Chihli comes next, with 445; even the highly educated natives of Kwangtung and of Chekiang send only 172 and 156 respectively; while the largest, richest, and most populous province—Szechwan,—with 13 only, is not far ahead of the present and most sparsely populated—Kwangsi,—with but 3, the lowest of all.

#### TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Colombian Republic, being equally animated by the desire to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation relations of friendship and commerce between their respective States and subjects and citizens, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Takahira Kogoro, Shosami, 1st Class Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America; and

His Excellency the President of the Colombian Republic, Senor Don Enrique Cortes, Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Colombian Republic near the Government of the United States of America; who having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I.—There shall be firm and perpetual peace and amity between the Empire of Japan and the Colombian Republic, and their respective subjects and citizens.

Article II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if he think proper, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of the Colombian Republic; and, in like manner, His Excellency the President of the Colombian Republic may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokyo; and each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint Consul-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, for the convenience of trade, to reside in all the ports and places within the territories of the other Contracting Party where similar Consular officers of other nations are permitted to reside; but before any Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.

The Diplomatic and Consular officers of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, subject to the rule of reciprocity, enjoy in the territories of the other whatever rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities, are or shall be granted there to officers of corresponding rank of any European country or of the United States of America.

Article III.—There shall be between the Territories and Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects and citizens, respectively, of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to come freely and securely with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, rivers and straits in the Territories and Possessions of the other, where subjects or citizens of other nations are permitted so to come; they may remain and reside at all the places or ports where subjects or citizens of other nations are permitted to remain and reside, and they may there hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may there trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of products, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce.

Article IV.—The two High Contracting Parties

hereby agree that any favour, privilege or immunity whatever in matters relating to commerce, navigation, trade, occupation, travel through or residence in their Territories or Possessions which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any European country or of the United States of America, exclusive of colonial subjects or citizens, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that European country or the United States of America shall have been gratuitous and on the same or equivalent condition, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Article V.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Colombian Republic, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Colombian Republic of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan, whether such importation be for the purpose of consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, than are or shall be payable on the importation for the same purpose of the like article being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the Territories or Possessions of either of the two High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the Territories or Possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any European country or the United States of America. No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or transit of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Territories of either of the High Contracting Parties into or through Territories or Possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like article being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the Territories or Possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties to the Territories or Possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all European countries and the United States of America.

Article VI.—In all that relates to transit, warehousing, bounties, facilities, drawbacks, re-exports and transit duties, the subjects, citizens, merchandise and shipping of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall, in the Territories and Possessions of the other, be placed in all respects upon the same footing as the subjects, citizens, merchandise and shipping of European countries and the United States of America.

Article VII.—No other or higher duties or account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage, or any other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments, shall be imposed in any of the ports, rivers or straits of the Colombian Republic on vessels of Japan, than are or may hereafter be payable in like cases in the same ports, rivers and straits on vessels of European countries or the United States of America.

Article VIII.—The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the Colombian Republic respectively.

Article IX.—All vessels which, according to Japanese laws and ordinances, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to Colombian laws and regulations, are to be deemed Colombian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and Colombian vessels, respectively.

Article X.—The subjects and citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the Territories and Possessions of the other, reciprocally receive and enjoy the same full and perfect protection for their persons and property that is granted to native subjects or citizens, and they shall have free and open access to the Courts

of Courts of Justice in said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defense of their just rights; and they shall, equally with native subjects or citizens, be at liberty to employ advocates attorneys or agents to represent them before such Courts of Justice.

They shall also enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and subject to the laws for the time being in force, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for the purpose subject to the regulations in force.

Article XI.—In regard to billeting; forced or compulsory military service, whether by land or sea; contributions of war; military exactions or forced loans, the subjects and citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties, shall, in the Territories and Possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions as may now or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of European countries or of the United States of America.

Article XII.—The present Treaty shall go into operation immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until the expiration of six (6) months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and no longer.

Article XIII.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in the Japanese, Spanish and English languages, and in case there should be found any discrepancy between the Japanese and Spanish texts, it will be decided in conformity with the English text, which is binding upon both Governments.

Article XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in sextuplicate at Washington, this twenty-fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of May of the year one thousand nine hundred and eight.

K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]  
ENRIQUE CORTES. [L. S.]

#### YOKOHAMA.

A woman living in Hagoromo-cho has been arrested on a charge of incendiarism. It appears that on Dec. 7th she attempted to set fire to her house, which she held on lease. She had previously insured her movable property with an insurance company for yen 300.

On the morning of Dec. 11th a man was found to have hung himself in the Public Garden. He was not identified. The corpse was handed over to the City Office.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, a sailing vessel ran down a fishing boat off Uraga on Dec. 8th. The boat was smashed. The fishermen, 3 in all, were rescued by the steamer *Santo Maru* from Tokyo.

The Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange will hold a general meeting on Dec. 23rd. The net income of the second half of this year was yen 18,286.50. An interim dividend will be declared at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

On Dec. 11th a sailing vessel was discovered drifting along the coast of Nishimura, near Yokohama. Nothing was found on board excepting an empty kerosene oil tin and a quantity of charcoal.

Baron Goto, Minister for Communications, visited the *Chiyo Maru*, now at the pier, on the afternoon of Dec. 13th. He arrived in Yokohama by the 12.06 p. m. train.

S. Matsuwa, a small merchant living in South Yoshida-machi, committed suicide on Dec. 12th

by hanging. A heavy debt is reported to have been the cause.

There is a further report with reference to the Yokohama branch of the Nai-gai Fire Insurance Co. which recently closed its doors. On Dec. 13th about 1,000 policy holders assembled in front of the branch office and were becoming disorderly when the police and gendarmes dispersed the crowd. The policy holders finally elected seven representatives with a view to conducting negotiations with the head office in Tokyo.

Mr. S. Nakanuma, who recently resigned his post in the Yokohama City Office as second alderman in consequence of the fact that he was elected a representative for Shimane prefecture, has joined the *Seiyu-kai*.

Judge T. Miyake, chief of the first civil section in the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to the Tokyo District Court.

The new Japanese Ambassador to the British Court and Mrs. Kato will leave Yokohama on the evening of Dec. 17th by the *Hirano Maru* for London.

A special committee of the Yokohama City Assembly will shortly meet at the Social Club to consider the petition of the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for permission to reclaim a part of the Yoshida creek. It is said that the committee will consent to the request.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 13th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama—					
New cases ...	—	10	—	—	—
Died .....	—	11	—	—	—
Other Districts—					
New cases .....	—	10	6	—	—
Died .....	—	8	6	—	—

The Tobe police have arrested two Buddhist priests, one at a hotel in Honcho and another at Fujisawa, on a charge of having infringed the Patent Medicine Regulations.

In connexion with the recent Paris report that a proposal to increase the duty on unbleached habutae imported from Japan had been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, the Yokohama Silk guild has presented a memorial to the Foreign Office and to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asking them to convey to the French Government the views of Japanese traders as to the silk business. The other silk unions in the provinces intend to present similar petitions to the Central Government. It is said in Yokohama that the bill in the French Chamber of Deputies will not be carried on the ground that the imposition of a heavy duty on unbleached habutae will be injurious to the French silk industry.

K. Ono and 190 men representing citizens living in West Hiranuma-cho and adjacent streets presented a complaint on Dec. 15th to the Prefectural Government Office with regard to the Gas Works improvements which are going on. They assert that the dense smoke from the works is injurious to public health.

On the evening of Dec. 15th a man broke into the house of a Japanese woman (the employee of an American gentleman) living in Kitagata, and demanded money from her. A policeman appeared on the scene, having been summoned by a female servant, but the intruder escaped.

A *saké* dealer of Aoki machi, Kanagawa, attempted to commit suicide on Dec. 16th by drinking poison. Debt is said to have been the cause.

A report has been received by the Yokohama Chief Police Office to the effect that a young woman who was living in the house of an employee of a foreign firm at No. 24, Yamashita-cho, was found on Dec. 16th dead in the sea near Odawara. She had been sick for some days past and on Dec. 14th she left the house without giving notice to the family. She is believed to have committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

More than twenty years ago a few Japanese linguists affirmed that they had serious doubts as to the correctness of the assertion that Japanese belongs to the Turanian family of languages. They were inclined to think that the subject of the origin of Japanese had not been sufficiently studied by competent philologists. In October, 1904, there began to appear in the *Shin Karon* a series of articles which maintained that there are a good many reasons for thinking that Japanese is an Aryan tongue. Lists of words, consisting of some 400 examples, were given and grammatical similarities between Japanese and Aryan languages were dwelt on. The writer of those articles was Mr. Hirai Kinzō, who has for many years past been investigating this interesting question. After going on for nearly a year, to the regret of some readers of the magazine, the articles ceased to appear. This was unavoidable, Mr. Hirai now tells us in the pages of the *Michi*, Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki's new literary and religious organ. But the subject is to be thoroughly thrashed out in successive numbers of the *Michi*. An Appendix to the Magazine is being devoted to the publication of long lists of Aryan and Japanese words which in pronunciation and meaning resemble each other so closely that it is reasonable to infer that they had a common origin. As we understand Mr. Hirai, this is all he claims to prove. As Mr. Aston conjectured in 1874, when he read a paper before the Asiatic Society on this subject, Japanese and Aryan may be both traceable to a very ancient linguistic ancestor. If this be the case, after a separation of thousands of years, it would be very surprising to find any considerable part of the vocabulary the same. "All that we can reasonably expect to find," says Mr. Aston, "is that a number of the more essential roots in Japanese and in Aryan languages should upon examination appear to be identical, and if this were shown to be the case, enough would have been proved to substantiate the hypothesis above suggested"—that is, the hypothesis that the Japanese and the Aryan tongues have a common ancestor. Mr. Hirai claims that he has in his possession abundant material for demonstrating the truth of this theory. He seems to us to have made a very judicious selection of words. The lists he furnishes can be obtained from the Keiseisha, the publishers of the *Michi*, by purchasing copies of the Magazine the opening number of which appeared May 1st.\*

The publication of big dictionaries and encyclopaedia seems to be the order of the day. The cost of preparing such works is very great, but bad as business is supposed to be in Japan to-day, capital representing many thousands of yen in each case is forthcoming when the publication of valuable books of reference is on the tapis. Reference has already been made in these columns to the publication of a Japanese Encyclopaedia of General Knowledge. The Dōbunkan have just issued a large Encyclopaedia of Pedagogy called *Kyōiku Daijishō*. Here are the particulars bearing on its publication. It has been printed in No. 6 type (*Vide* Brinkley's Dictionary under *Kuatsuiji*) on large-size pages, which number over 2,000. Some 2,000 subjects connected with education are discussed by 78 different writers. The ordinary price of the work will be 17 yen, but the subscription price is 12 yen, rather, was 12 yen, for the time limit expired on Nov. 25th. The titles of the subjects treated are in each case given in Japanese, English, French and German, thus 美術 [ビョウ]. *Aesthetic Culture, L'éducation esthétique, Aesthetische Bildung*. The work is supplied with 4 indexes, Japanese, English, French

\* Philologists seem to agree in thinking that the materials available for instituting comparisons between different Turanian languages are extremely deficient compared to those available in the case of Aryan languages. This fact affects the issue, in deciding whether Japanese is a member of the Turanian family of languages or belongs to the Aryan stock.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

and German. The names of the writers of articles are in every case given. The History of Education in the Meiji era has been penned by Mr. T. Tanimoto. Biographical sketches of the lives of prominent teachers of former ages, such as Nakae Tōjū, and accounts of schools that no longer exist like the *Terakoya*, form an interesting feature in the book. As a work of reference on Japanese ancient and modern educational methods and educationists this Dictionary will certainly prove to be invaluable. The range of subjects is very wide, including many topics that are only indirectly connected with education. Philosophical, religious, logical and other technical terms are explained. Under the letter "M" we find Major concept (*Taigainen*), Major premiss (*Taiseitei*), Major term (*Taimetiji*), Manual Alphabet, Manual training, Melancholy, Mental Arithmetic, Metaphysics, Methodology, and scores of other topics with the page given on which they are treated. The dictionary constitutes a thesaurus of technical terms, embracing every important word connected with psychology, education and philosophy. Copies of this work will doubtless henceforth find a place on the shelves of every big school library throughout the empire. The writers who have contributed to it are well known scholars. In these busy times it will prove a great boon to be able to consult a dictionary of this kind on any subject connected with Japanese education past and present.

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To No. 2 of the *Shintenshi*, a new magazine whose appearance and objects were noticed by us in these columns a few months ago, six well known writers contribute short essays on "The Connection of authorship with Birth places and Local influence." Here is the gist of Mr. Natsume Sōseki's remarks on this subject. It is true to say that in Japan the impression made on authors' minds by local influences has been very slight. There are special reasons for this. In ancient times men were not free to write as they pleased. In point of style they were taught to keep as close as possible to classical models, and as to matter the Government exercised a very strict control over that, often forbidding the notice of facts and incidents which they did not wish to be made generally known. So it happened that, though the *Nihon Gwaishi* and the *Nihon Seiki* were written by Rai San'yō in Kyōto, there is nothing in them to indicate the fact. Sokken's writings were entirely without local colouring and nobody could have told from them that he lived in Kyūshū. In modern times various influences have had the effect of nullifying local differences and peculiarities in authors. Authors have all received the same kind of education, the same ideas have circulated among them and novelists at any rate are invariably imitators of the same foreign writers of fiction. Take the naturalistic school of writers as an example of what I mean. They are all cast in the same mould. Whether a novelist belonging to this school resides in Hokkaidō or Kyūshū makes no difference in the character of the work produced. The influence of the ideas which fill the minds of men of this school is at present so strong that local effects are not seen at all. (*Konnichi no Nihon no jōtai wa seikoku [生國] ya, kōkyō de sakubutsu no rubetsu nado no yaru jiki de wa arimasen*). Later on we shall no doubt reach a stage when differentiation will take place; when writers will no longer be distinguished by naming the schools to which they belong, when they will represent various localities. In our writing to-day there is far too little individuality and originality. We have not yet reached the time for the display of these qualities. Since the beginning of the present era we have been engaged in the unification and centralization of everything. Provincialism and clanism have been replaced by nationalism. "We hear no more of the Satsuma Japan or the Chōshū Japan, but only of the Japanese Japan." What we need now is not a return to provincialism, but the development of strong personality in literature.

"Fragrance, new and strong" is the title given to Mr. Yanagigawa Shun'yō's remarks on local influences on authors. Up until quite recently Tokyō was regarded as the centre and the source

of all light literature of any importance, says Mr. Yanagigawa. The scenes of our novels, were invariably well known Tokyō resorts, the language used by the speakers introduced was Tokyō colloquial. If a man could not write in this dialect he was considered to be disqualified from novel writing a together. But a big change has come. The efforts of the naturalistic school of fiction-writers have entirely ousted Tokyō from the prominent position it occupied in the world of fiction and have produced a number of books which are characterized by much local colouring. This is the new and strong fragrance which fills the air of our literary world. Of course the metropolis contributes its quota of local peculiarities to authors, but it no longer succeeds in lording it over the provinces in the way it did for a couple of decades or so. I myself am a Tokyō man; which means that I am an optimist, but an optimist of rather a shallow kind. The Tokyō way is to endeavour to make things look cheerful however much cause there may be for gloom when their real nature is examined. It is a part of the etiquette of the metropolis that a man should conceal his feelings as much as possible. (*Kurō ga atte mo, hiai ga atte mo, hito no maye de wa moku shite oru. Nomi narasu ōku wa sono wa too tsutsunde, omote wo misele sumasu na da*). Combined with this there is fickleness, undue levity and a lack of tenacity. I have reached the conclusion that the effect of Tokyō life as a whole is such that I can not but regard it as somewhat of a calamity that I happened to be born and brought up there. The life one lives is artificial. One is not brought into contact with nature and all it has to teach in the way that is the case with men who pass their days in the country. To me it seems that writing is very much affected by one's surroundings and by the ways of the people with whom one associates. The minds of men living in the Western part of Japan are cast in an entirely different mould from those of the inhabitants of the North-Eastern provinces, and this reveals itself in their literary productions. Mr. Koyama Osanai, writing on the same subject, says that the ways of people residing on high ground away from the bustle of streets are quite different from those residing on low ground surrounded by houses. He goes so far as to say that anybody well acquainted with Tokyō life can tell the difference between a man who lives on a hill and the man who lives below even though he only meets him in the street. (*Michi wo aruite oru demo, sukoshi Tokyō no jōtai ni akurui hito wa yama-no-te no hito ka, shita machi no hito ka wa sugu wakaru*). He goes on to contend that places of residence certainly do affect authors in various ways.

Mr. Shimamura Hogetsu, the editor of the *Iwasada Bungaku*, agrees with Mr. Koyama in thinking that locality influences writing very markedly throughout Japan. Books written by Northerners are certainly more gloomy and serious than books composed by Southerners, says Mr. Shimamura. But a book takes its character principally from the personality of its author, and when we ask what are the factors that go to make up personality, the reply is that certain qualities are inherited, others derived from surroundings and associates in early life, others from education and reading. The various influences combine to produce a marked type of character. When once this has been produced it is transmitted from parent to child and changes of locality do not affect it very much. Put an Anglo-Saxon where you will and he will display the peculiarities which differentiate him from all other types of humanity. And books written by Anglo-Saxons all display to a greater or less extent the prominent traits of Anglo-Saxon character. We have not yet reached the stage of giving to the world books which nobody could take for anything but Japanese productions. In Russian, French, German and English literature the local colouring is very strong. In our modern literature it is so faint as scarcely to be perceptible. This is one of the drawbacks of the transition through which we are now passing.

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There are writers, says Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō in the *Bunshō Sekai* who maintain that at the



present time the semi-colloquial written style technically known as *Gembun-itchi* is so much in vogue that it is unnecessary to teach any other method of writing in schools or to require students to understand books written in classical language. The learned Doctor is entirely opposed to this view. He points out that though it is true to affirm that in ephemeral literature large resort is had to the *Gembun-itchi* style, Imperial Rescripts, Government notices, Official orders and notifications, laws, addresses read at important functions, and most of the leading articles in newspapers, to say nothing of all the high class text-books and books of reference in the country, are not composed in that style. There is a general feeling among scholars that this style lacks dignity and is unsuitable for use on solemn occasions. It also very frequently lacks conciseness and accuracy of statement. Dr. Inoue says that it is often asserted by Japanese that in Europe and America there is no difference between the book language and the colloquial, but that this is a mistaken idea, as in every country there are words and phrases used in conversation which outside works of fiction, plays and the like, are not to be found in books. The *Gembun-itchi* style should, Dr. Inoue thinks, only be taught in schools as a preparation for acquiring a knowledge of higher-class writing.

In the November number of the *Bunshō Sekai*, from which the above is taken, other scholars give their opinions on the same subject. Mr. S. Iwaya says that there is the greatest difference in the world between the semi-colloquial written style as practised by well read men like Ozaki Kōyō and the style as employed by men of no literary culture. Mr. Iwaya is in favour of the exclusive adoption of this style. Here are his very words *Ita-takushi wa mō kore kara Gembun-itchi igwai no bunshō wo tsukutte yuku hitoyo wa nai to shin-jite oru*. But to write successfully in this style a man must have a good knowledge of rhetoric, says Mr. Iwaya, and this can only be obtained by wide reading. As things are to-day, the style is certainly gaining ground all the time. Letters are largely composed in it. So are novels, new style verses, essays, articles in magazines and books on some technical subjects. For laws the style seems unsuitable, owing to a certain discursiveness that it has. As for Western countries, the difference between the spoken and the written languages is in all cases very slight. Whereas in English they use the one personal pronoun "I," we have about twenty different ones for the first person and as many for the second.

Dr. Ueda Mannen believes, he tells us, that 50 or 100 years hence the *Gembun-itchi* style will even in law books supplant the mode of writing now followed. The old Classical style will, he thinks, be still employed in Imperial Ordinances and for what is known as *Chōibun* (condolence letters, or addresses to the spirits of the departed), but for no other species of writing. He is strongly in favour of making the study of this style only compulsory in schools, and leaving other methods of writing to be studied by specialists.

Mr. Takekoshi is of opinion that now the masses have taken to reading, books should be prepared in large numbers for their perusal in the popular semi-colloquial style.

Dr. Y. Haga is not in favour of the exclusive adoption of the *Gembun-itchi* style. He agrees in the main with Dr. Inoue.

Mr. Yamaji Aizan thinks that the only thing that is needed to make the semi-colloquial written style triumphant is refinement and fuller development. It is, he holds, capable of being rendered a very perfect organ for expressing thought. But he is not for discontinuing abruptly the use of the traditional style of writing.

Our own studies have convinced us that the style has made the most wonderful progress during the past 10 or 12 years, since we began to write these Summaries. Most of the articles read by us now are in this style—formerly it was not so. The style being essentially discursive, compared to the ordinary book language style, the number of pages to be gone through to get the gist of an article has been doubled in recent years.

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The views of Count Okuma on Japan's relations

with China were published at considerable length in the November *Taiyō* under the title *Tai Shin Gwaikō no Kumō Mondai* (A Fundamental Question connected with our diplomatic policy towards China). The article is in reality an accurate report of a speech delivered by the Count on Oct. 12th, which was taken down by a stenographer. The general tone of the Count's remarks is one of dissatisfaction with Japan's way of treating China since the Portsmouth Treaty was signed. According to Count Okuma, Japan has made two great mistakes in recent years. She has neglected to study the political and economic condition of that vast country and she has relied too much on her military strength as compared with that of China, allowing the consciousness of her possession of superior physical force to betray her into haughtiness of manner when negotiating with her neighbour. European and Americans engaged in business with Chinese make a point of assiduously studying the whole state of affairs in that country. In this study England for a long time took the lead, but other Western Countries have gradually come to the front in this matter. Though the Chinese are near neighbours, says Count Okuma, we know far less about their ways than Occidentals. We are suffering to-day from boycotting. Without defending Chinese outrages, it is true to say that the boycotting is the result of the hostility caused by our action in the *Tatsu Maru* affair. We put on too much side on that occasion, assuming a *haut en bas* attitude which sorely offended the Chinese people. In days gone by Western countries time and again obtained what they demanded from weaker states by assuming a blustering attitude, but this way of getting over diplomatic difficulties has now been abandoned by the majority of the great Powers. But there have been signs in our negotiations with China that we do not quite realise this. Western Powers, it seems to me, treat China more liberally and indulgently than we do, and here is where our diplomats have lost ground in past years.\* The present disturbed state of China and her many difficulties are taken into consideration by Europeans and Americans, and they perceive that the situation calls for patience and leniency on their part. But there are a good many people in this country who think that because we have come out top in two wars fought on Chinese soil we are in a position to dictate to China how she shall act. These people say that whatever China may become later on, at present she is no match for us in war and so by a display of power we can get things our own way.† But the fact is that our relations to England, France and Russia and our promise to adopt the open door policy make it exceedingly difficult for us to push our own special interests at Peking. We could not resort to force without consulting England and perhaps several other countries. The situation in China is such that the Treaty Powers are compelled to co-operate in almost everything. The maintenance of the integrity of the country and the preservation of order are indispensable conditions of the prosperity of the trade and industry in which Occidentals as well as ourselves are so keenly interested. All Treaty Powers are alike concerned in the spread of enlightenment throughout the Chinese empire; as the more civilised the country becomes the greater will be the facilities she offers for the carrying on of business of all sorts. The time has passed for any country however powerful it may be to try to force concessions out of China. England and Japan have agreed to oppose that kind of procedure. It is plain that what they keep others from doing they

\* *Nihonjin ga Shina ni tai shite hikaku-teki domo gomam de nai ka? Shinajin wo amari keibetsu shi-sugi wa senu ka to omou. O-Beijin wa Shinajin wo keibetsu suru yori mo Nihonjin ga Shinajin wo keibetsu suru hō ga sukoshi hidoku wa nai ka to omou no de aru. Gwaikō no ue ni mo jakusha ijime (bullying the weak) mita yō ni mie wa shinai ka to omowaruru koto ga tokidoki aruwarete kuru no de aru.*

† Not a few newspapers advocate what they call a "stalwart policy" towards China when delicate negotiations are going on and greatly embarrass the Government thereby. What is written here about China is all reproduced in Chinese newspapers and causes not infrequently much bad feeling in the neighbouring continent.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

cannot either separately or jointly do themselves. But not only must we refrain from over self-assertion in our dealings with China, we must take steps to convince the Chinese that we are their true friends. The boycotting has temporarily ceased, but anti-Japanese feeling is still strong in certain parts of Southern China. Financially we are losing heavily on this account. Business and politics are closely connected. When international business relations are strained, it is impossible for the diplomatic relations between countries to be very harmonious. Economic loss is political loss. (*Kokusai-teki kwankei to iu mono wa keisai-teki kwankei ga kiso ni naru no de, keisai-teki no kwankei ga nakereba kokusai-teki no kwankei to iu mono wa yohodo hakujaku ni natte shimō no de aru*) Now when we come to compare the feelings of the Chinese towards us to-day with what they were during the Boxer disturbances and after the rebellion had been put down by the Allied forces, we perceive that whereas then we were trusted implicitly now we are widely distrusted. What has caused the change? Our policy towards China since the Portsmouth Treaty. This policy has been lacking in conciliatoriness. Even granting that China has been wrong in many things and that we have had right on our side, it does not pay with a country like China to be always pushing our rights. Indulgent treatment was called for. Strong nations can afford to treat weaker Powers with leniency, and it often is to their advantage to do so. China is not a difficult Power for us to get on with if we go the right way about it. In past times the Chinese have shown great readiness to bury the hatchet and begin afresh in their dealings with us. We went to war with them and after inflicting heavy losses on them by land and by sea, we required them to pay a big indemnity. Not so very long after the conclusion of the war they had to contend with rebels whom unaided they could not put down. In company with Western Powers we came to the assistance of the Peking Government and order was restored. This entirely removed their feeling of hostility to us. The soreness caused by their defeats was no longer felt and they began to employ Japanese as Army instructors, school teachers and in other ways. We were more popular then than Europeans or Americans. But our treatment of them since the conclusion of our war against Russia has changed all this. We adopted for some time a kind of pin-prick policy in dealing with them. Realizing how much we have suffered in the past from the injustice of certain Western Powers, we ought to feel no little pity for China in her present struggle to assert her independence, but instead of this there have been times when we have either separately or in conjunction with other Powers brought pressure to bear on her in one way or the other. This has led the Chinese to doubt the sincerity of our friendship. Now regard the matter from whatever point of view we may, this is much to be regretted; because to-day there is no country in the world that is so important to us as China. Our whole future will depend largely on our trade with that huge country. That our trade is to-day very seriously interrupted in various parts by strong anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese is undeniable. To remove that feeling we must be prepared to make big sacrifices if such be necessary. Just at present the Chinese trust Europeans and Americans more than they do us. Positions hitherto occupied by Japanese are being given to Germans or other Europeans.\* There are indications that our Government is now trying its best to conciliate the Chinese. But the *Tatsu Maru* affair is not yet settled, and China thinks Japan is demanding too big a sum as indemnity (*Ima nao shōkin no dampan wo yatte aru ga sono yōkyū ni tai shite kare (China) wa yohodo kuaō (very excessive) de aru to omotte oru*). In the railway question too our demands quite reasonable? I have my doubts about it, and so have the Chinese, I am told? We make far too much fuss over comparatively

\* It was reported a few days ago in Tōkyō that the Chinese educational authorities have decided not to renew any contracts made with Japanese teachers in schools or colleges.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

trifling affairs. The creation of a better state of feeling towards us in China is to-day of much greater importance than a few thousand yen. But since our Government seems to realize that its diplomatic policy in China during the past few years has been wrong we hope to see changes. We must study China more. Our blunders in dealing with the Chinese have mostly resulted from ignorance and indifference.

Count Okuma is quite an authority on Chinese affairs. He makes a point of holding long conversations with Chinese who visit Tokyo, and he encourages the students and Professors of the Waseda University to obtain all the information they can relative to the present state of China from the Chinese who are studying at Waseda.

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The competition between the crowds of magazine in circulation is very keen. A great many organs are started with insufficient capital, and hence are discontinued within 12 months of their birth. This was the case with the *Daitō* (The Great East) a Sendai magazine noticed in these columns some months ago. Schools and universities manage to keep their organs running by drawing on school funds of various kinds. Great publishing houses like the Hakubunkan and the Kinkōdo are content to run some of their magazines at a loss rather than give up publishing them. The rates paid for articles are still very low in Japan; most of the articles published are not paid for at all. They consist of the reports of speeches or of conversations held with the interviewers sent to the houses of prominent men by newspaper offices or by the editors of magazines. A magazine whose existence depends principally on its circulation has to be always publishing something especially attractive. About this time last year the *Chūō Kōron* scored on some striking political articles supplied to it by an anonymous writer, which were reproduced in these columns. But this only lasted a few months. After that the magazine began to fall off as a semi-political organ. During the past few months it has created a certain amount of interest among its readers by publishing the opinions of literary men about each other. A is chosen as a subject for free comment. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, all dissect A and endeavour to show where he is weak and where strong. The following month B's turn comes to be stretched out on the operating table and to submit to the cutting up process. To many of the victims the process is of course very distasteful. But protest is of no use. Money is to be made out of this kind of thing, and so it will continue till the list of men worth discussing has been exhausted. The adoption of this plan presupposes that men understand each other, but it is asserted by some writers that a great many of the popular sketches of the characters of great men are largely founded on misapprehension. Every man's character is a riddle that is by no means easily solved by anybody not intimately associated with the subject of study. The *Chūō Kōron* last month editorially discussed the character of Mr. Kuroiwa Shiroku, the proprietor and chief editor of the *Yorobaku Chōhō*. Mr. Kuroiwa and his domestic affairs have been much before the public during the past few months. He has divorced his wife in a most open manner. The *Tokyo Echo* has published a great deal on this subject. The *Chūō Kōron* maintains that Mr. Kuroiwa is a man about whose real character the public knows very little indeed. The article dealing with Mr. Kuroiwa's whole life runs into 12 pages. About half of it is devoted to pointing out weaknesses and defects, and the remainder to a discussion of the traits that account for Mr. Kuroiwa's reputation as an author and a journalist. Mr. Kuroiwa, we are told, though lacking in courage, is a man who values independence above wealth or rank. He refused an offer made by the Iwasaki family to provide ground and all the capital required for starting a newspaper, because he feared that he would not be free to conduct the paper as he pleased, despite a promise that he should not be interfered with. Mr. Kuroiwa, in a word, is described as a great reader, as full of commonsense, as a man who has dabbled in all sorts of subjects and followed

many pursuits; as fond of change, a first-class billiard player, and an authority on wrestling; as the master of a literary style that is not surpassed for beauty and lucidity; as a man of strong feeling, but whose emotions are subject to the control of reason; as a journalist who has drawn public attention to himself by his numerous eccentricities, but who is in no sense a great man.

#### THE HIGHEST IDEAL IN COMPOSITION.

Mr. Omachi Keigetsu is a writer whose style is greatly admired. In an article bearing the above title published in the *Bunshō Sekai* he states the conclusions which after studying Chinese and European books he has reached respecting the secret of high-class writing. Whether his theory is altogether borne out by facts may be questioned, but since it is undoubtedly of considerable interest and since there is certainly much to be said in its favour, I have taken the trouble to prepare a literal translation of the whole article, hoping thus to show in what way the mind of a highly educated Japanese works. In this country there is much hero-worship. The views expressed so pointedly by Mr. Omachi are held very strongly by a large number of scholars whom it has been my privilege to meet and converse with. I will now let Mr. Omachi speak for himself.

The realization of the highest ideal in arts and accomplishments of all kinds depends on personality and not on skill, or, rather, on personality and skill harmoniously blended. It is only when a man reaches the stage of being able to blend personality and skill that he becomes truly great. In speaking of writing all we can say is that it is subject to this principle. It is only when there is a great personality that a great literary work comes into existence. It seems to me that in the Eastern world there is no writer to be compared to 司馬遷 Sse-mu Ts'ien. His mind was so comprehensive that it took in the whole universe. And as for human life, he seems to have swallowed it all at one draught. He understood the most diverse types of human character and the bent of mind of each separate class of men. That he read the thoughts of kings, princes, generals, statesmen, public benefactors and scholars goes without saying. But the minds of money-makers and even assassins were equally familiar to him. Nothing either great or small escaped him. He kept himself in close touch with everything. His sympathies went out in every direction. His judgment was impartial, his observation keen, his views comprehensive. And so there came into existence that great work the *Shiki* (史記). The book was the man. Ts'ien being a great man, produced a great work. Style and personality can not be separated from each other. Apart from personality there is no such thing as style. To say that the cultivation of character is necessary to the man who would become a great author is to go to the very root of the subject of authorship.

People judge of things by themselves. Man's mind is the standard of all things. The stupid man judges by his stupidity; the clever but small-minded man by his talented small-mindedness, the great-minded man by his great-mindedness. Therefore it happens that though the incidents (considered) are the same, the decisions arrived at (the verdicts given) are diverse. Though writers may be reviewing the life of the same great hero of ancient times, the descriptions of each writer will differ. A's account of this hero will only go as far as his observation carries him, and so his portrait will not be a true picture of the man, but only one special kind of caricature (*yobac*). B's description of the same hero will only go as far as his perception carries him, so it too will not be a true picture, but only another kind of caricature. The clever small-minded man has not the wherewithal to comprehend the ancient hero. In order to sketch the character of a great man a writer must himself have corresponding greatness. Though an author may not have sufficient talent and capacity to enable him to act as great men have acted, he must himself be made of the same stuff as great men are made of. Sse-mu Ts'ien, it may be, would not

have made a good prime minister nor a good general. But irrespective of the question whether he would have filled either of these offices creditably, in order to convey to readers a true idea of the real character of each minister and each general of whom he wrote, his mind must have been akin to theirs (lit. his mind must have contained theirs). A clever small-minded man can never fathom the mind of a great man. To the eyes of the clever small-minded man the finest qualities of a great man are a blank.

If this be so, is it then certain that a great man will become a great author? By no means. Composing being an art, proficiency in it requires practice. Even a man who possesses no great personal traits at all, by dint of hard training may advance a certain distance towards becoming a good writer. Beyond that it comes to be a question of personality and not a question of art. The man with a great personality will develop into a great writer, while the man with an inferior personality will make no literary progress at all until his personality reaches a higher standard.

I delight in the stateliness of the language of Mencius, and once I thought I should like to imitate his style. But in the end I decided that for me to write in his grand way is an impossibility, because I am a very ordinary man with neither the intelligence nor the courage that Mencius possessed. Again, I admire immensely the profundity and mysteriousness that characterize the writings of Chuang-tse, and in his footsteps I once tried to walk, but eventually I gave up the attempt as beyond the powers of a man who possesses little intellectual strength and whose imagination is deficient. My writing accords well with my personality, and it is not for me to try to imitate others. A camellia tree can't become a pine nor can a dove change itself into a hawk. If I and my style agree and the art of writing acquired by me helps me to write in a manner that is natural to me, even though I be a man of very limited capacity, I have become initiated in the first principles of the art of composing (lit. I have entered the vestibule of the temple of literature). A man's writing being his very self, the one thing that all would-be composers must bear in mind is the necessity of their dealing honestly with themselves, expressing only what they really feel. If a writer, in order to please the public, tries to give a plaintive air to things which do not appear to be at all sad to him, readers will not be moved by his words. A man whose mind is chiefly dominated by reason should in his writing appeal to reason in an unimpassioned manner; for it is only emotion in the heart of the writer that begets emotion in the heart of the reader—the tears of the one produce the tears of the other.

To repeat what I have already said in other words, the beautiful in literary style is distinctly ethnological beauty. In reference to this ethnological or moral beauty, verdicts differ according to country, age and the degree of intelligence possessed by those who pass judgment on it, but the inhabitants of each country have their own national character, their own perceptive faculties, and so, despite the fact that there may be a few who disagree with the general verdict, what the majority of people consider to be beautiful is most certainly so. There are men who refuse to bow to national sentiment in regard to what is beautiful, who being puffed up with self-conceit, claim for themselves a certain superiority to other people, saying that posterity will appreciate them if their contemporaries do not; but this is nothing else but the chagrin at their failure to win renown which is often displayed by unenlightened small-minded men.

With plants it is a certain vital energy that makes them flourish; animals, too, owe their activity to the same vital energy. Since good writing is nothing but great personalities revealing themselves, it also has its spirit or vital energy.

It is said that good writers pass from extreme flashiness and elaborateness of style to the use of plain and simple language. But this language has life in it. It can not be compared to a withered tree, rather does it resemble a tree, which, though it may have no blossom to attract the eyes of ordinary people, is full of vitality in its very topmost branches. The undiscerning reader mis-

takes apparent spirit for real spirit. The spirit which ordinary people perceive is artificial. The spirit attached to words attracts attention, but soon produces satiety in readers. But there is spirit that lies deep down in a man's personality. This shows itself in his writing often quite unconsciously to himself. This is the spirit which is most worthy of esteem. In the case of men of strong personality, they need not depend on artificial excitement of any sort, as they have a kind of self-possessed resolution (which serves them in better stead). This calm resolution is not perceptible to vulgar eyes. Writing that is not permeated by this resolution may in style either be ornate or simple. If the former, there will be a great show of linguistic flowers, not of the real but the artificial sort; if the latter, the simplicity will not be the true kind of simplicity of which I spoke above, since it will have lost all vitality.

To sum up what I have said, good writing is not something that anybody who can put sentences together can produce at will. He who would write well must be intelligent, must have resolution, keen powers of observation, richness of thought, lofty views on men and things, a variety of tastes, deep emotion and self-confidence. It is only when these qualities are all present that really high class writing becomes possible.

But the majority of the men known to the world as writers are hypersensitive small minded persons. Whatever wonderful feats the puppet language may be made to perform when they pull the strings,\* without the charm of character what they write will fail to impress men deeply. Their observation is superficial. They see all things through the medium of their own narrow minds; so what they perceive is not of sufficient importance to attract the notice of the real scholar. Because they are hypersensitive their emotions are at once affected by any event that concerns them personally, but nothing prompts them to shed tears of compassion on account of the wrongs of society. For themselves they can weep, but not for others. Their discontent and distress all come from personal foolish attachment of some kind or other and resemble the bitter tears shed by women and fretful children when crossed. Such writers are silly, undisciplined, whimsical, self-interested and quite lacking in sympathy for others. With no sense of shame they expose their vulgarity of mind to the gaze of the world. Though they string many fine words together, there is nothing beautiful in their productions. Such men are literary hacks, but not true authors. W.D.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society on Dec. 10th was devoted to the life and work of John Milton, whose tercentenary occurred on the 9th. There was a good attendance and the paper of the evening was followed with much attention and marked by much applause. The lecturer, Mr. J. Carey Hall, I.S.O., was introduced by the President, Mr. J. P. Mollison.

Mr. HALL, who was received with much applause, noted at the outset that the Literary and Musical Society were during the present session celebrating another tercentenary, the founding of the city of Quebec. The development during recent years of the celebration of these centenary anniversaries, both of the birth of eminent men and the founding of great cities, was an encouraging sign of the times, showing as it did that public opinion was gradually beginning to recognise the debt of gratitude which men of the present day owed to past generations and to the great men who led and guided the movements of those times. Mr. Hall then proceeded to deal with leading events in the life of Milton—"a man who is acknowledged to be second in the long roll of English poets, the first, of course, being Shakespeare."

\* The allusion is to one of those performing dolls or figures moved by strings attached to it, like our punch and Judy shows.

Milton, like many other English poets, was a citizen of London, being born in Bread Street on December 9th, 1608. Here the lecturer referred to the arguments of scientific men of recent years that genius is transmitted by heredity. He confessed he was not at all convinced by the arguments brought forward to support this idea, and if the abstract scientific theory was brought to the test of crude cases as they arise, he thought they would find the idea would scarcely stand examination. Let them take the case of Milton. He was undoubtedly a poetic genius of the first order and born of distinguished ancestry, but it was not until he had spent many years of hard work that he succeeded in establishing himself in Cheapside, London, as a scrivener, combining the practice of solicitor and law stationer. His father was a man of refined tastes, and was not only a musician of a high order, but a composer of great ability. Music was predominant in the home in which the young poet was trained. He (the lecturer) believed it was not by the transmission of heredity but by social traditions and by a process of education that ability is fostered, and that theory, he held, accounted for Milton's abilities. At the age of twelve Milton was sent to St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards to Christ's College, Cambridge, where, at the age of twenty-four, he graduated. When a man reached the age of twenty-four he was generally considered ready to adopt a profession, but that was not the idea of Milton. From his boyhood, Milton had considered his avocation in life to be a great poet, to voice the feelings and ideas of his age in verse, and for that purpose the young man strenuously trained himself. Six years of school life and seven years at college were not sufficient for the purpose, and after discussing the matter with the father Milton took six years more to complete his education. By that time his father had acquired sufficient money to retire into private life at Horton, near Windsor (in Buckinghamshire), and at his country home the young poet prepared himself, by a diligent study of all that was best in the classical poetry of the world, for the production of the great poem he contemplated. But this retirement to the country village life at Horton was not entirely devoted to preparation of the poet's greatest achievement, for here he produced his splendid poems "Comus," "Lycidas," "Arcades," "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso." The first period of the poet's life closed with the production of the above-mentioned works, and in 1638 he set out on a tour to the continent, where he visited the chief Italian cities. At that time, culture seemed to bind the peoples of Western Europe in bonds of close friendship. With France in the centre, Italy and Spain to the south, and Germany and England to the north, these five great nations had for a thousand years previous formed a family group, and the sense of family relationship was more vivid than at the present time. It was during this tour the poet made the acquaintance of Grotius and Galileo, and other eminent men. The visit, however, was curtailed by the news reaching Milton of the troubles occurring in his native land, when in the reign of Charles the First the great crucial fight for English freedom was waged between the king on the one side and the parliament and people on the other. In that struggle Milton played a prominent part, devoting his energies to the production of political pamphlets and in other ways furthering the cause of liberty. To understand the importance of this sacrifice, Mr. Hall recounted the struggle which took place for twenty years—a struggle which was to decide whether the English people were to be governed by a king who claimed to rule over the nation because God had set him there, or whether the ancient liberties should be respected. Milton took the popular side of the war, which ended in the disastrous defeat of the king and his flight to Scotland. Referring to Milton's justification of the execution of the king, the lecturer remarked that Milton had been condemned for his attitude, but how could the moralist do other than admire the self-abnegation and heroism of a man who for twenty years abandoned the set purpose of his life and threw his humble efforts on the side of

his countrymen, fighting for their liberties. (Loud applause.) Milton was not only a poet, but a true patriot. "Imperialism" had not been heard of in those days, and the sympathies of the poet extended beyond his own country to the countries of Europe.

Dealing with the poet's work, Mr. Hall remarked that while his lyrics were of the first order, his sonnets had no superior in the English language, and as an example quoted that written on the attainment of his twenty-third year, and those dedicated to General Fairfax, to Cromwell, and to Cyriac Skinner.

Quotations were also given from "Arcades" and "Comus," and other works, and then the lecturer turned to the two great poems "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," written when the poet retired to London disheartened, blind, ruined and impoverished. It had often been wondered why Milton chose such a subject. To men of the present day there was a certain unreality about "Paradise Lost," but in the time of Milton it was not so. Milton had not to create his personages, for in his day they were very real to the Puritans and the people—far more real than historical characters. Milton's theory was that the gods of the heathen were real spirits: fallen angels who in this form had been allowed to deceive mankind. Mr. Hall next referred to another aspect of Milton's life, his religious views. The religious opinions of great men were necessarily a subject of interest, and this was especially so in the case of Milton, with whom religion was the dominating influence of his life, and who was undoubtedly a Christian of the first order. In a manuscript discovered 150 years after his death it was discovered that Milton was an anti-Sabbatarian, and a strong anti-Trinitarian. Milton's theory about the soul would not be tolerated by many Christians of the present day. He held that the body and the soul were not two distinct entities, but that they were inseparably mixed together, and that when man died there was an end of him, and it was not until the resurrection that the soul and body were brought together. But it was not as a moralist nor as a politician that they celebrated that evening the tercentenary of Milton's birth; it was as a poet. The lecturer concluded by quoting the well-known lines of Tennyson on the great English poet.

On the motion of Mr. Mollison a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed.

An excellent musical programme had been arranged by Mr. D. Maas: who was very warmly received in his own numbers. Mr. W. Pahl was also applauded for his piano-forte solo. Mrs. Richards sang two numbers in excellent style, two items by Professor Griffith were rendered in that performer's usual finished way and two songs by Mr. Maas brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

During the evening the President, Mr. J. P. Mollison, announced that the next meeting—the Annual Christmas Entertainment—will be held on the 18th instant at the Gaiety Theatre, when a very attractive programme will be presented. Tickets are to be issued to members, and non-members will be admitted by ticket, which will be on sale at Messrs. Thwaites, the price being 1s.

#### DEATH OF SIR EWEN CAMERON.

We regret to state that Mr. H. D. C. Jones, the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, has received news by cable of the death in London, on Thursday, Dec. 10th, of Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., for many years Manager of the Corporation in Shanghai, and afterwards Manager in London until the beginning of 1905, when he retired owing to ill health.

Born in Invernesshire in 1841, the deceased gentleman was the son of the late Mr. William Cameron, Muckovie. He was married in 1878 to Josephine, daughter of the late Mr. John Honchen, Thetford, Norfolk. Sir Ewen who had latterly resided at South Hampstead, was F.R.G.S., and a member of the Japan Society.



## THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at 4 p.m., Thursday, Dec. 10, at the British Embassy, Kojimachi, Tokyo. H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last General Meeting, having been printed in the papers, were taken as read. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary (for the Council), of the Librarian, and of the Treasurer, were then read and adopted. The Society then proceeded to ballot for Officers for the ensuing year. While the tellers (Messrs. Coates and Hagin) were counting the ballots, Prof. Arthur Lloyd delivered a very interesting Lecture on "The Oriental Congress in Copenhagen," together with an account of his visits in Russia, Germany and England with learned scholars and at the meetings of other learned societies, especially those dealing with Oriental topics. The President, in behalf of the Society, then extended thanks to Prof. Lloyd for his interesting and instructive remarks. The Corresponding Secretary then read the result of the ballot, as follows:—

President.—H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O.  
Vice President.—For Tokyo—Prof. E. H. Vickers. For Yokohama—J. C. Hall, Esq.  
Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. T. M. MacNair.  
Recording Secretaries.—For Tokyo—Prof. E. W. Clement. For Yokohama—W. B. Mason, Esq.  
Treasurer.—Prof. J. T. Swift.  
Librarian.—Prof. Arthur Lloyd, M.A.  
Members of Council.—Prof. M. Anesaki, Ph. D., Galen M. Fisher, Esq., Prof. K. Florenz, Ph. D., J. McD. Gardiner, Esq., Rev. A. F. King, R. J. Kirby, Esq., Rev. E. R. Miller, R. S. Miller, Esq., Rev. H. St. G. Tucker, M. W. de Visser, Ph. D.

Prof. J. T. Swift proposed, and the Society unanimously passed a vote of thanks to H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald for his hospitality in throwing open the Embassy for this meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The above-mentioned reports are hereto appended.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

During the past year the Council has met fourteen times, and the Society has held nine general meetings and with papers read as follows:

## COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Jan.	22	June	3
	29		17
Feb.	19	Oct.	7
Mar.	11		28
Apr.	1	Nov.	11
	15	Dec.	10
May	6		
	20		

## GENERAL MEETINGS.

- Jan. 29, 1908.—Lecture on "Some of the Problems of Life in New China," by Dr. Timothy Richard of Shanghai.  
Feb. 19.—"The Life and Teachings of Nakai Toju, the Sage of Umi," by Galen M. Fisher, Esq.  
March 18.—"Dazai on Rules of Life," by R. J. Kirby, Esq.  
April 15.—"The Ancient Shinto God, Ame-no-mikoto-nushi-no-kami, Seen in the Light of To-day," by Prof. G. Kato.  
May 20.—"Japanese Feudal Laws: The Ashikaga Code," by John Carey Hall, Esq.  
June 17.—"The Tengu," by Dr. M. W. de Visser.  
Oct. 28.—"Confucian Philosophy in Japan," by Walter Denning, Esq.  
Nov. 4.—"The Fox and the Badger in Japanese Folk-lore," by Dr. M. W. de Visser.  
Dec. 10.—Lecture by Prof. Arthur Lloyd, on "The Congress of Orientalists at Copenhagen."

One additional paper was furnished to the Society early in the year by the Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., since deceased, on the subject, "The Ten Buddhist Virtues: Not committing adultery," and was ordered to be printed in the Transactions.

Of these several papers, the one just mentioned and the lecture by Dr. Timothy Richard have been printed, and will appear shortly, together with Mr. Fisher's paper on Nakai Toju and Mr. Kirby's on Dazai, &c., as Part I. of Vol. XXXVI of the Transactions. The remainder of the material in hand, as above, will be divided between Parts II. and III. of the same volume. A small new edition

of the Constitution and By-Laws, as amended to date, and a new list of members and Catalogue of Transactions has just been received from the printer. The only amendment made during the year was to the effect that after May 20th ordinary membership fees should be the same for resident and non-resident members, viz. five yen a year and that the cost of life membership should be raised to sixty yen, plus entrance fee in the case of new members, and less two and a half yen for each year of membership in the case of others; but that after twenty-five years of ordinary membership life membership should be obtainable on application to the Treasurer without further payment.

Although work is thus begun on Vol. XXXVI, the printing of Vol. XXXV. is not yet finished, Parts II. and III. being still in press. They comprise the papers by Dr. M. Anesaki and F. N. Dickens, Esq., on "The Four Buddhist Ogawas in Chinese" and "The Makura Kotoba of Primitive Japanese Verse," respectively. They would both have been issued long since but for the occurrence of a fire in the Fukuin Publishing House which caused much confusion, and was supposed for a time to have destroyed the manuscript of the former and the stereo-plates of most of the latter. A report was made to this effect, but after some months had elapsed the Society was informed of the safety of the materials, both manuscript and plates, and of the printer's ability and readiness to proceed with the work. This he was instructed to do, in accordance with previous arrangements. New proofs of the Makura Kotoba were furnished, and were forwarded to England for the author's personal revision. They have not yet been returned, though word has come that they may be expected in a fortnight. The paper on the Four Ogawas is about half completed at this date.

Parts I. and II. of the transactions, Vol. XXXV., were issued to members of the Society and to the public during the spring and summer, after delay in the case of the latter, which was likewise caused by the fire. The part was in fact got out by a different establishment. The lectures on "Formative Elements of Japanese Buddhism," by Prof. Arthur Lloyd, with which this second Part of Vol. XXXV. was concluded, are deserving of special notice in this connection. The manuscripts of all were reported as lost, but were happily restored to the society later on and in time for insertion in Part II. A more extended treatment of the subject, however, which Prof. Lloyd was printing privately was entirely burned, and this loss was quite irreparable, save by an entire rewriting on Prof. Lloyd's part, which could not be undertaken, as a matter of course, prior to his departure for Europe to attend, as the Society's representative, the Fifteenth Session of the International Congress of Orientalists, meeting at Copenhagen in August. The Society was therefore disappointed in its expectation, as expressed in the last Annual Report of the Council, that the four lectures, and with them the larger statement, would "serve as a means of bringing the society and Prof. Lloyd prominently before students of Oriental matters on that occasion." This end was none the less gained, however, by Prof. Lloyd personally, who was present at the Congress and made valuable contributions to its proceedings.

With regard, further, to the printing of the transactions, the Council would express regret that the work has not gone forward with greater rapidity and with more definite and apparent results, but the delay has been due to circumstances over which the Publication Committee have had no control.

The membership roll of the Society has been considerably extended during the year. Only two members have resigned, viz., Messrs. H. Latham and A. A. Williamson. Basil Hall Chamberlain, Esq., has been made an honorary member, on account of his long continued and exceptionally valuable services to the Society. James Hague Hyde was made a life member, and the following names have been added to the list of ordinary members, all of them resident in Japan except the two last:—Lt. Col. F. C. Bortels, Henry P. Bowie, Esq., Rev. L. Byrde, J. M. Davis, Esq., J. Edalji, Esq., J. Gasco, Esq., Rev. Bishop M. C. Harris,

D.D., Rev. H. Jowett, J. R. Kennedy, Esq., Miss Z. Kincaid, Rev. J. H. Lloyd, Howard May, Esq., Dr. W. W. McLaren, Miss C. J. Neely, Lieut. C. H. Niell-James, Dr. Irazo Nitobe, Dr. Paravicini, Dr. Rachel Read, F. G. Sale, Esq., G. A. Scott, Esq., W. F. L. Sweet, Esq., Dr. M. W. de Visser, J. C. Ward, Esq., E. A. Wiedemann, Esq., E. R. Kellogg, Esq. and Mrs. Murray Warner.

The Council would call attention to the fact, as reported by Prof. Lloyd on his recent return from England, that members of the Society when in London are welcome to make use of the Library and rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society there located, a courtesy which Prof. Lloyd had himself experienced and of which he had received the assurance that it was open alike to other members of the Society who might be in a position to take advantage of it.

It remains only to state that the vacancies in the Council, made necessary by the departure from Japan of Dr. D. C. Greene and Prof. B. H. Chamberlain were filled by the appointment of Rev. A. F. King and E. R. Miller, and that the latter was asked to perform the duties of Librarian during the absence of Prof. Lloyd.

Hon. Librarian's Report is as follows:—

The Hon. Librarian begs to report that the orders for Transactions during the year just closing have amounted to yen 964.95, of which an unprecedentedly large number have been received from Japan, through Japanese booksellers, showing that the work of the Society is being appreciated by the scholars of this land.

During the same period the expenses of the Library have come to yen 216.39, of which yen 144 have been for the Assistant Librarian, the rest for postage and sundries.

A sum of 250 yen for the purchase of books in England was entrusted in the Hon. Librarian during the early summer. Of the books bought with this money one small consignment (of which a list is appended) has arrived and been put on the shelves. Notice has been received of the arrival within a few days of a second consignment. A third list was ordered in October, and should arrive by the end of this month or early in January. No statement of accounts can be given until all the books have arrived.

Two consignments of pamphlets, books and proceedings of Scientific Societies and Institutions have been sent to the Library of the Keioijuku.

The Hon. Librarian also wishes to express his thanks to the Rev. E. Rothery Miller, for kindly undertaking the charge of the Library during his absence this summer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. LLOYD,  
Hon. Librarian

## BOOKS RECEIVED JUNE 1 TO NOV. 9, 1908.

- Accademia della Scienza,  
Philological, vol. i. serie i. 1906-7.  
Juridical 1906-7.  
Geog. Soc. Lisbon, 1908, Jan.-June.  
Royal Dublin Soc. Scienc. Proc. 1908, Jan.-June.  
Econ. Proc. 1908, April.  
Chinese Recorder, 1908, June-Oct.  
Société d'Anthrop. Paris, viii. 4. 1907.  
Monatsschrift für den Orient, 1908, May-Sept.  
Geographical Journal, April-Sept. 1908.  
J. R. Asiatic Society, April, July, 1908.  
Royal Society, London, A. 538 547. (46 missing)  
B. 529-542.  
Wiener Anthropol. Ges. xxxviii. 1, 2, 3.  
As. Soc. Ceylon, vol. xix. 1907.  
" North China, vol. 39. 1908.  
Journal Asiatique, 1907, Nov.-Dec. 1901, Jan., Feb.  
Geol. Survey India, 1908, xxxvi pt. 3.  
Research and Review, vol. i. part 2.  
Chandra Das, Tibetan Hist. of Indian Buddhism, (reissued).  
R. S. Edinburgh, 1907-8, xxviii. 4-5-6.  
Science of Man 1908, May, July, Aug.  
Commission Polaise Internationale Bruxelles, presented.  
Geological Survey Canada, Index 1885-1886.  
" " Ann. Report 1907, xvi.  
" " Maps.  
Canada's Fertile North Land, Maps.  
Falls of Niagara.  
Russian Ac. Sc. 1908 Nos. 8-13, ind.  
" Geogr. Society 1908, xlv. 3, 4, 5.  
" Moscow Ethn. Mus. Dec. 1907.  
" Mongolia and China, Vol. viii.  
Ann. Zool. Jap. Vol. iv. pt. 4.  
Coll. Agric. Sipporo, iii. pt. i.  
Zeitschrift der deutsche Morg. Ger. lxii. 1, 2.  
Verein für Erdkunde 1906.  
Geol. Inst. Mexico Vol. xxii.  
" Dr. Parergones Vol. i. 4, 5, 6.  
Camb. Ant. Soc. Quarto, New Series i.  
Journal Siam Soc. v. pts. 5, 2 ind.

Smithsonian Inst., Report, 1906.  
Ethnological Bull., 33.  
Dept. Agriculture, 1907.  
Japan by the Japanese, (purchase).  
Bataviaasch Genoot., Tijdschrift, 1, 5, 6, lii, 1.  
Notulen xlvii.  
Rottinesch-Hollandsch, Dict. (presented)  
Jaxa Collog., 1826 3, pt. v.  
American Geogr. Soc., 1908, May-Sept.  
University of Upsala.  
Juristic Report, 1907.  
Medical " 1907.  
Philosophy " 1907.  
Theology " 1907.  
Linnaean Celebration, 1907.  
Seimög Vaxtödligen, 1907.  
Luné portrait, 1907.  
Dialekte Lenais, 1907.  
Picturesque Sweden.  
Handbuch Schweden.

Bulletin, Ecole Française de l'Extrême Orient.  
vii, 3, 4.

## FIRST LIST OF BOOKS BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Mitford's Tales of Old Japan.  
Sabbadbra I hikshu, Buddhist Catechism.  
Chambers, Canada's Fertile Northland (presented  
by Canadian Government).  
Bing, Artistic Japan, Vol. VI.  
Phayre's History of Burma.  
Legge, Life and Teachings of Confucius.  
Thomas, The Book of Governors, (2 vols.)  
Julien, Hwei-lau-Ki.  
Neumann, Translations from the Chinese.  
Berkeley, Japanese Letters.  
Griffis, Townsend Harris in Japan.  
Adams, Travels of a Naturalist in Japan and  
Formosa.  
MacKay, From Far Formosa.  
Knox, Imperial Japan.  
Stead, Japan by the Japanese.  
Golwin, Captivity in Japan, 2 vols.  
Ular, A Russo-Chinese Empire.  
Hastings, Encyclop. of Religion and Ethics, vol. 1.  
CASH STATEMENT BY THE HON. TREASURER OF  
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN FROM DEC.  
1907 TO NOV. 30TH, 1908.

To Balance Dec. 1907 .....	2,411.21
To Residents' Subscriptions .....	662.90
To Non-residents' Subscriptions .....	132.74
To Life Members' Subscriptions .....	115.98
To Entrance Fees .....	180.00
To Interest .....	116.68
To Transactions paid for .....	691.53
	4,310.04
By Sec. Mac Nair's Petties .....	20.00
By Librarian's Petties .....	216.39
By Treasurer Kirby's Petties .....	12.47
By Sec. Clement's Petties .....	20.00
By Printing .....	158.70
By Rent 1/4 year .....	157.50
By Insurance .....	35.00
By Rev. A. Lloyd for purchase of Books ...	250.00
By Royalty on Transaction .....	63.00
By Mitsu Bishi c/a .....	1,253.41
Less unpaid cheques .....	28.77
	1,224.64
By Special Deposit Mitsu Bishi Bank .....	272.41
By Fixed Deposit Mitsu Bishi Bank 1038.94	
By Fixed Deposit H. & S. B. ....	600.00
By H. & S. B. C. c/a .....	41.19
	4,310.03

We have nearly 1,000 yen more in hand now than we had this time last year, but before long heavy printing bills must be paid, so really we are not in any better position financially. There is about 1,000 yen due us from Members for Subscriptions and Entrance Fees. Ultimately the bulk of this will no doubt be paid, as it is owing by people well able to pay.

December 10th, 1908.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Nippon Race Club was held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday. In the absence of the President, Sir Claude MacDonald, the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Dr. Wheeler, and among those present were Messrs. S. Isaacs, J. Williamson Jones, H. T. S. Green, K. Mori, F. M. Tegner, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, A. J. Easton, M. Pors, G. G. Samuel, B. C. Howard, P. C. Colman, J. M. Spencer Smith, A. R. Catto, J. A. Harnssen, G. W. Hawkins, J. Rosenthal, R. Ward, J. de Courcy, F. L. Elliott, A. J. McClure, etc.

The annual report and accounts were presented, as already published, and passed.

Mr. S. ISAACS, chairman of the Executive Committee, said in reference to the report and accounts that members doubtless already had some idea of the difficulties the Committee had had to meet since the last meeting. As they would see from the accounts the receipts had only been a little over yen 620 as against yen 14,000. The main difficulty before the Committee was to frame a programme and meet the expenses of the last meeting without drawing too heavily on the Reserve Fund. He approached the Basei Kyoku immediately he heard that the *pari-mutuel* was to be stopped, i.e., on the 8th or 9th of October. On the 6th October without due warning they had received a notification from the Basei Kyoku to the effect that the *pari-mutuel* was prohibited. A meeting of the Permanent Committee was called and they sanctioned the expenditure of yen 20,000 for prizes—about half of what was originally proposed for the Autumn Meeting. The owners on being communicated with agreed to race their horses with the reduced prizes. On the 16th November new rules and regulations were issued in the *Official Gazette*. On November 21st he wrote a letter to the Basei Kyoku telling them that their Autumn Meeting was held at a considerable loss and they trusted the Basei Kyoku would see their way to allowing a subsidy in accordance with Art. 19 of the said regulations. The reply received was that as the Meeting of the Nippon Race Club had been held before the new Rules were promulgated it was not possible for a subsidy to be given to them, but that they would grant a subsidy for the Spring Meeting, and a larger one than to the other clubs. The exact amount of the subsidy they could not say.

Subsequently, with regard to the breed of horses for racing, the Basei Kyoku told him they hardly thought anybody would import thoroughbred horses to race, now that the *pari-mutuel* had been stopped. Horses now in the country would be allowed to race, but no new importations. Moreover, China Ponies were not to be allowed to race. For the benefit of the incoming Committee he had requested that communications from the Authorities should come in writing, but up to the present the Club had had no letters or instructions whatsoever from them in writing, nor had he had any reply to his letter asking them to put their instructions in writing.

With reference to the subsidies that had been granted to the different Race Clubs and the amounts the different Clubs were giving in prize-money, he found that with the exception of the Kawasaki Club they had only given about one-half of the subsidy. The Kawasaki Club had given more than half, about yen 15,500 as against the yen 25,000 granted. Of the other Clubs the Itabashi had paid yen 7,887 out of yen 15,000 received, the Meguro yen 12,540 out of yen 25,000, the Omori yen 12,875 out of yen 25,000, the Kyoto yen 7,475 out of yen 14,000 and the Kokura yen 7,000 out of yen 12,000. He was afraid that on the basis of these figures, and the encouragement given by the Basei Kyoku, racing, as far as the better class of horses were concerned, was coming to an end.

In the report there was an item of yen 7,284 for charities. He would like to mention that, included in that amount, the sum of yen 5,000 was given to the General Hospital. To mark their appreciation of that donation the General Hospital had set aside a bed which was at the disposal of the Nippon Race Club at any time. The Club had been giving to Japanese charities but not to foreign, to any extent. It was, however, thought well when the scheme for rebuilding came forward to give some assistance to the General Hospital, and the Club at that time being in a flourishing condition had voted the sum mentioned. With reference to saddlery, the Committee, desirous of making the expenses of racing men as light as possible, decided to import a lot of saddlery from England. This had now arrived, and was now on view at the Race Course. (Applause.)

Some suggestions and discussion then followed with regard to the rules, titles and entrance fees of certain races, after which the election of

officers took place. The following were appointed for the Committee—Messrs. S. Isaacs, K. Mori, H. T. S. Green, F. L. Elliott, F. H. Bugbird, F. M. Tegner and H. D. C. Jones.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting to the Club the Report and Accounts for 1908.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, graciously honoured the Club by presenting Prizes both for the Spring and Autumn Races, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi were present at the Spring and Autumn Meetings respectively.

The Autumn Meeting of the Club was held under very trying circumstances owing to the closing of the *Pari-Mutuel* by the Government; the result of this act of the responsible authorities being that all Prize money had to be considerably reduced and the income from Gate money etc. amounted to only yen 625.80 as against yen 114,454.70 at the Spring Meeting.

Strong representations have been made to the Basei Kyoku with the view of obtaining some subsidy as given to Japanese Race Clubs, towards reducing the heavy loss sustained by this Club, but the Committee regret that no grant has so far been obtained.

The Second Day of the Autumn Meeting had to be postponed from the 31st October to the 2nd November, owing to inclement weather.

The Basei Kyoku kindly presented yen 1,100.00 at the Spring Meeting and yen 1,400.00 at the Autumn Meeting as Special Prizes.

The Executive, in concordance with the Permanent Committee, subscribed towards charities during the early part of the year the sum of yen 7,284.00; but such expenditures will in the future naturally have to be dispensed with owing to the altered financial conditions of the Club.

A New Road has been opened, running behind the Race Course from the Aizawa village and joining the road near the furlong post. Towards expenses of this, the Club have donated the sum of yen 1,500.00.

With a view to reducing the racing expenses of owners, the Committee thought it advisable to import an assortment of Saddlery, and this has now arrived and will be for sale to Members only.

The Committee have succeeded in obtaining permission from the Basei Kyoku to give "Extra Races" for specially imported horses, now in Japan, at the coming Spring Meeting and are desirous of pointing out that these horses should prove a most valuable addition to Japan's breeding stock; the animals being all very high class horses.

After many interviews with the Basei Kyoku the Committee have likewise succeeded in obtaining permission to continue the racing of China Ponies, this special permission granted to the Club in view of the object set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution, viz.—encouraging the art of riding. In this connection a Gymkhana Meeting was held on the 6th June, 1908, which attracted a large attendance and proved highly successful.

The Committee beg to call the attention of the incoming Committee to the fact that ways and means must be found to increase the ordinary revenue of the Club, the funds having been considerably reduced by recent events.

The thanks of the Committee are due to those gentlemen who, as stewards of the Meetings, did much to bring the racing to a successful conclusion.

In accordance with Rule to the Executive Committee now retire.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## INVENTORY. Yen.

To Valuation of Land at Negishi .....	150,000.00
To Grand Stand, Dining Room, Coffee Room etc., as last inventory .....	38,250.00
To Additional this year .....	6,250.00
	44,500.00
To Paddock Stand as last inventory .....	17,000.00
To Paddock Stables do do .....	17,000.00
To Hack Stalls, Iron Rails, Machinery House, Non- ban's House, Hospital, Mo- tor Roller, Number Board, etc., as last inventory .....	29,750.00
To Additional this year for Safes, Starting Gates and Sundry Furnitures .....	11,750.00
To Horse Clothing, Saddles and Fittings .....	5,000.00
Less depreciation on Building etc. transferred to Profit and Loss a/c .....	25,000.00
	100,000.00
	230,000.00

WORKING ACCOUNT.		
1908.	Dr.	Yen.
To Rent of Course for 1908		750.00
To Fire Insurance on Buildings, etc.		1,418.75
To Wages, Upkeep of Course, etc.		13,855.20
To Repairs to Fences, Roads, Buildings, etc.		12,787.01
To Expenses at Spring and Autumn Meetings		13,560.52
To Prizes.—Spring Meeting		25,190.00
To Prizes.—Autumn Meeting		19,510.00
To Cost of 29 Australian Sub. Horses, Autumn 1908		26,850.66
To Cost of 23 China Sub. Ponies, Spring 1908		5,032.40
To Cost of 22 Countrybred Sub. Horses, Autumn 1908		9,021.34
To Printing, including Race Books, etc.		2,701.54
To Salaries, Rent of Committee Room, Registration Fees and Taxes		5,181.19
To Donation to Charity Funds, etc.		7,284.00
To Cost of 2161 Tsubos of Land		6,415.74
To Cost of Sables, Starting Gates and Sundry Furniture		11,684.57
To Cost of Saddles, Fittings, Horse Clothing, etc.		4,915.13
To Cost of New Fences and Dining Room		5,858.50
To Contribution to opening of New Road at back of Race Course		1,500.00
To Gynkiana a/c		2,075.59
To Golf Pavilion		2,468.00
Suspense { a/c China Ponies, Spring 1909		Y. 4960.26
a/c ... { a/c Pari Mutuel Tickets, etc.		Y. 4,850.73
To Appropriation for improvement of Club's Property and Buildings		20,000.00
To Appropriation for improvement of Training Track		15,000.00
To Fixed Deposit a/c		Y. 35,600.00
To Balances at Banks.		
I. B. C. Debt		
Balance ... Y.	2,159.63	
Plus Outstanding		
Cheques ...	163.55	
	Y. 2,323.23	
H. & S. Bank		
Credit Balance	52.91	2,270.32
		32,729.68

1908.	Cr.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from last account including amounts appropriated for improvement of Property a/c, etc.		81,517.78
By Interest received		2,419.03
By Members Subscription and Entrance Fees		7,169.50
By Gate Money and Sale of Race Books, etc., Spring		114,454.70
By Gate Money and Sale of Race Books, etc., Autumn		625.80
By Entries.—Spring		3,450.00
By Entries.—Autumn		3,160.00
By Rent of Stalls, Jockeys' Licenses, Training Fees, etc.		1,636.00
By Australian Sub Horses, Autumn 1908		26,825.00
By China Sub. Ponies, Spring 1908		4,600.00
By Country Bred Sub. Horses, Autumn 1908		7,700.00
By Registration of Names and Colours...		53.00
		255,630.81

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
1908.	Dr.	Yen.
To Amount written off Building and Value of Land, etc.		25,000.00
To Balance forward to next account		46,543.25
		71,543.25

1908.	Cr.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from last year		38,813.57
By Balance transferred from Working account		32,729.68
		71,543.25

E. & O. E.  
Subscriptions and Vouchers duly examined with the Books and found correct.

A. B. LOWSON, Auditor.  
Yokohama, 30th November, 1908.  
H. T. S. GREEN, Hon. Treasurer.

The *Dempo* reports that General Viscount Kawamura will shortly be appointed Chief Aide-de-camp to the Emperor as successor of the late Viscount Okazawa.

### THE UNION ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of the Union Estate and Investment Company was held at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Hutchison & Co., No. 183, Yamachita cho, Yokohama, on Dec. 10th. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Rogers (managing director), there being also present Messrs. D. Marshall (director), B. M. Ward, J. E. Drummond and Sudoh Hatsugoro.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last annual meeting were passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Marshall.

The Chairman said:—The annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1908, have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission we will take them as read. Notwithstanding the period of depression we are now passing through, the Company is still in a position to pay a dividend of 7 per cent., which proves conclusively its earning power. On reference to the accounts it will be noted that yen 7,143.10 has been written off for "repairs and allowance for wear and tear." Of this sum yen 4,969.89 is for wear and tear to bring valuation of the different properties to even figures, and yen 2,173.71, amount actually expended on repairs. There is also a sum of yen 875 (lawyer's fees) for preliminary expenses, which will not appear in future accounts. Turning to the balance-sheet, I will say that the overdrafts due the Anglo-Japanese Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on September 30th have since been considerably reduced. I will now formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts as printed, and if some one will kindly second the proposition the report and accounts will be open for comment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. E. Drummond and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. B. M. Ward, Mr. D. H. Blake was re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Drummond, Messrs. Miller, Pearson, and Mackie were re-elected auditors of the Company.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready at once, and the proceedings terminated.

### A DESERVING FAMILY.

Rev. W. H. Smart writes to us from Kasumi-cho, Yamagata-shi, Yamagata Ken:—

I venture to assume it is well known that as the result of the late famine in the N.E. of Japan, while living in Fukushima, I adopted as my own some twelve poor destitute boys, many of them orphans. All the children I found in the most pitiable state of want, cold, poverty and hunger. I have made these children my family who live with me; they attend daily the common schools and are doing well. They are under direct Christian home influence and it is the intention to make them good Christian Japanese. At home there is regular daily worship and Christian instruction. The children are all well and happy. I earnestly appeal for your sympathy and support in order to lighten the responsibility which devolves upon me. I shall be grateful for contributions in money or in kind: clothing old or new. Ages of children, 7 to 14.

P.S.—We are now in the depth of winter with deep snow and often bitter cold. Any little consideration you can give us will help not only to make the children happy, but will reduce the heavy burden which rests upon me.

### WEDDING IN YOKOHAMA.

The marriage took place on Wednesday in Yokohama of Miss Moto Yamada, a graduate of Ferris Seminary, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kota Yamada, of Annaka, Joshi, with Mr. Satoru Kondo, of Atlantic City, N.J., America, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumajuro Kondo, of Saltama-ken. The civil service was witnessed at the Kanagawa Kencho by Mr. Fukuaburo Yamada, L.L.D., and

Mrs. Yozo Nomura, while the religious ceremony was performed at Union Church by Rev. E. S. Booth, assisted by the Rev. K. Hoshino of Tokyo. The Church was beautifully decorated and Mr. W. Karl Vincent and Miss J. Booth gave instrumental and vocal selections of music.

After the marriage a reception was held at the Club Hotel, where various healths were honoured. After a honeymoon spent in the provinces the happy couple proceed on the 27th for Atlantic City.

### YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Christmas meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society will be held at the Gaiety this evening, commencing at nine o'clock. The first part of the programme will comprise a one-act play entitled "That Brute Simmona," presented by Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. C. Asle, and Mr. A. H. Windett. In the second part, songs will be rendered by Miss Hargreaves and Miss Ruse, of Tokyo, Messrs. W. H. Lewis and A. Ruinat, and two musical sketches will be given by Mr. W. E. Gooch. Selections will be played during the evening by the Bijou Orchestra.

We are asked to remind members that admission will be by tickets, already issued. Non-members will be admitted on payment of yen 1, tickets being obtainable of Messrs. C. Thwaites & Co., No. 61, or at the Gaiety this evening.

### THE CHRONOPHONE AT THE GAITY.

An excellent performance was given at the Gaiety on Tuesday by the Chronophone and Cinematograph Gaumont. The house, owing doubtless to the number of entertainments recently, was not large. The *Safe of the American*, with which the programme opened, was quite amusing, and Wynona, as danced at the Folies Bergeres in Paris, was certainly the best piece in the entertainment. The *Marathon Race* promoted by the *Evening News* was very good, though some of the spectators were mistakenly disappointed to find that it was not the Olympic race. The *Fantastic Drawings* were clever, and the *Silent Morning* was very funny. *La Creola*, danced and sung by La Tortajada, was excellent, and so was *Fido's Taking Away*, in an amusing fashion. The Gordon Bennett Aeronautic race was quite good, and altogether the show was well worth seeing and listening to.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM BY AN ARCHITECT.

The hearing of a case in which K. Shimoda, of the Shimoda Construction Co., claims yen 875 from the Standard Oil Co. was resumed on Dec. 17th in the Yokohama District Court.

Two witness were examined. S. Tokito said that a dispute arose between Plaintiff and T. Koyama an employee of the defendant as to the specifications of the buildings at Itosaki. Witness tried to settle the matter amicably but his efforts were unsuccessful.

T. Koyama stated that the Standard Oil Co. did not ask Plaintiff to make specifications for the warehouses built at Itosaki and accordingly the firm did not promise to pay to Plaintiff a fee of 2½ per cent. on the cost of the buildings.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Mr. H. A. Ensworth of the Standard Oil Co. as a witness. The Judge decided to examine him on Jan. 20th.

### FOOTBALL.

The match between "Born in Japan" and "The Rest" arranged for Saturday did not take place, doubtless on account of the wet weather. A game, however, was arranged between scratch teams designed "Colours" and "White," and resulted in a win for the latter by 8 goals to 1. The goals for the victors were scored by Hornstein (4), Hayward (2), Levack (1) and Neville (1) while Vincent was responsible for the only goal scored by "Colours."



## HOME NEWS AND OPINION.

## THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

As might have been expected, the greatest—and, apparently, one may add the last—of the German Emperor's indiscretions has been an absorbing topic, and by no means in England only. "The remarkable conversation between the Emperor William and an unnamed British diplomatist, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 28th, has naturally created," says *The Times*, "as it was no doubt intended to do, a considerable stir."

"Obviously, the remarks attributed to His Majesty are designed to dissipate the feelings of distrust which German policy for many years back has gradually created in this country. They seem to be singularly ill-adapted to accomplish this end. The Emperor is in fact represented as making admissions which tend very strongly to justify and to confirm that distrust. He bears witness, for example, to the unfriendliness of German feeling towards England not merely at the time of the Boer war, but at the present day. He testifies that this unfriendly feeling prevails amongst large sections of the middle and lower classes of his people. That it exists quite as strongly amongst sections of the upper and highly cultivated classes we know from other sources."

*The Spectator* takes a similar line. *A propos* of the Emperor's allusion to the difficulty of his task of maintaining friendly relations between the two nations because "the prevailing sentiment among large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people is not friendly to England," that leading weekly review says:—

It is rather difficult to deal with a declaration of this kind when we are told, in effect, that to call in doubt any statement made by the Emperor is to insult him, but we trust that without exposing ourselves to such an accusation we may point out that, in our opinion, it is not the lower class in Germany who are hostile to this country, but rather the upper class, the official class and the professional class, and in an especial degree what we may term the governing class. This, however, is a question the discussion of which may easily cause ill blood, and we are therefore unwilling to labour the point.

The above admission of the Emperor's is generally regarded as the most damaging and dangerous part of the whole interview, for it asseverates what most people in both countries would hesitate to consider a fact—that the great bulk of the German people is unfriendly to England. Such a suggestion, even were it in accordance with the truth, should never have received the Imperial imprimatur.

## THE NAVAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

That part of the "conversation" which constitutes the Kaiser's apology for the immense fleet he is constructing with such unrelenting haste is regarded by *The Times* as "the weakest part of all."

"The expansion of the German navy is being carried out, we are asked to believe, for use in the Pacific. It is for eventualities there, that Germany is arming—eventualities for which all 'European' Powers with Far Eastern interests should make ready. That really seems a surprising reason for the accumulation of a great naval force in the Baltic and in the North Sea, many units of which notoriously lack coal-capacity to make lengthy cruises of any kind."

Indeed, the net result of the Interview, as far as the British public is concerned, is the realization to a greater degree than ever of the necessity for increasing at all costs the strength of the British navy. The feeling is crystallized, as it were, in an article in the *Observer* headed "Ships, ships, ships," and while the angry outcry with which this "blunder upon blunder" has been greeted in Germany will probably ensure a complete cessation of the "impulsive personal policy" of the Kaiser with its baneful effects in "uniting our enemies, injuring our prestige, and destroying foreign confidence" (*Tägliche Rundschau*), it will be long before the chief lesson to be derived from the incident is lost on the English people. As the *London Outlook*, in a leading article, puts it:—

The Anglo-German problem is essentially one of large and fundamental facts and is not to be changed, though it may be modified, by the private attitude and volition of this or that individual, however exalted. The growth of the

German navy, operating upon the Anglophobia of the bulk of the German masses, is the vital and enduring fact. No declarations of personal goodwill, however sincere, can alter that fact or disguise its profound significance. It governs all British policy in Europe, and must long continue to govern it."

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In the North Country, as a set-off against the aspersions cast by Londoners on provincial ignorance of affairs, there runs a saying that "what Lancashire thinks to day London will think to-morrow." Doubtless then the Lancashire lads will take credit to themselves over the results of the Municipal elections of Nov. 2nd, for it was in cotton-land that the rout of the Liberals was most pronounced.

Unionist gains were, however, the order of the day all over the country, Radical, Labour, and Socialist candidates alike suffering overwhelming defeat. The returns are as follow:—

## SUMMARY OF GAINS.

Unionists .....	136
Radicals .....	27
Labour .....	12
Socialists .....	9
Independents .....	8

In many towns there was no change in the relative strength of parties, and in others the contests were not fought on party lines. In East Ham the Municipal Alliance candidates were defeated.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The eyes of more than one part of the world are at present turned with more than a passing interest on that large but comparatively unexploited division of the globe, South America. A London journal couples the suggestion of a welcome to the American battleship fleet with sundry reflections roaming over a somewhat wide horizon:—

If Mr. Hearst and other fiery anti-British Americans would not lash their fellow-citizens into a frenzy with the suggestion that our act was an insult to the United States Navy, it would be a useful object-lesson, both for the Americans and the British, if Lord Charles Beresford with the Channel Fleet, the Atlantic Fleet, and the Nore division of the Home Fleet, including the completed "Dreadnoughts," was delegated to welcome the American Fleet at Gibraltar on their homeward bound cruise in January next. Maybe the election fever will have sufficiently subsided in America by that time to permit of this international courtesy being paid, without inflammatory oratory being loosed. The Americans are beginning to see that the rapid rise of the naval strength of an ambitious and not over scrupulous European Power, seeking colonies, may one day be a menace to the Monroe doctrine that warns all Europe off the South American Republics. These latter are rich lands for a country seeking outlets for its enterprising and thrifty sons, and America may only be able to hold the Western Continent sacred to its present population by means of force. Here American interests would coincide with our own, seeing what a large amount of British capital is invested in such countries as Brazil, Chili, Peru, and other Republics on the American Continent. A combined Anglo-Saxon fleet might, therefore, be a warning as to the force that lay between any ambition to turn these Republics into Colonies, and its realisation.

## THE INVASION OF ENGLAND: LORD ROBERT'S SPEECH.

As already reported by telegraph, the resolution moved by Lord Roberts in the House of Lords to the effect that "the defence of these islands necessitates the immediate attention of the Government to make the army so strong and efficient that the most formidable nation will hesitate before making an attempt at landing," was adopted by a vote of 74 to 33. In his speech, fuller reports of which have come to hand by mail, Lord Roberts, who spoke with studied deliberation, said:—

"It is my conviction that the lack of a military force sufficient to make hopeless the attempt of an invasion will in all probability be the cause of loss of Great Britain's supremacy at sea. It is with comparative ease that Germany can land an army on the shores of England. Under present conditions this country would be forced to submit to most humiliating demands."

I wish emphatically to disclaim all hostility to or

fear of Germany; but the defence of these islands is a matter which calls for immediate attention. There must be an army so strong in numbers and efficient in quality that the most formidable of foreign nations would hesitate to make a landing in England. Vessels capable of accommodating 200,000 men are always available in the northern ports of Germany. As a result of the new German service law 200,000 men can be collected in the districts adjoining the nearest port without trouble. The great German steamship lines are in constant practice embarking and disembarking, and as the railroads are the property of the State, all preliminaries to the actual dispatch of troops can be carried out with the utmost secrecy.

"It is not absolutely essential for a nation to command the sea in order to carry out an invasion. A temporary local command would suffice, and this is perfectly understood in Germany."

"It would be folly," continued Lord Roberts, "to shut our eyes to these possibilities, however much we may desire to do so. Startling events in the Near East have brought home to the most careless observer that nothing can save that country which is not prepared to protect itself. If Great Britain continues to neglect the most ordinary precautions she may some day find herself in the hands of the invader. This danger is daily becoming more threatening. Within a decade Germany has created the greatest sea power that ever existed except that of Great Britain, and at the present moment it is formidable. Great measures are being taken to increase that power. It is calculated that there are 80,000 Germans in employment in Great Britain. They are trained soldiers, and if a German force once landed on these shores they would be ready to help."

"The main temptation to the invasion of Great Britain is the want of a home army, which should consist of at least 1,000,000 men. The navy under present conditions is fettered in home waters and is unsupported by a military force sufficient to render any invasion hopeless."

Lord Roberts' speech, as we know, created some sensation, and not only in the House. A protest was made from the Government benches against the making of such statements at a time when the nerves of Europe were already in a state of tension, but the motion was put, and as indicated above, was passed by a large majority.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT 9.30 a.m. on Dec. 19th the Emperor will visit the Artillery School.

An explosion occurred on Dec. 9th at the Runoi Coal Mine near Sapporo. Five persons were injured.

An explosion occurred in the engine room of the destroyer *Suirayuki*, at Saseho, on Dec. 13th. Two of the crew were injured.

On the evening of Dec. 13th fire broke out in a branch factory in 'Tsu belonging to the Miyu Cotton Spinning Co., destroying the buildings.

A REPORT via Kyoto to the *Asahi* says that General Viscount Hasegawa commanding the army in Korea will resign this month and probably will be appointed to the Military Council.

In the Tokyo Appeal Court judgment has been given in the Geerts-Klingen case in favour of plaintiff. It will be remembered that an action was last year brought by Mrs. K. Geerts against Mr. H. Klingen for the recovery of yen 372.23 and that the Yokohama District Court dismissed the claim.

FIRE occurred on the British steamer *Tsainang* (1,400 gross tons) while on her way off Saitama, Wakayama prefecture, at 3 a.m. on Dec. 16th. On the previous evening the ship left Kobe for Yokohama. On account of the accident, she returned to the original port at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and anchored off Onohama where she hoisted a signal for assistance. The Harbour Police Office, etc., sent pumps to the steamer and about five hours later the flames were put out. As to the cause it is said that a coolie named Y. Goto, a stowaway, had accommodation in the hold where the fire originated. After smoking he left ashes through which the accident took place, burning the cargo—most of it cotton. The damage is estimated at yen 80,000.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Christmas meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society will be held on Friday this evening, commencing at 7.30. The first part of the programme will consist of a play entitled "The Brass Band," presented by Mrs. McWilliam, Mr. McWilliam, and Mr. A. H. Winter. In the second part, songs will be rendered by Mr. McWilliam, Mrs. McWilliam, and Miss Rose, of Tokyo. Mrs. McWilliam and A. Ruman, and two vocalists will be given by Mr. W. E. Goss. The programme will be played during the evening.

We are asked to remind members that tickets will be by tickets, and that members will be admitted to the concert being held at the Gaiety Theatre, No. 61, of the Gaiety Theatre.

## THE CHRONOPHONE AT THE GAIETY.

An excellent performance of the Chronophone was given on Tuesday by the Chronophone Company. The programme was very long, but the performance was very good. The Chronophone is a new invention, and it is very interesting to see it in operation. The Chronophone is a new invention, and it is very interesting to see it in operation. The Chronophone is a new invention, and it is very interesting to see it in operation.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM BY AN ANARCHIST.

The hearing of a case in the Yokohama District Court, on Dec. 17th, in the Yokohama District Court, was very interesting. The case was a claim by an anarchist, and it was very interesting to see it in operation. The case was a claim by an anarchist, and it was very interesting to see it in operation. The case was a claim by an anarchist, and it was very interesting to see it in operation.

## FOOTBALL.

The match between "Ben" and "The Rest" arranged for Saturday was a game, however, was arranged between the teams designed "Colours" and "The Rest". The match was very interesting, and it was very interesting to see it in operation. The match was very interesting, and it was very interesting to see it in operation.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AN INVITATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the course of the somewhat animated discussion which has been running in the *Mail*, I noticed a reference to an antiquated, whiskered and anachronistic survival, i.e., the hell fire atrocity. That one solitary contributor to this discussion believes in hell fire in the monstrous literal signification of the words, I think very unlikely. It would, however be interesting to know whether there are in Japan at the present time clergymen sufficiently entangled in barbarism to teach that there is a God so tender, so loving and so thoughtful in providing for his creatures that he has created a sweet spot where souls who behave in a certain way are to be eternally subjected to agonising torture. If there are any such clergymen in this country, let them kindly state their names, and then I hope that sensible people who have children with susceptible minds will forbid them entry to churches where they are liable to be injured by having to listen to blasphemous and preposterous nonsense.

Faithfully,

C. D.

Yokohama, December 8th, 1908.

## "ALPHA" AND "BETA."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—There will probably not be absolute agreement even among Englishmen as to the term "a bad break" being the "inexpressive and ugly" Americanism that Alpha denominates it; but there will hardly be two opinions as to the incongruity of a man who splits the infinitive and uses such an expression as "I cannot agree that I am to be included" posing as a purist.

If, in some other connection, I had used, not the simple term "a bad break," but the distinctly unsavoury one "a bad egg," and had even applied it to an individual, Alpha would probably have seen nothing to call for criticism, as the extremely "ugly" secondary application of that expression is not what an Englishman calls an Americanism, but what an American, with perfect propriety, calls an Anglicism.

As for Alpha's confessed inability to understand why with his grotesque misquotation before me I should come to the conclusion that he is not a clergyman, I think it will be admitted that not even Mr. Denning himself has given the clergy a harder knock than Alpha gives them in this confession.

Yours faithfully,

BETA.

December 11th, 1908.

REV. A. PIETERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I find it quite impossible to get leisure to discuss the points brought up against me by Mr. Albert Pieters. But I feel sure that there are a great many readers of your paper who will at once perceive that Mr. Pieters puts a grossly unfair interpretation on both my words and my actions. I have never denied Mr. Woodd's sincerity. Like Professor Huxley I strongly disapprove of the endorsement of certain doctrines, and so when Mr. Woodd answered in a phrasitic manner at my attempts to find out the truth, and assumed that he was in a better position to know what is true than I am, is it to be wondered at that I should remind him of the glass house in which he lived and warn him against throwing stones? I have accused nobody of insincerity. I have never said the missionaries are fools. Nobody has produced more evidence of the ability and sincerity of the missionaries in your columns than I have. This testimony comes pouring out month after month. Personal attacks lead to personal retorts. Had not Mr. Woodd taunted me with ignorance of Christian Theology and the trend of modern thought relating thereto, and tried to represent me as a man whose opinion was quite unworthy of attention, I should not have asked him to show his credentials. It was not the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, as wrongly printed, but the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, to which I referred in my letter, many articles from which I have read. I did not say Mr. Woodd was insincere, but simply that as a politician he makes remarks which can not carry the weight attached to the remarks of Roman Catholic Divines on the attitude of modern science to orthodox Christianity. That, sir, is strictly true. Yes, Mr. Pieters, irritability grows on us as we get older, and I accept this explanation of the extremely vexed tone of your letter. To live, write and speak so as to annoy no one, to tread on nobody's corns year in and year out—this would be, from some points of view, a highly desirable state of existence. But have men with deep convictions of their own, convictions reached after decades of hard study and thought, ever succeeded in attaining to this peaceful state? I hold

pronounced opinions on religion after beginning life as a clergyman. These opinions annoy you and many others. I am sorry, but I do not feel called on to suppress them. Out of the Summaries, I maintain, these opinions are as a rule kept. Let those who think they are not quote chapter and verse when complaining. For you, sir, and all who think with you I have great respect, and whenever it may fall to my lot to have to interpret your writings it will be my earnest endeavour to read into your words better feelings than you have seen fit to read into mine, and to forbear from imputing motives to you that are unworthy of a gentleman and a sincere earnest-minded thinker. That my views on religion are of no value to you is not my fault. We esteem what accords with our own views and feel antagonism to what is opposed to them. It is the way of mankind and surprises nobody who has studied human nature. The attacks made on me, Mr. Pieters, call for no lengthy reply. I am content to be judged by my work as a whole, and in the face of such strictures as yours I recall the numerous appreciative notices of my writing which in the course of 12 years have come from men and women whose opinion is no whit less valuable than yours. That I resent fair criticism I have never shown, but personal attacks on me such as Mr. Woodd made I do and always shall resent, and reply to in whatever way I deem proper. There are certain Christians who preach meekness to opponents, but never practise it themselves. This seemed to me to be Mr. Woodd's frailty. I told him so, and shall do the same to anybody who writes in the same tone of clerical hauteur. No man of spirit will stand that kind of thing.

I am yours, etc.

WALTER DENING.

December 8, 1908.

## THE "ADHERENTS" OF THE DIFFERENT BUDDHIST SECTS IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press published in the *Mail* this morning reference is made to an article in the *Nihoku Shinbun* on certain aspects of Japanese Buddhism, and it is stated that the "adherents" of the three groups into which the different sects are divided number 22,627, 20,829, and 28,374, respectively. As these figures agree almost exactly with the numbers of the temples of the three groups named, the coincidence is an interesting one, and I feel sure there are other readers of the *Mail* than myself who would like to know to what particular class of "adherents" reference is made. Will the writer of the Summaries kindly state?

Yours truly,

J. H.

Yokohama, December 12, 1908.

## THE WRITER OF THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES AND HIS OPINIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Although the writer of the Religious Summaries makes no attempt to conceal or disguise his aversion to Christianity, I am inclined to the opinion that many of the objectionable or at least uncalled-for personal comments that find their way into the Summaries are due not so much to that aversion *per se*, as to an uncontrollable propensity for pronouncing a pontifical judgment upon everything that attracts his attention, however limited his knowledge of it.

The Summary published in the *Mail* of this morning furnishes a good illustration of this singular characteristic. In an article in the *Gakyo* on the subject of ministerial stipends, reference is made to a minister in America who, after 42 years' work in the ministry, was so poor that he had to be buried in ground belonging to one of his converts. The writer of the Summary says in a footnote "This story sounds very apocryphal, for surely cemeteries exist almost everywhere in the States, and burial elsewhere must, we should say, be most unusual."

In this statement, notwithstanding its qualifying phrases, the writer not merely makes a lavish exhibition of his ignorance, but he does so without the slightest excuse. Three-fourths of his readers are Americans and know more about it than he does, and even as to those of other nationalities it is an insult to their intelligence to assume that they need his guidance in judging as to the credibility of the story.

No American city, great or small, is without a cemetery, and when a discovery of gold or the throwing open to settlement of a tract of public land leads to the upspringing of a new "city," a public school and a cemetery are among the first institutions to be recognized as indispensable.

Nevertheless, in the sparsely populated districts of the Far West and also in innumerable districts, not in all cases so sparsely populated, in the South, it is quite a common thing for the dead to be interred in private ground, and the monuments

that may be seen from the windows of a passing train are such as to make it very evident that it is not alone the poor who are laid to rest in ground whose only consecration is the act of burial itself. This is a matter of fact and the Writer of the Summaries will have to seek refuge in something else than his forty years' study of theology.

Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

Yokohama, December 12, 1908.

## THE ATTACK ON THE WRITER OF THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Reluctant as I am to occupy your valuable space with comments on the remarks made by correspondents against me or my writing, there are certain things that the public ought to know in order to judge between me and my opponents. The controversy has become very confused, as such controversies are apt to become, and it seems necessary to make the points at issue stand out more clearly than they now do. First let me state a few facts. I began life as a clergyman of the Church of England and a Missionary. I was ordained by Archbishop Tait in Sept. 1869, having passed Dr. Lightfoot's examination in Theology, Church History, New Testament Greek and other subjects. I laboured in Madagascar as a C. M. S. Missionary three years and reached Japan Dec. 14th, 1873. For 10 years I served my Society as a Missionary in Hakodade and made a good many converts. In 1884 I was dismissed by the C. M. S. because I refused to teach the doctrine of eternal punishment. This dismissal caused great indignation among liberal-minded people in England and became the subject of lengthy correspondence in the *Guardian*, *Record*, *Spectator*, *Christian World*, and many other papers. It ended in the formation of a Committee which undertook to send me back to Japan as a Missionary to continue my labours here. The Committee consisted of the following well known scholars: Dr. Swanson, Professor G. G. Stokes, Professor J. C. Adams, Dr. J. J. S. Perowne, Professor Archibald Geikie, Dr. T. G. Bonney, Rev. W. Hay Aiken, Professor P. G. Tait, A. H. Simmonds, Esq., Edward Clifford, Esq. and Professor H. J. S. Smith. The small Society formed soon fell to pieces, as I foresaw it would, and I was thrown on my own resources for making a living. This I found easy enough. The late Viscount Mori set me to write readers for the *Mombusho*. One thing led to another and I was soon placed in a position of financial independence. The subjects I claim to have specially studied are religion, ethics, philosophy, psychology, education and English literature. For more than 25 years, with a few short intervals, I have been contributing articles on all these subjects to this journal. All collected, they would fill several good-sized books. It seems important that the public should know that you, sir, have never interfered with me as regards the views expressed. When you have not yourself agreed with those views, my articles have gone in as "Contributed," when they have not been initiated by me. Your readers are now informed that I am not a fit person to be employed for reviewing theological books. Incompetence that your dull mind, sir, has not been able to discover after acquaintance with my writing stretching over a quarter of a century now appears to be quite indispensible to the keen-eyed Mr. Woodd. But you erred in good company, sir, for the Committee referred to above failed to discover any theological deficiencies. My replies to Mr. Woodd have been misunderstood by Mr. Pieters. Hence the bitterness of some of his remarks. Now it must be quite plain to everybody that had I remained a C. M. S. Missionary, Mr. Woodd, instead of condemning me as he now does, would have been loud in my praises. I have been informed by a Church Missionary man that the missionaries of that Society are praying to God for my return to their ranks. A man who has tasted liberty rarely returns to slavery. But Mr. Woodd is not content with prayers, he has commenced to try what goading will do. Now, sir, a goaded ox is apt to kick. When he does so, Mr. Pieters exclaims "How unmanly!" I had prepared a goad for this stubborn animal, the writer of the Summaries, myself, but when I saw the blow he dealt Mr. Woodd, I burnt my goad. It must all be very amusing to outsiders, if, indeed, it does not appear to be quite childish. I have never accused Mr. Woodd of insincerity, but what I did say and what I repeat is that a man who is paid to teach certain fixed doctrines only is not so advantageously situated for finding out what is true and what false as the man who is free to believe and teach what he pleases without the risk of pecuniary loss. This point was elaborated by Professor Huxley in his famous battle with Dr. Wace, a Protestant Orthodox Divine, in 1889. A full account of that controversy was written by me for the *Japan Mail* and appeared as a leader in this journal in September of that year. Professor Huxley spoke of English

orthodox Divines as "Counsel for creeds," and said that the serious question is whether theological men of science (the Germans and the Dutch) or theological special pleaders are to have the confidence of the general public. Having observed that "every-one of the propositions for which he contended were to be found in the works of scholars and theologians of the highest repute in the only two countries, Holland and Germany, in which at the present time professors of theology are to be found whose tenure of their posts does not depend upon the results to which their inquiries lead them," he adds, "Imagine that all our chairs of astronomy had been founded in the fourteenth century, and that their incumbents were bound to sign Ptolemaic articles. In that case, with every respect for the efforts of persons thus hampered to attain and expound the truth, I think men of common-sense would go elsewhere to learn astronomy." All over the world people are refusing more and more to submit to clerical teaching. The English bishops and clergy have repeatedly complained of this. The conviction that men who are free to investigate, believe and teach what they please are more likely to find out what is true in religion than the men who are paid to teach certain fixed dogmas is very widespread to-day. In Mr. Walton's reply to "Layman" he obscured the point at issue. "Layman's" arguments were incautiously stated, but he was right in affirming that a lawyer who lives on his knowledge and use of law, or a doctor who lives on his knowledge of the healing art is free to adopt what theories he pleases, to fundamentally alter his opinions. No such freedom is allowed in the orthodox church. The restrictions enforced may be quite necessary. Those who teach the doctrines they are paid to teach may of course be and often are perfectly sincere, but as truth-seekers they are placed at a disadvantage, and so it happens that when talented laymen like Professor Huxley write on religion they command a hearing such as is not granted to any ecclesiastic, be he ever so learned. This accounts for the avidity with which anti-Christian books are read by the laity all the world over. The notion of a layman figuring as an authority on Theology is most repugnant to such people. They brand thinkers like myself with the name of "infidel." They tell us that religious error is in itself of an immoral nature. With them the attainment of faith, not the ascertainment of truth, is the highest aim of mental life. With Huxley I believe that faith in this sense is an abomination. Between agnosticism and clericalism there can be neither peace nor truce. With Scientific theology agnosticism has no quarrel, but with Ecclesiasticism, the championship of a foregone conclusion, she never can come to terms.

One word in conclusion. Mr. Pieters and others are quite sure that the writer of the Religious Summaries knows very little about religion. He has produced say 144 readable Summaries of the Religious Press, stating every shade of opinion on religion in a manner that on the whole has given satisfaction to the people who hold these opinions, while himself profoundly ignorant of what real religion is and entirely without any views of his own that are worth stating in print. Some people are very credulous, but few will credit such an assertion as this. They will naturally ask how a writer could possibly keep up his interest in the subject for 12 long years had he no personal convictions as to what is true and what false in the doctrines taught under the name of religion. Is it not conceivable that the secret of the writer's interest in the subjects he treats is to be found in the fact that he warmly sympathizes with all earnest minded, sincere searchers for truth, regardless of the sects to which they belong? I can assert without fear of contradiction that the noblest feelings, aspirations and actions which religion has produced have been well written up in these Summaries. On the whole the selection of matter made has brought prominently into view the grander and sublimer aspects of religion. The ideals held up by the writers quoted have on the whole been noble ideals. In big pieces of work, often hastily put together, weak points will be found, but anybody who knows what immense labour the Literary and Religious Summaries involve will be the last to sympathize with the tone of some of the letters that have appeared in these columns. It has been to me a very unpleasant task to have to write so much about myself and my work. I trust now that the whole subject may be allowed to drop, as both sides have had a pretty good long say, and the general public must be wearied of a discussion that only concerns one insignificant individual, who in a sphere he has created for himself is extremely likely to insist on following his own course.

I am, Yours, etc., WALTER DENING.  
December 12, 1908.

## BETA'S LANGUAGE AND LOGIC.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")  
SIR,—In his letter of 11th inst., Beta makes

several assumptions, but since all of them are false, his deductions are necessarily worthless.

He accuses me of posing as a purist. He is entirely wrong, for I do not pose as anything; I merely object to an ugly and meaningless expression.

He next assumes that I see nothing to object to in the expression "a bad egg," but he has no right to assume any such thing. I am quite prepared to argue however that whereas such expressions as "a bad egg," "a broken reel," etc., are permissible as conveying definite impressions of persons, yet "a bad break" suggests nothing but a game of billiards or something broken. Americans apply it indiscriminately to a misquotation, bad manners, gaucheries and so on, but it does not convey any definite impression of any of them.

Beta is equally at fault in assuming, as he appears to do, that the use of the split infinitive is ungrammatical; but no rule of grammar is broken by those who use it, and very frequently sentences in which it is employed are more euphonious than they would be if what Beta assumes to be the correct arrangement were used. There is no real objection to the placing of a modifying word between the *to* and the remaining part of the infinitive, there is merely a prejudice on the part of 'superior persons' that is fast dying out.

Then comes the question of my misquotation. I split infinitives, and may I split hairs and ask Beta to assure me that either "boots" or "shoes" is the correct translation of the Hebrew word?

I now really do believe that Beta actually meant something that was so obviously absurd that I thought too highly of his reasoning powers to attribute it to him. It is difficult to believe, even now, that Beta should start with the assumption that no clergyman ever misquotes Holy Writ and that consequently one who does misquote is not in Holy orders; yet such would appear to be the case. Could anything be more absurd? I hope for Beta's sake that I am on the wrong track still. Finally Beta takes exception to a sentence of mine. It is strictly grammatical, it can be parsed and analysed, it says exactly what I meant to say and I therefore see no reason to amend it in any way. Beta would doubtless have me say "I am dead in this act" or "Cut me out."

Yours truly,

Tokyo, December 16th, 1908.

ALPHA.

## ADHERENTS OF THE DIFFERENT BUDDHIST SECTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—In reply to J. H. I beg to say that the numbers given by me are those of the writer quoted. No mention of temples was made. I myself was surprised at the lowness of the figures, but I am in no way responsible for the statements I quote either on this or any other subject. Direct reference to the writer of the article quoted is, I fear, the only course open to "J. H."

I am yours, &c.,

"THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARY."

December 14th, 1908

## "THE ATTEMPT TO EVADE CUSTOMS DUTIES."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—Referring to your remarks under the above heading in your issue of the 16th inst., may I be permitted to call your attention to the injustice of speaking of an attempted swindle by a "Nagoya Firm" without mentioning the name of the firm (it is mentioned by the Japanese papers) and so allowing the stigma to attach to any Nagoya Firm?

I pray excuse my venturing to censure your attitude in this matter, but it seems to me that you are doing little to add to Japan's fair fame by shewing such reticence in exposing attempted fraud. Surely you do not wish it to be thought that you consider the fact of the firm being "well able to bear the penalty" is any palliation of an offence, the making light of which has such a direct tendency to sap the morality of the whole nation.

If having the money wherewith to pay forfeit in case of being detected in a fraudulent transaction is to be considered the measure of upright and fair dealing, then indeed the low estimation in which the Japanese used to hold their mercantile classes must stand good to-day; and honest men unable to make a living in such company will be driven to follow other occupations and leave trade to those whose thievish instincts have been more highly developed.

I enclose my card.

Yours faithfully,

Yokohama, 16th December, 1908.

A.O.

[We do not think that our comments were open to the construction put upon them by "A. O." Certainly they were not intended to palliate or con-

ceal. But we have learned to be cautious in giving credence to early rumours. In this particular case caution proves to have been wise.—Ed. J.M.]

## "J. H.'s" QUERY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Last night when replying to "J. H.'s" question relating to statistics given in my last Religious Summary, I was not able to refer to the passage in the *Niroku Shinbun* the accuracy of which "J. H." doubts. I have now done so and find that only figures are given. Since these figures would be approximately accurate if taken to refer to temples I think the correction suggested by "J. H." may be made. The passage in the *Niroku Shinbun* is one of those many obscure statements so often found in Japanese newspapers. There is nothing to indicate whether temples or adherents are referred to. I am much obliged to "J. H." for calling my attention to the matter.

I am, yours, etc.,

"THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARY."

December 15th, 1908.

## THE BETHEL LIBEL CASE.

The libel action at the instance of E. T. Bethell against the *North-China Daily News* was concluded on Dec. 10th. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas and Mr. H. Browett appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips and Mr. R. N. Macleod on behalf of the defendants.

Evidence was led on this and the previous day at considerable length and at its close Mr. Macleod addressed the jury for the defence. The question for them to decide was, as had already been stated, a very simple one, viz, how much would they award Mr. Bethell as damages? Referring to Mr. Bethell, counsel said it was an undoubted fact that he was a public character, having made himself so in Korea of his own accord. Mr. Macleod then dealt with the libel and the apology, the latter of which, he submitted, as published in the *Daily News* and contained in Mr. Anderson's letter, was ample. Mr. Bethell was only entitled to recover damages which he had either already suffered or was reasonably likely to suffer. Mr. Bethell had not proved to them that he had suffered any damages or that he was likely to suffer damages, and this being so counsel asked the jury to say that he had not been damaged. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Macleod asked the jury to mark their opinion of Mr. Bethell's behaviour and award to him only nominal damages.

Mr. Douglas next addressed the jury. They had heard Mr. Bethell and they could not be of any other opinion than that he was a straight-forward and honourable man and as far as journalism was concerned he stood for all that was best in journalism. He had been editing an independent paper and writing what he believed to be true in the interests of people and a country not strictly his own. Mr. Douglas referred the jury to the serious nature of the libel itself in saying that Mr. Bethell had confessed to a criminal offence, and contended that the defendants ought to have known of the press campaign which was being made by the Japanese against Mr. Bethell. The whole gist of the action was that Mr. Bethell had been guilty of graft in Korea, and to this the defendants had lent themselves by frequently accepting the telegrams from their Japanese correspondent in Tokio without first ascertaining whether they were based upon true or false statements. Mr. Douglas asked the jury to consider the conduct of the defendants at the trial, and submitted that on the words of the defendant's counsel alone in the conduct of the case the jury would be disposed to award very heavy damages. For two and a half hours Mr. Bethell had been kept in the witness-box undergoing a most bitter cross-examination. Mr. Douglas referred to the remarks which Mr. Phillips had made about himself in connection with the previous libel action in which he was a party, and said those remarks would have been better not made.

In summing up His Lordship said that the jury would have to remember that they had a kind of problem in moral algebra. They had to arrive at two things—what was the amount of reputation Mr. Bethell had lost, and what was the amount that should be paid to him? First what was Mr. Bethell's character before this libel? So far as they knew he was of the average character of the Englishman in the East, and apart from that the only evidence that had been given was that in October, 1907; he had been tried by Mr. Cockburn and bound over and in June last had been tried and found guilty of conduct calculated to stir up enmity between the Government and subjects of Korea. His Lordship could not see the least evidence in Mr. Bethell's character of a man who would be likely to misappropriate funds. It might make him a very is-



eligible member of a "Peace at Any Price" Society or a Quakers Society, but it did not show the least bit that he was dishonest in the way that this libel represented him to be dishonest. They would then start off with a man of an average good character. Proceeding they must give value to the fact that in the telegram they had mentioned the authority of Japanese telegrams, and the phrase "reported from Japanese sources." They had to consider what effect that would have on the mind of an average Englishman reading it. Would he look on that telegram in the same way, would he give it the same value as he would to a telegram stating that the correspondent of the paper reported it, or *The Times* in London said so? Was there not a very great difference in the nature or conclusion in as much as Japanese sources and Japanese telegrams were referred to? His Lordship then passed on to deal with the evidence in mitigation. There was the argument of Mr. Phillips, which seemed to be supported by the evidence, that the libel was due a great deal to Mr. Bethell's own indiscretion in the way in which he dealt with these funds. If they thought so it would be something presumably in mitigation of damages. In the next place they had to consider the apology and other contradictions. If the apology had been frank, without shirking or casuistry it would go a long way to wipe out the effect of the libel. After hearing Mr. Green's evidence the conclusion His Lordship came to was that at the very worst they had been negligent. They would have seriously to consider whether Mr. Bethell ought not to have accepted the offer of the *N.C. Daily News*, and if they held so it seemed to him that they could not give him very much more than he would have received then. After a short absence the jury returned with a verdict of \$3000 for the plaintiff. His Lordship gave judgment accordingly.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

#### THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

London, 5.10 p.m., Dec. 16.  
Two million sterling five per cent. bonds of the South Manchurian Railway, guaranteed by Japan, have been issued at £97.10.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

#### BRITAIN LENDS AN ADMIRAL.

London, December 11.  
Britain has agreed to lend Turkey an Admiral to reorganize her navy.

#### BULOW'S ADVICE TO AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* reports from Constantinople that the Ottoman ambassador at Berlin telegraphs that Bülow has strongly advised Aehrenthal to come to an agreement with Turkey, because perilous developments may arise at any moment.

#### THE KING'S HEALTH.

Later  
The *Lancet* states on the best authority that there is no cause for anxiety as to the King's health.

#### THE NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel peace prize has been awarded to a Swede named Arnoldson. Dager, a Dane, receives the Chemistry prize. Professor Rutherford, of Manchester, is also the recipient of a prize, and the others are Frenchman and Germans.

#### THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

London, December 11.  
Prince Buelow in the Reichstag said that the limitation of armaments was desirable but the difficulties in the way were considerable. Moreover, Germany was strategically in the most unfavourably situated position in the world. The foreign situation may become worse at any moment and Germany's peace would be seriously threatened if her armaments were below the standard the European situation demanded.

The Chancellor deprecated criticism of the difficulties of Austria. The interests of peace were best served by a clear pronouncement of the seriousness with which Germany regarded her duties as an ally.

The speech was received with cheers.

#### THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

London, December 12.  
Austria's attitude has undergone a change during the past few days, it is supposed under the influence of Berlin. The central Power is manifesting a conciliatory disposition and a willingness to negotiate with Turkey.

#### WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill rendering shipowners liable to a fine of £100 for every Chinese stowaway.

#### GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Later.  
The Foreign Minister has stated in the Reichstag that it is deemed expedient to refrain from the immediate withdrawal of troops from China, as this might have a disquieting effect upon the population at the present juncture. Still the Government is determined to decrease considerably their forces in North China as soon as possible.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

London, December 12.  
The Dutch men-of-war *Steensberg* (?) and *Gelderland* have left Willemstadt (Curacao, V.I.) for La Guayra cleared for action.

#### TO SAVE AUSTRIA'S FACE.

Austria's reply to the last Russian note proposes negotiations among the Powers with a view to recognizing the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by a protocol which may then be submitted to the Conference. This procedure is calculated to save Austria's face.

#### ASQUITH AND THE LORDS.

Later.  
Mr. Asquith, speaking at the National Liberal Club, declared that the veto of the Lords must be made the dominating issue in British politics, but it would be absurd for the Lords to presume to dictate to the Government the time for dissolution. The Government would choose its own time and would stand or fall by the Budget, which would raise in the acutest form the controversy as to whether a policy of social reform is needed by the country, whether free trade or protection.

#### THE RUSSIAN DEFICIT.

The Duma has adopted the Bill, which includes a vote of 150 million roubles to cover the estimated deficit for 1909.

#### SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON CHINA.

London, December 13.  
Sir Thomas Sutherland, speaking at the meeting of the P. & O. Company, said China is one of the most promising fields for the extension of railways, which promises to effect immeasurable changes. He stated that in the course of next year thousands upon thousands of Chinese pigs are likely to be imported into Britain, thanks to the services of refrigeration.

#### ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Congressmen are incensed at the passage in Roosevelt's message where he scathingly criticises Congress for restricting the duties of secret service police, hinting that Congress objected to investigation into the malpractices of certain legislators. The House has appointed a Committee to consider the steps to be taken to rebuke Roosevelt, who appears eager to fight and is prepared to produce a mass of material justifying his strictures.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE JAPANESE.

A mass meeting at Vancouver has resolved upon urging the Dominion Government to abrogate the treaty with Japan, and to

legislate for the exclusion of Asiatics from Canada.

#### CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN LONDON.

Mr. Forster, manager of the engineering firm of Forster & Sons, St. Helens, has been appointed Chinese Consul General in London.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS:

##### MUTUAL CONCESSIONS FORESHADOWED.

London, December 14.  
Semi-official statements from Vienna announce that Turkey is undertaking to do her utmost to put an end to the boycott. Austria is negotiating with the Porte in a spirit of willingness to grant compensation for the annexations.

#### AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Washington.—The Chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee for Military Affairs has introduced a bill providing for an emergency Volunteer army of two million men.

#### GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

The fourth German Dreadnought has been launched at Kiel.

#### TAFT TO VISIT PANAMA.

Later.  
Prior to his inauguration Mr. Taft is to visit Panama. It is reported that his visit is in connection with the disquieting reports as to the prospects of the Canal works.

#### MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA.

Montenegro has imposed the maximum tariff rate on Austrian imports.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Later.  
A Dutch cruiser has seized a Venezuelan coast-guard ship outside Puerto Cabello. She sent the crew ashore and took the vessel to Curacao.

#### A WAR-CLAIM REJECTED.

St. Petersburg.—The Supreme Prize Court has rejected the claim of £100,000 as compensation for the *Oldhamia*, which was sunk during the Japanese war with a cargo of petroleum.

#### ENGLISH POLITICIANS AND THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

London, December 14.  
An address signed by 350 leading members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, is being sent to the Turkish Parliament on the occasion of its assembling on December 17th. It expresses the hope that the child of peaceful revolution will herald peace, liberty and prosperity.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.

Earl Granard is engaged to Beatrice, daughter of the American millionaire banker, Ogden Mills.

#### TROUBLE ON A BRITISH CRUISER.

Later.  
All leave has been stopped on board the cruiser *Amethyst* at Portsmouth owing to some of the gun-fittings having been thrown overboard.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Holland denies that she is at war with Venezuela. She is merely adopting a policy of reprisals and captures against Castro's Government.

#### COMMOTION AT CARACAS.

London, December 15.  
The Dutch naval demonstration and the seizure of a Venezuelan vessel have given rise to some excitement at Caracas. Conflicts have taken place between Castro's supporters and opponents. Several persons have been killed and others wounded. Vice-President Gomez has proclaimed the action

of the Dutch as equivalent to an invasion and has declared martial law.

#### OBITUARY.

Count Muravieff, Russian Ambassador to Rome, has died suddenly from apoplexy.

#### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Later.

The Austrian Ambassador, in an interview with the Grand Vizier, proposed as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina an increase in the customs to 15 per cent (to which Germany has also agreed) the introduction of five monopolies, the abolition of Austrian post offices, the withdrawal of Austrian protection from Catholics in Albania, and a guarantee of the integrity of Novibazar. The possibility is also hinted at of compensation on account of the share of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Ottoman debt.

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Taylor in the House of Commons, said the reports of the Straits Opium Commission had just been received and would be laid on the table in due course. The Government was now considering the Governor of Hongkong's opium recommendations, and the correspondence would also be laid before Parliament in due course.

#### ANOTHER MARATHON RACE.

The Canadian Longboat beat Durando in the Marathon race at New York. Durando collapsed at the end of the 26th mile.

#### TROUBLE IN ALGERIA.

Fifty foreign legionaries and German recruits held up a train in which was General Vigny in Southern Algeria. No violence was done. They fled towards Morocco, and 49 of them were made prisoners.

#### THE DUTCH AND VENEZUELA.

The Dutch have captured a small Venezuelan gunboat called the *Maya*.

#### THE FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

December 15.

The London *Standard* states that two million sterling five per cent. South Manchurian Railway Bonds will be issued shortly, guaranteed by the Japanese Government.

#### SIR ROBERT HART ON CHINA.

The London Chamber of Commerce have given a banquet to Sir Robert Hart, who, in the course of a speech, predicted a great future for China. He said he believed the Regent was unceasing in the work of progress. Mr. McKinnon Wood said China must rejoice at the Japan-America agreement, which guarantees peace and the open door.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL ALLEGATIONS.

ANOTHER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

London, December 17.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress denounces in the most vehement manner the allegations of corruption in the acquisition of the Panama Canal as infamous libels upon the individual officials concerned, as well as upon the Government. The real offender, he declares, is Pulitzer, Editor of the *New York World*, and it is therefore a high national duty to bring to justice this wicked vilifier of the American people.

#### SIR ROBERT HART.

Later.

Sir Robert Hart was presented with the freedom of the City of London yesterday evening.

#### STORMY DEBATE IN THE DUMA.

There has been a stormy debate in the Duma with reference to the Bill for the

indemnification of the victims of the terrorists and Socialists. The Labourites denounced the executions and the tortures. The President resigned in consequence of the attitude of the Conservatives and demanded an apology from the Labourites.

#### GERMAN COUNT IN A STRANGE ROLE.

Later.

The ringleader of the Algerian revolutionaries has been arrested. He is stated to be a German Count employed by the desertion agencies.

The French Press is most indignant. *Le Temps* asks whether foreigners have a right to sow disorder in the French Army.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Russia, after consultation with Great Britain and France, accepts Austria's proposal for a preliminary exchange of views by the Cabinets with reference to the question of the annexations, but the acceptance only concerns the *modus procedendi* without prejudicing the programme of the Conference.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### GERMAN FINANCE.

London, December 10.

Berlin.—The Reichstag Committee dealing with finance and the Ministerial reform scheme has rejected the proposal to transfer to the Debt account of the Empire the matricular contributions of federal states, amounting to £7,000,000. The Committee ignored the Minister's protest, and did not arrange to make any provision for reduction of the Debt.

#### "THINKING IMPERIALLY."

London, December 11.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth premier favours a plan for the mobilization of the troops of the whole Empire, provided the Australian section can retain its own identity and control.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg.—The Austrian reply to the Russian Note with reference to a Conference on Balkan affairs displays a conciliatory tendency. The prospects of peace are improved.

Vienna.—Aehrenthal appears disposed to shut his eyes to the Turkish boycott and to consider the Turkish demand for financial compensation. The public desires the prompt conclusion of an Austro-Turkish agreement.

#### THE NEW "ENTENTE."

New York.—The Democratic senators are dissatisfied with the recent American-Japanese Notes. Some declare the exchange amounts to an alliance. Secretary Root voluntarily sent the Notes to the Senate, as if desirous of giving information.

#### PERSIA.

London, December 12.

Teheran.—The Court is endeavouring to confuse the new Council of 50 courtiers demanded by the Shah, with the reformed Parliament demanded by Great Britain and Russia.

#### THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg.—The Duma has adopted the bill for a loan of 45 million pounds.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the Stock Exchange all Japanese securities are higher. Chinese are fairly supported. Russians are active.

#### ANTI-ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Later.

Calcutta.—The Summary Justice Bill has passed in the vice-regal Council with practical unanimity. Immediate action will be

taken against certain associations notorious for systematic lawlessness. An impression prevails that the new anti-anarchist legislation will surprise the Indians by its moderation. The Europeans are disappointed at the absence of any provision facilitating the detection of crime.

#### PRIZE COURT DECISION CONFIRMED.

London, December 14.

St. Petersburg.—The Admiralty Appeal Court has confirmed the judgment given by the Libau Prize Court justifying the capture and destruction of the British steamer *Oltchamnia* by Russian warships on May 18th, 1905.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

AUSTRIA AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

The Vienna Government has declared its readiness to resume negotiations with Turkey in reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The official *Fremdenblatt* violently denounces the British press as the source of all evils afflicting Austrian foreign policy.

#### THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

New York.—Inquiries made by manufacturers everywhere indicate that they favour a reduction of the duty on raw materials for their industries. They are also unanimous in their desire for a reduction of the duty on manufactured articles.

#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa.—The Government representative visiting Shanghai in February will investigate the extraordinary increase in Chinese immigration.

#### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

London, December 15.

The *Times* calls serious attention to the increasing lawlessness in Ireland and declares that the inaction of the Executive practically amounts to complicity in the land war and the unconfined agitation against the letting of lands. Individual liberties are everywhere threatened and ordinary law is treated with open contempt. The police patrols are being attacked by armed peasants.

#### INDIA.

Calcutta.—There is little objection on the part of the Bengal native press to the new summary justice act. The Bombay papers heartily approve of the utility of the measure as is shown by the bolder action of the Bengal police in arresting several violent agitators.

#### THE BALKANS.

London, December 16.

St. Petersburg.—Russia accepts Austria's proposal for a preliminary exchange of views between the European Cabinets with reference to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The accord between England, Russia and France, and the harmony with their views displayed by Italy and Turkey, produce confidence in the result of the negotiations.

#### AMENITIES OF THE PRESS.

London, December 17.

Berlin.—Signs of concern are being manifested at the efforts made daily by the German press to cast suspicion on England. The British Government is accused of fomenting the trouble in the Near East with the express object of hindering an Austro-Turkish agreement and benefiting by European quarrels.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### JAPAN-COLOMBIA.

The Treaty concluded between Japan and the Republic of Colombia was signed yesterday in Washington.

#### THE DEBATE IN THE DUMA.

On the 11th instant the Duma was called

upon to debate the Bill presented by the Government providing for the issue of a loan of from 400 to 500 millions of roubles, namely, 300 millions to redeem short-period state loans, and 150 millions to meet extraordinary expenditures. The Opposition, especially the Socialist Popular Party and the Labour Party, ranged themselves against the measure, and a section of the Constitutional Popular Party were for limiting the Bill to the redemption clause. But when the Minister of Finance gave an explanation of the measure, he was vehemently applauded by the Octoberists and the Right—namely, the Government Party—and when the question was put to the vote, a large majority declared for the Government Bill in its entirety.

(From the Japanese Consul at Chicago.)

#### AMERICAN RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, who recently visited Japan on business connected with the Seattle Exhibition, has arrived in this city. On the evening of the 9th instant he attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and made a strong speech to the effect that the recent raising of rates on the American railways had done much injury to the trade of the United States with East Asia, and that if the law in question was to be interpreted as the officials had interpreted it, there was urgent necessity to amend its provisions.

#### FISHING BOAT DISASTER.

According to a telegram from Sydney, six or seven fishing boats have foundered in the neighbourhood of Broome, West Australia, and six or seven Japanese subjects have been lost.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### BULOW ON ARMAMENTS.

Prince Bülow states that he is entirely opposed to any international agreement for restricting armaments. He considers that the time demands expansion, as things can not be regarded with confidence.

(“DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST” SERVICE.)

#### ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Berlin, December 10.

Herr Dernburg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the Reichstag, stated that the report in the *Standard* that negotiations are proceeding between Germany and Great Britain as to the purchase of Walfish Bay, is a pure invention.

#### AUSTRIA AND THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

The answer of the Austrian Government, according to the Russian proposals as presented in the Russian Note, has been at last forwarded to St. Petersburg.

Austria, in the reply, consents to the discussion of the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provided the annexation itself is unquestionably taken as accomplished.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Balkan Committee, is inciting the boycott against Austria at Constantinople and agitating in favour of a Balkan alliance. The ports on the Levant have warned Germany against shipping German merchandise through Austrian ports or by Austrian ships. The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been definitely ordered to remain at his post.

#### CLOSING OF RUSSIAN PORTS.

The Duma has passed the Bill concerning the closing of Trans-Baikal and the Amur Province against Free Trade.

M. Kokowitzow, the Russian Minister of Finance, proved the profitableness of the

Amur Railway, built at an expense of 300 million roubles.

#### CURTAILMENT OF ARMAMENTS.

Berlin, December 11.

Prince Bülow, speaking again in the Reichstag, emphasized the desirability of a curtailment of international armaments.

The armaments of Germany, said Prince Bülow, were of a defensive character, offensive armaments being unnecessary.

Prince Bülow refused to admit any secondary influence or undercurrent in the Foreign Office, and concluded by repeating his former assertion, that the alliance with Austria was unshakable.

Herr von Schoen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking after Prince Bülow, said that a further reduction of the German troops in North China is planned.

#### RETIREMENT OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Count Monts, the German Ambassador at Rome, will retire early next year, his successor being Herr von Fagow, now Minister at Luxembourg.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to further negotiate with the Sublime Porte as to a political understanding on the basis of economic concessions, with the exclusion of the boycott question.

#### THE ALLEGED ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has not made any statement regarding the formal conclusion of an Anglo-Russian alliance.

#### ALLEGED ASSISTANCE TO AUSTRIA

Berlin, December 12.

Herr von Schoen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, denied absolutely that Germany had offered to Austria German troops for war or any other purpose. The Reichstag has been adjourned to the 12th of January.

#### THE DIAMOND MINING INDUSTRY.

Herr Dernburg, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the Reichstag, expressed himself confident as to the development of the diamond-mining industry in Luederitzland, in South-West Africa.

#### THE BALKAN QUESTION:

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

In a Communiqué from St. Petersburg the Russian Government expresses itself favourably as to the speech of Prince Bülow, and states that there are no differences between Russia and Germany with regard to the Balkan question.

#### PRESIDENT CASTRO IN PARIS.

President Castro of Venezuela has arrived at Paris. The French Government has asked the President to be reserved in his statements to the Press.

Two Dutch men-of-war, cleared for action, have arrived at La Guayra.

#### THE NEW PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Shah has nominated the members of the new Parliament with a period of office of two years and the right of control over the actions of the Ministers.

#### THE POSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER

Berlin, December 14.

The truth of the rumours as to the uncertainty of the position of Freiherr von Aehrenthal as Austrian Premier is absolutely denied at Vienna.

#### RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Very sharp attacks against M. Iswolski,

the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, are expected in the debate in the Duma.

#### CAPTURE OF A GUARDSHIP.

The Dutch warship *Geldermann* has captured a Venezuelan coast guardship at Puerto Caballo without any fighting.

President Castro has arrived at Berlin for surgical treatment.

#### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Negotiations have commenced between Austria and Turkey as to an understanding on the annexation question.

#### PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of military service of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has been celebrated at Munich in a very enthusiastic manner.

#### CASTOR'S RECEPTION AT BERLIN.

Berlin, December 15.

President Castro has been received at Berlin in a friendly way, but not officially.

He has sent a telegram of salutation to the Kaiser.

#### MARTIAL LAW SUSPENDED.

Martial law, which was declared some weeks ago at Prague, has been suspended.

#### AUSTRO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

The Sublime Porte has thanked the German Government for the efforts at mediation made by it to cause a change of attitude of Austria towards Turkey.

The Russian Note in answer to that sent by Austria is couched in conciliatory terms.

Austria will concede to demands and agree to the payment of financial compensation to Turkey.

#### THE NEW MILITARY ATTACHE TO BERLIN.

Enver Bey, the author of the Turkish movement for liberty, has been nominated Military Attaché at Berlin.

#### EXPORT DUTY ON DIAMONDS.

An export duty of ten marks per carat has been imposed in South-West Africa on uncut diamonds.

#### ANNEXATION OF KOMORO ISLANDS.

The French Chamber has declared the Komoro Islands (N.W. of Madagascar) a French colony.

#### PRESENT TO KING EDWARD.

The Kaiser will send as a Christmas present to King Edward some pieces of art work from the imperial manufactory at Cadinen.

#### AUSTRO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, December 16.

The prospects of a compromise between Austria and Turkey as to the financial side of the Bosnian question are favourable.

#### ADHERENCE TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The letter of King Victor Emanuel of Italy in answer to the letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, sent last October, is couched in very cordial terms and expresses the King's willingness to be faithful to the Triple Alliance.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Taft, the President elect of the United States, has declared to German journalists that he is willing to prosecute the policy of President Roosevelt towards Germany, and that there are well founded prospects of a satisfactory revision of the tariff.

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

A second vessel of the Government of Venezuela has been captured by Dutch warships.

More Dutch warships are leaving for Venezuela. Great enthusiasm prevails at the Hague.



(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

St. Petersburg, December 9.

The second reading of a bill providing the abolition of Vladivostok as a free port took place on Dec. 9th in the Duma. M. Schintieff a leader of the October Party said that the bill had been passed by the committee. Discussion followed, after which M. Schipoff made a speech. The Poland Party and some other sections opposed the bill. The majority however, were in its favour.

## JAPANESE IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

Vladivostok, December 10.

Two Japanese in Vladivostok were ordered on Dec. 9th, by the Russian officer commanding the Naval station, to retire from the city. The officer did not give an explanation as to the expulsion. The Japanese Consul is about to lodge a protest with the Governor of the district.

## THE SENATE.

San Francisco, December 10.

The Senate has demanded of President Roosevelt the submission of the documents regarding the American-Japanese Notes to the Senate. He complied with the request. While introducing the documents, he said that they were submitted simply as information but not for discussion, and Secretary Root ordered Mr. Cannon, a delegate of the State Office, to give an explanation of the documents to a special committee. The Democrats declare that since the notes were not regarded as a treaty they should be open to public discussion, while the Republicans maintain that, being of the nature of a treaty, they should be submitted to a secret meeting. Though the Democrats are endeavouring to oppose this arrangement on the ground that it has not obtained the ratification of the Senate, there is little prospect of their success.

## CONGRESS.

The hope expressed in the Presidential message that the force of secret agents be enlarged in order that the movements of Congressmen should be closely watched has given offence to the members of the lower House. The leaders of the Republican party have appointed a committee for investigating the cause of Mr. Roosevelt's words on this subject.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of State for War, explaining the Military budget, said that if war were to break out with a first-class Power, 350,000 men as a defending army would be necessary, and therefore besides the standing army, at least 250,000 of the militia must be thoroughly disciplined and reserved in readiness for emergencies. He urged Congress to pass the Bill.

## THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

New York, December 11.

The American Fleet will undergo repairs immediately after its return from its long cruise. The Naval Department has asked the Government to disburse \$4,000,000 for the necessary expenses.

## CONGRESS.

New York, December 12.

In consequence of the allegation that President Roosevelt has insulted the members of the House of Representatives in his message, they passed, on Dec. 11th, a resolution of censure. The resolution was hailed with sympathy in the Senate, where, on Dec. 14th, a similar motion will probably be raised. On the other hand, the President has implied that the rejection of a bill providing for the defraying of expenses connected with the employment of

detectives meant that the members were guilty of unlawful actions. He added that most of the Judges were constantly taking measures favourable to millionaires. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt's confidential secretary and others connected with the Government departments have advised him to withdraw the words in question. The President, however, refuses to do so. Many of the newspapers express antagonistic views, and some say that President Roosevelt seems to consider himself the only wise man in the world. Other journals aver that the early expiration of his term has engendered a sense of irresponsibility which has led him to add the objectionable passage to the Presidential Message. It is generally believed that President Roosevelt will at length expunge the clause in question.

## RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. Petersburg, December 13.

In the Duma, the bill providing for issuing a loan of 450,000,000 roubles has been passed in spite of opposition from the Constitutional Democratic Party, who maintained that there was no necessity to consider the bill while the Budget was left pending.

## CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New York, December 13.

The dispute between Congress and President Roosevelt has become more serious. On Dec. 14th the House of Representatives will appoint a special committee in order to enforce the recent resolution adopted against the President. He is reported to have declared that there was no necessity to reiterate his insistence toward the representatives who were about to censure him, and that he would rather disclose unlawful actions committed by them.

There is condemnation among the public of President Roosevelt because a clear report has not been given as to a portion of the money which was said to have been paid for the Panama Canal work. A large number of lawyers who were connected with the affair, however, gave explicit explanations. The suspicion was therefore cleared. The President has decided to send Mr. Taft to carry out further investigations as to the canal work and expense paid.

## CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New York, December 14.

On Dec. 14th the proposal to elect a special committee in order to censure President Roosevelt was considered in the House of Representatives. After a debate, they decided to re-consider the proposal on Dec. 25th or 26th. It is said that the postponement was attributable to the strong attitude of the President towards Congress. It is also said that the agitation in Congress will be abandoned.

## JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to a Washington telegram, a convention has been concluded between Japan and the United States in reference to the immigration affair. Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will make a speech on the treaty at the first sitting of the Diet and will explain that the entry of Asiatic immigrants is strictly prohibited in the United States. It is said in America that the prohibition means a diplomatic success on the part of the United States.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

San Francisco, December 15.

In connexion with comment on the American Navy, Rear-Admiral Evans has said that the battleships which were built last year were superior to the *Dreadnought*

in every respect, which fact was well known to all naval experts. Referring to the criticism that the positions of the guns on the ships were low, he said that the barbette was regarded as being too elevated.

## THE PANAMA CANAL AFFAIR.

President Roosevelt sent a note to the Senate on Dec. 15th in which memorandum he referred to the serious comments of the various newspapers with regard to the Panama Canal works and said he intended to lodge a prosecution in Court.

## CHESS.

[Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the CHESSE EDITOR, The Japan Mail. Problem solutions should be handed in at the Japan Mail Office, or to Mr. W. B. Mason, not later than the evening of Thursday.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

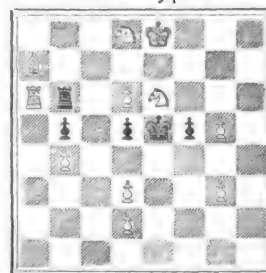
W. H. TAYLOR (Mortimer).—Delighted to hear from such an old contributor to this column and to see that your hand has lost none of its cunning. Your problem is most welcome and will have early insertion.

A. L. JORDAN (Nagasaki).—Thanks for letter and contributions. Your fine problem will appear next week.

ALPHA.—Amongst recent Chess publications we can recommend "The Art of Chess" by James Mason, published by Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.

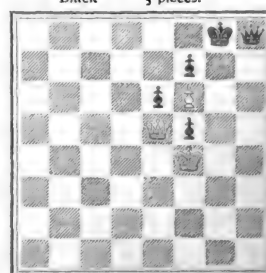
Solution to Problem No. 6 will be given next week. Correct solutions received from W.H.S., H.B.W., Omega, J.L.G., A.V.C.M., A.E.P., and W.A. de H.

PROBLEM NO. 8.  
By MAX J. MEYER.  
Black 5 pieces.



White 11 pieces.  
WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

END-GAME NO. 4.  
By C. D. LOCOCK.  
Black 5 pieces.



White 3 pieces.  
White has failed in his attack but succeeds in drawing as follows:—  
1. K—Kt 1. Q—R 6  
2. Q—Kt 8 ch. 2. K—R 2  
3. Q—R 2 and draws. Black cannot avoid the stalemate.

GAME No. 6.—The tenth game played in the match for the Championship of the World was won by Tarrasch:—

## RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Tarrasch.	Lasker.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3
3. B-Kt 5	Kt-K B 3
4. Castles	Kt x P
5. P-Q 4	B-K 2
6. Q-K 2	Kt-Q 3
7. B x Kt	Kt x P
8. P x P	Kt-Kt 2
9. R-K sq	Castles
10. Kt-B 3	Kt-B 4
11. Kt-Q 4	Kt-K 3
12. P-K 3	Kt x Kt
13. B x Kt	P-Q B 4 (a)
14. B-K 3	P-Q 4
15. P x P e.p.	B x P
16. Kt-K 4 (b)	B-K 2 (c)
17. Kt x B (d)	P x Kt
18. Q-Q B 4 (e)	Q-B 3 (f)
19. Q-R-Q sq	K-R-K sq
20. R-K 4 (g)	B-B 3 (h)
21. R-K 2	R-K 5
22. Q-Kt 3	Q-K 3 (i)
23. P-K R 3	K-Q sq
24. K-R-Q 2	R-K 4
25. B-R 6 (j)	Q-Kt 3 (k)
26. B-B 4	R-K 3
27. B x P	Q-R 4 (l)
28. Q-Kt 4	Q x Q
29. P x Q	K-K 5
30. B x P	R x R
31. R x R	P-K R 4
32. R-Q 6	Resigns.

NOTES BY MR. J. H. BLACKBURN.

(a) This move was introduced by Teichmann soon after his return from South America, and it has been named the Rio de Janeiro defence. Lasker thinks it the best.

(b) Up to this point the moves are identical y the same as in the eighth game, and this move is certainly an improvement upon Q-R 5, as played on that occasion.

(c) The plausible looking move is B x P ch. but it would not have turned out satisfactorily, for suppose B x P ch. 17. K x B, Q-R 5 ch. 18. K-Kt sq, Q x Kt. 19. B x P, Q x Q, 20. R x Q, B-R 3, 21. R-K 7 K-R B sq. 22. P-R 4, intending R-Q sq or R 3, according to Black's play.

(d) White must have seen that he could have taken the B. P. but probably dismissed it as not being decisive enough. Something like the following might have happened:—17. B x P (not Kt x P, for in that case B x Kt followed by Q-K 4 would win a piece) B x B, 18. Kt x B, B x P, 19. Q-R-Q sq, Q-Kt 4, 20. Q-K 3 Q-Kt 3, 21. Q-Kt 3, and White has a slight advantage, but perhaps not sufficient to win. Black could also, in reply to B x P, play B-K sq, then follows 18. B x B, R x Kt, 19. Q-Kt 5 R-Kt sq, 20. B-Kt 3 with the better game.

(e) Black's Q P is now very weak.

(f) On the same lines as the eighth game, but in this position it does not turn out so well; if Black had played R-K sq and then to K 3, supporting the weak Q P, and at the same time threatening R-Kt 3, it would have been more to the purpose.

(g) Taking immediate advantage of Black's weak play.

(h) Of course he cannot allow White to play Q-Q 7.

(i) If instead of this Black had played R x P, then White would have obtained the better position as follows:—22. R x P, 23. R x P, R-Kt 3, 24. R x R ch Q x R, 25. P-K R 3 P-K B 3, 26. R-Q 2, and ought to win.

(j) This is all very pretty, and must have somewhat startled the onlookers, for if Q x B then Q x R, B-B 4 would have been equally effective, but Tarrasch, no doubt, considered that it would be better first to force the queen off the king's file by the threatened mate.

(k) He could also have played P-Kt 3.

(l) It appears Lasker was short of time, which probably accounts for his not seeing that P-K R 4 would still have given drawing chances.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Business in this department remains lifeless.

## RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	29.00—30.60
Egyptian...	44.00 to 47.25
Indian Broach...	26.00 to 26.50
Chinese (Old crop)...	25.50 to 27.00
Chinese (New crop)...	27.00 to 28.50

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	3.10 to 3.65
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	3.10 to 3.65
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	4.20 to 4.60

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YD.
White Shirtings—140 yds. 36 in.	8.50 to 12.50

## BABY BORN WITH TERRIBLE ECZEMA

Which Spread Over Body, Head and Limbs—No Rest or Sleep for Mother or Child—Doctor Would Not Let Him be Bathed—Tiny Sufferer Grew Worse Every Day.

## FOUND A PERFECT CURE IN CUTICURA

"My little boy was born with his legs and the lower part of his body covered with eczema. I told the doctor about it. He gave me a lotion for it and told me not to wash the little one. I carried out my orders until his head, face and shoulders were covered with the humor. Then I informed the doctor that the lotion was doing no good. He gave me a different lotion and an ointment, but still insisted on saying not to bathe the baby. I used the remedies but he got no better. There was no rest, no sleep for baby or myself and I was worn out. Baby was very thin and seemed to be getting worse every day. I resolved to give the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial. I am thankful to-day that I did for one set cured him. He is as fat now and sleeps as well as any child of fifteen months and I still use Cuticura Soap for his bath. Mrs. Gaud, Oldboghead, Rothiemoran, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 15, 1908."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

## SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills the purest, sweetest and most effective remedies for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A. Rinne Set often Cures. Agents: London, 17, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 8, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Leeson, Ltd., Cape Town; etc.; U.S.A., Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. ... V.4.50 to 5.25

Common to Medium ... V.4.50 to 5.25

Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best ... 4.45 in.

Ordinary to Medium ... 4.60 to 6.00

Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. ... 5.50 to 7.50

Good to Best ... 7.00 to 12.00

Grey Caubrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches... 3.10 to 3.60

Prints—24 yards, 36 inches ... 0.25 to 0.35

Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in. ... 0.30 to 0.45

Turkey Reels—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 in. ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reels—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 10.00 to 16.00

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ... 0.95 to 1.50

Flannelette ... 0.15 to 0.30

Cashmere ... 0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ... V.0.50 to 0.70

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.40 to 0.60

Italian Cloth, 36-40 in. ... 0.40 to 0.55

Mousseline de Laine, 120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium... 0.20 to 0.28

Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ... 0.28 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.35

Cloths—Army Cloth ... 0.85 to 1.50

Cloths—All other ... 1.25 to 3.00

Blankets—Assorted, per lb. ... 0.70 to 0.80

Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb. ... 0.60 to 0.71

" " " 2 " " ... 0.58 to 0.64

" " " 3 " " ... 0.46 to 0.55

Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb. ... 0.40 to 0.44

" " " 2 " " ... 0.34 to 0.39

" " " 3 " " ... 0.25 to 0.30

## METALS.

There has been no change since the previous report.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	... V.3.80 to 3.90
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	... 4.40 to 4.50
do Sheet	... 5.00 to 5.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	... 10.70 to 11.00
do Flat	... 11.50 to 11.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	... 6.25 to 6.60
Tin Plates, galva. I.C.W.	... 7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	... 2.10 to 2.15

## KEROSENE.

A moderate business is going on.

Chester	... V.3.88 to 3.98
Victory	... 3.74 to 3.77
Borneo and Sumatra	... 2.90 to 3.00
Hokuyetsu	... 3.30 to 3.70
Nippon	... 3.33 to 3.78
Ogura Hokuyetsu	... 3.30 to 3.70
Tosai	... 3.60 to 3.75

## SUGAR.

A considerable fall has taken place. The market is generally dull.

Brown Manila	... V.11.00 to 12.40
Brown China	... 8.00 to 13.50
White Java and Penang	... 14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	... 15.50 to 17.00
" (Hongkong)	... 15.00 to 20.00

## INDIGO.

Stocks are still small and prices have gone up slightly. The arrival of a shipment from Calcutta is expected in the near future.

Calcutta first	... Yen. 280
" second	... 260
Java, first	... 320
" second	... 300
Madras, first	... 180
" second	... 165
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	... 215
Artificial "Kenshin"	... 300

## FLOUR.

The market is quiet and there is no alteration in prices.

Gold Drop	4 sacks	Yen. 10.20
Flag	"	10.50
Royal	"	10.00
Trophy	"	10.00
Red Seal	"	11.10
Lion	"	10.75
Portland	"	10.50
Premier	"	10.50

Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 cream	2.45
Takasago	6 "	2.45
Fuji	6 "	2.45
Pine	6 "	2.40

## WHEAT.

No change to report.

White Walla Walla, 100 kin	Yen. 5.00—5.20
Red	4.50—5.00
Blue Stein	5.40—5.65

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Filatures are still weak, buyers standing aloof as usual at this season. Business in "Velvet Woman" Kadedas and "one horse" chops is brisk. A rise has taken place owing to scarcity of stocks. "Two horse" and "three horse" chops also have been moderately engaged.

On Dec. 17th stocks were: filatures 33,959 bales Re-reels, 7,395 bales; Kakeda 2,308 bales; and Sundry, 74 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	... 1.150 to 1.160
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	... 1.130 to 1.130
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	... 1.060 to 1.065
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	... 910 to 915
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	... 990 to 1,000
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	... 970 to 980
Filature—No. 1½½, Coarse	... 905 to 910
Filature—No. 1½½, 10-13 den.	... 900 to 970
Re-reels—Extra	... 1,030 to 1,035
Re-reels—No. 1	... 1,000 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 1½	... 930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 2	... 880 to 890
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	... 920 to 930
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	... 880 to 885
Kakedas—One Horse Chop No. 1½	... 860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	... 820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2½	... 770 to 775

## QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Dec.	Present delivery.	January delivery.	February delivery.	March delivery.
11th	951	921	940	950
12th	948	919	938	948
13th	—	—	—	—
14th	950	922	940	950
15th	948	—	938	950
16th	947	920	936	946
17th	945	920	936	948

## WASTE SILK.

The market is generally quiet, excepting some Oshu and Shinshu qualities the stock of which is small.

On Dec. 17th stocks were: Noshi, 4,696 bales; Kibiso, 8,395 bales; and sundry 2,004 bales.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	145 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Oshu, Good	135 to 140
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	120 to 135
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	65 to 75
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshu) Best	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshu) Good	75 to 85
Noshi—Bushi, (or Joshu) Medium	45 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	95 to 110
Rereel—Fair	70 to 80
Rereel—Best	60 to 65
Rereel—Good	40 to 45
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

## HABUTAE.

No special alteration has taken place, but the tendency is downward.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	6 me.
19½	—	8.55	8.25	8.20
22½	—	8.25	8.20	8.00
27	—	8.15	7.85	7.80

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½	8.65	8.55	8.60	8.60	8.40
27	8.40	8.25	8.30	8.15	8.30
36	8.35	8.30	8.35	8.20	8.15

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	9.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½	8.30	9.30	9.70	10.60
22½	8.90	9.80	10.70	11.50
27	10.10	11.10	12.50	13.50
36	13.40	14.30	16.10	18.10

## COPPER.

In consequence of recent fluctuations in London the market remains lifeless.

According to a London telegram of Dec. 17th the quotation was £ 63.5.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 45-49
Bessemer per 100 kin	52-50
Electric refined per 100 kin	53-57

## RICE.

A further fall during the week was due to speculative sales by brokers

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	¥76,647
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	261,692
Delivery.	Closing Price.
December	13.30
January	13.42
February	13.35

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo)	per koku.
Superior	Yen 14.70	
Medium	13.80	
Common	12.90	
Average	13.80	

## (Osaka.)

December	13.17	December	13.40
January	13.25	January	13.34
February	13.24	February	13.36

## COTTON YARN.

## (OSAKA.)

A slight improvement has taken place during the week.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	103.05
January	104.25
February	104.60

## FISH OIL.

Owing to large stocks and to the discontinuance of enquiry from abroad, the market is very quiet.

	Yen.
Salmon	5.80
Iwashi	6.00
Cod	7.20 to 7.30
Whale	7.00 to 7.10

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Dec. 17

London silver ½ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates close for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 ½
— — Bills on demand	2/0 ½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 ½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0 ½ @ 76
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 ½ @ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	56
— — Private 4 months' sight	56 1
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 83 ¼ *
— — Private 10 days, sight	do 81 ¼ *
Shanghai—Bank sight	91 ¼ *
— — Private 10 days' sight	93 *
India—Bank sight	153 ¼
— — Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 ¾
— — Private 30 days' sight	50 ¾
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 ¼
Germany—Bank sight	208 ¾
— — Private 4 months' sight	212 ¾
Bar Silver (London)	223 ½

\* Nominal.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M. Mongolia	F. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Montague 2	Sa Dec. 19
Portland	P. & A. Arabia	Sa Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. China 3	M. Dec. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R. En. of Japan 4	W. Dec. 23
Seattle	N. Y. K. Tango Maru 5	F. Dec. 25
Europe	N. D. L. Derfflinger	Sa Dec. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. En. of India	Su Dec. 27
Hongkong	P. & A. Nicomedia	Su Dec. 27
America	E. K. K. Tenyo Maru 6	M. Dec. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Manchuria	M Dec. 28
Hongkong	B. L. Kumeric	Tu Dec. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K. Chiyo Maru	M Jan. 4
Tacoma	B. L. Adato	Th Jan. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. En. of China	F. Jan. 13
Hongkong	G. N. Minnesota	W. Jan. 20

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
- 3 Left Honolulu on the 12th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 10th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 11th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R. Montague	Sa Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Mongolia	Sa Dec. 19
Europe	N. D. L. Buelow	Sa Dec. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K. Yamaguchi M.	Th Dec. 20
Hongkong	P. & A. Arabia	Su Dec. 20
Europe	N. Y. K. Hirano Maru	W Dec. 23
Seattle	N. Y. K. Kaga Maru	W Dec. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. En. of Japan	W Dec. 23
America	P. M. China	W Dec. 23
Europe	M. M. Ernest Simons	Sa Dec. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. En. of India	Su Dec. 27
Hongkong	N. Y. K. Tango Maru	M Dec. 28
Portland	P. & A. Nicomedia	M Dec. 28
America	P. M. Manchuria	W Dec. 30
Tacoma	B. L. Kumeric	W Dec. 30
Hongkong	T. K. K. Tenyo Maru	W Dec. 30
America	T. K. K. Chiyo Maru	W Jan. 6
Australia	N. Y. K. Kumano Maru	Sa Jan. 9
Hongkong	B. L. Adato	F Jan. 8
Tacoma	B. S. Cyclops	Su Jan. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. En. of China	F Jan. 13
Seattle	G. N. Minnesota	Sa Jan. 23

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Benmohr*, British steamer, 1,935, Henderson, 11th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.  
*Meivann*, French steamer, 3,513, Dorise, 11th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.  
*Moyne*, British steamer, 3,016, Jas. Milneuch, 11th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 11th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kasai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 12th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 13th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & S.N. Co.

*Titan*, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 13th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Buelow*, German steamer, 5,223, H. Formes, 13th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Dixon, 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Nomura, 14th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Keelung Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Yamamoto, 14th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Tokawa*, Japanese cruiser, 9,850, 14th Dec.,—Kure.  
*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, H. Nicholas, 16th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Inveric*, British steamer, 3,113, Howie, 16th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentine, 16th Dec.,—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshita, 16th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Noda, 16th Dec.,—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yeiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Konan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 17th Dec.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 17th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
*Kasado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,823, D. Mori, 12th Dec.,—Kure, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G.N. S.S. Co.  
*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, A. Harris, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ise Maru*, Japanese steamer, 775, Tsuda, 12th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, R. Swain, 12th Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Dumbea*, French steamer, 3,220, Boyer, 12th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.  
*Ching Wo*, British steamer, 2,517, T. W. Cullum, 12th Dec.,—Sourabaya, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Chikusen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 13th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Titan*, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 13th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Meinam*, French steamer, 3,513, Darise, 13th Dec.,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 14th Dec.,—Dairen and Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kamo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 5,284, F. L. Sommer, 14th Dec.,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Asia*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 14th Dec.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 14th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Greene, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Indrawadi*, British steamer, 3,369, W. Gray Williams, 15th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Moyne*, British steamer, 3,016, Jas. Milneuch, 15th Dec.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Nomura, 15th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benten Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 15th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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*Matopha*, British steamer, 3,420, W. H. Dormand, 16th Dec.,—Calcutta via Chemulpo and Dalny, General.—Sale & Frazar.

*Sicilia*, British steamer, 4,174, C. W. Watkins, 16th Dec.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,465, W. E. Filmer, 16th Dec.,—Uraga.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Dixon, 16th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,796, J. Sato, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Hivano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 5,282, H. Frazar, 16th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kichirin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 16th Dec.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Imerie*, British steamer, 3,113, Howie, 16th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,423, M. Hagino, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oriental*, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—For Manila: Mr. C. C. Barton, Mrs. Emma Bayer, Mr. E. W. Baxton, Miss Kate Carpenter, Mr. R. J. Finn, Mrs. R. J. Finn and infant, Mr. R. C. Smith, Rev. A. L. Snyder, Mrs. A. L. Snyder, Mrs. Ethel Thiessen, Master Earle Thiessen, Mr. W. C. Althouse, Mr. Oscar Mill, Dr. H. D. Kneidler, Mrs. A. E. McMahan, Mr. Sem Minsk, and Mr. C. F. S. Hartigan in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. George Campbell, Mrs. George Campbell, Miss Dorothy Campbell, Master David Campbell, Master Kenneth Campbell, Rev. F. H. Sullivan, Mr. John M. Foster, Mr. H. Hillis, Mrs. H. Hillis, Rev. F. H. Maynard, Miss May Yohe, Mr. P. G. Bronson and Mrs. P. G. Bronson in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from Hongkong via ports:—Com. J. A. Dougherty, U.S.N., Mrs. J. A. Dougherty, Mrs. J. Uchigaki and 2 children, Mr. N. H. Falk, Mrs. N. H. Falk, Mr. D. Buckingham, Mrs. D. Buckingham, Mr. Theo. Thurn and Mr. S. Takahashi. For Honolulu:—Mr. A. S. Aldrich, Mrs. A. S. Aldrich, Mr. T. G. Wallace, Mr. A. Waterhouse, Mrs. A. Waterhouse and Y. S. Young. For San Francisco:—Miss J. Crowley, Mr. O. M. Clark, Mrs. O. M. Clark, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, Mr. A. O. Graham, Mr. E. L. Hueter, Mrs. E. L. Hueter, Mr. J. D. Lowman, Mrs. J. D. Lowman, Miss M. McGuire, Mr. S. I. Merrill, Capt. H. G. Myhre, Mr. D. H. Hutchison, Mrs. J. R. Trindle, Master R. Trindle, Miss M. Trindle, Mrs. A. J. Wilder, Rev. E. N. Walne, Mrs. E. N. Walne, Master R. Walne, Master H. Walne, Master T. J. Walne, Mr. Teng Phong, Miss A. L. Robertson, Prince F. Rospigliosi, Surg. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., Mrs. J. S. Spear, Mr. J. B. Stetson, Mr. C. Silk, Mrs. W. J. Shedwick, Mr. H. W. Treat, Mrs. H. W. Treat, Mr. J. C. Friendly, Mr. H. B. Fowler, Miss A. Parsons, Mr. F. S. Miller, Mrs. F. S. Miller, Miss A. Miller, Mr. J. Z. Moore, Mrs. J. Z. Moore and Mr. Geo. S. Beebe in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Dumbea* for Europe via ports:—Mr. Ch. Allen and 1 domestique, Mr. Leo Herlot, Mr. Joseph Eveit, Mr. Rihonel, Mr. J. Lescuyer, Mrs. Tenaille, Miss M. Lescuyer, Mr. Esardas, Mrs. Peart, Mr. Badirshaw Burjorjee, Mr. Sin Fing Shum and Mr. San Simons in cabin; Mr. Le Floch, Mr. Le Diraich and Mr. Esardas in steerage.

Per British steamer *Asia* for Manila and Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. J. M. Collam, Mr. J. M. Collam, Mr. S. Masui, Miss C. Blatner, Mrs. E. J. Blatner, Mrs. B. J. Baker, Miss A. Wallace, Mrs. R. L. Hannon, Master Geo. Hannon, Miss C. Silent, Miss F. Silent and Miss M. A. Barker in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—E. S. Aldrich, Mrs. E. S. Aldrich, Mr. Geo. S. Beebe, Mr. W. H. Burns, Mrs. W. H. Burns, Mr. J. Butzbach, Mr. O. M. Clark, Mrs. O. M. Clark, Mr. J. B. Dougherty, Mr. N. H. Falk, Mrs. N. H. Falk, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, Mr. H. B. Fowler, Mr. J. S. Fowler, Mrs. J. S. Fowler, Dr. M. Frankel, Mrs. M. Frankel, Mr. J. C. Friendly, Mr. A. O. Graham, Mr. R. B. Hale, Mrs. R. B. Hale, Winifred Lady Howard, Mr. E. L. Hueter, Mrs. E. L. Hueter, Mr. D. H. Hutchison, Miss McGuire, Mr. S. I. Merrill, Miss C. E. Miller, Mrs. F. S. Miller, Miss A. Miller, Capt. H. G. Myhre, Mr. M. A. Oudin, Miss L. Palmer, Miss A. Parsons, Mr. J. C. Rimmer, Miss A. L. Robertson, Prince F. Rospigliosi, Mrs. W. J. Shedwick, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Spear, Surg. C.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

F. Stokes, U.S.N., Mr. J. B. Stetson, Mr. Paul Strelitz, Mrs. Paul Strelitz, Mr. Tong Phong, Mr. H. W. Treat, Mrs. H. W. Treat, Mrs. J. R. Trindle, Master R. Trindle, Miss M. Trindle, Mr. T. G. Wallace, Rev. E. N. Walne, Mrs. E. N. Walne, Master R. Walne, Master H. Walne, Master T. J. Walne, Mrs. A. J. Wilder, Miss E. E. Williams, Mr. A. Waterhouse, Miss A. Waterhouse and Mr. Y. S. Young in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Marseilles Option	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan.	Italy	Marseilles	Trieste.	German
Hara Yushutsuten.	160	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guille & Co.	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieher & Co.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	28	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	40	257	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pila & Co.	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Tamaito	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Struelli	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.	—	—	10	—	347	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	219	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	—	10	—	St. Chamond	—	—	—
Total	502	508	90	10	—	596	—	—

Per British steamer *Sicilia* for London and Antwerp via ports:—

	WASTE SILK.			
	England	France.	Trieste.	Peignes
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	110	30	—
Jardine Matheson & Co	47	40	—	—
Cornes & Co.	17	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.	—	158	—	—
Total	64	308	30	—

Silk shippers by *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, on the 8th Dec.:—

	Bales.	
	China & Japan Trading Co.,	Nabholz & Co.
China & Japan Trading Co.,	20	20
Nabholz & Co.	20	20
Jewett and Bent	20	10
Vivanti Bros.	194	111
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	194	111
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	194	111
Doshin Kaisha	90	—
Total	465	—

Silk shippers by *Titan*, for Tacoma on the 14th December:—

	Bales.	
	China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	Varenne & Co.
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	70	55
Varenne & Co.	55	50
Vivanti Bros.	50	35
Jewett and Bent	35	—

L. Mottet	25
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	184
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	50
Total	469

Silk shippers by *Siberia*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu on 16th Dec.:—

	Bales.	
	Siber, Wolff & Co.	Nabholz & Co.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	145	90
Nabholz & Co.	90	65
F. Strahler & Co.	65	60
China & Japan Trading Co.	60	60
Varenne & Co.	60	51
Jewett & Bent	51	25
Pila & Co.	25	15
H. Bernardin & Co.	15	10
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	10	491
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	491	376
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	376	65
Doshin Kaisha	65	—
Total	1,469	—

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# The Japan Weekly Mail

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"FAIS CR OUK DOIS: ADVIENNE OUK TOURKA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 26TH, 1908.

## MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo, by the Right Rev Bishop McKim, Miss REBECCA NIELSON BALLAGH, of Tokyo, to Mr. HERBERT ARMSTRONG POOLE, of Yokohama, on Saturday, 19th, at two o'clock.

## DEATH.

At Tsingtau, on 18th instant, MAX HOMANN, Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, of heart failure. (By Telegram.)

The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donker-Curtius (ANNA) died on Monday, the 21st Dec.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DR. SVEN HEDIN left Seoul on Dec. 22nd for Manchuria on his way home.

K. ONIYA (37) a farmer living in Oniya, Saitama prefecture, who had been sentenced to death in the Tokyo District Court on charges of robbery

and murder, was executed on Dec. 22nd at the Tokyo Jail.

PRINCESS NASHIMOTO will visit France next spring to meet Prince Nashimoto at Paris.

THE wedding of Count Uyesugi with Miss Fusa, eldest daughter of Prince Takatsukasa took place on Dec. 12th in Tokyo.

THE *Jiji* believes that the Imperial Diet will be opened about Dec. 25th, when the Emperor will be present to give an address.

On Dec. 19th the Emperor was present at the graduation ceremony of the Military Artillery College, leaving the Palace at 9.30 a.m.

A TELEGRAM from Asahigawa says that traffic on the Hokkaido Railway was stopped on the afternoon of Dec. 19th owing to heavy snow.

On Dec. 19th Prince Fushimi, representing the Emperor, was present at the autumn meeting of the Tokyo Horse Race Association at Ikegami.

On Saturday morning a burglar entered the tea-house Kikuzumi, in Motodaiku cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, and murdered the proprietress of the house with a sword.

On the night of Dec. 19th fire broke out in the Fujimi Theatre, Shidzuoka. Owing to a strong wind, the flames spread throughout the adjoining houses, burning down about 25 buildings.

A WELL-KNOWN metal sculptor named Sho-Ami Katsuyoshi of Kyoto died on Dec. 19th. He was 77 years of age. The funeral took place on Tuesday at the Chion-in Buddhist temple.

It is reported by a telegram under date of Dec. 19th from the Japanese Consul in Lyons that the habutae market was weak as a fall in price was expected. The Echizen, 5 or 6 momme, was 41.50 francs.

K. TANAKA, formerly superintendent of the Uruga Police Station, who was arrested the other day on a charge of gambling, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the Yokohama District Court.

A SHANGHAI telegram, dated Dec. 18th, to Tokyo papers reports that fire occurred on the *Kalomo* at Singapore on her way from New York to Japan. It is feared that she sustained severe damage.

MRS. KATHERINE LENT STEVENSON, President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Superintendent of World's U. C. T. U. Citizen Department, who is now visiting Japan, will speak in Union Church at 3 o'clock on Sunday.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mr. Uyeno, Consul General at Sydney, a destructive storm was recently experienced in Broom, West Australia. Several fishing boats were wrecked and six or seven Japanese were drowned.

THE foreign trade of Yokohama for ten days ended Dec. 20th was: Exports, yen 6,904,850; and imports, yen 3,291,854. Excess of exports yen 3,612,996. During the period \$338,011 American gold was sent to San Francisco.

MR. T. KATO, G.C.M.G., Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, accompanied by Mrs. Kato, left Shinbashi on Thursday for Kobe, where they will embark, on the 19th, on the N.Y.K. steamer *Hirano Maru*, for London. They had a large official send-off at Shinbashi and at Hiranuma Mr. F. G. Sale and Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the British

Association of Japan, conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Kato the good wishes of the members of the Association. Mrs. Kato was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers from the Association.

THE Sub-Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank kindly advises us that he received on Friday a wire from his London Office stating that the South Manchuria loan has been considerably over-subscribed and now stands at  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. premium.

THE Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Dec. 17th and considered the Government revision scheme as to which investigation is being made at the Department of Finance. The proceedings will be resumed in January.

A STUDENT of Kurume Middle School is believed to have committed suicide by throwing himself into the crater of Mount Aso on Tuesday last. He wrote letters announcing his intention to end his life, and when last seen was near the crater. The act is attributed to despondency.

NOTICE is given by the Department of Communications, that the experimental acetone gas buoy off Tsurumi outside Yokohama Harbour has been shifted as follows:—Position:—about 60 feet south-westward of Hommoku Light Buoy. Depth of water:—about 6 fathoms at L.W.S.T.

THE sailing vessel *Meiho Maru* collided with another sailing vessel on the night of Dec. 21st in the neighbourhood of Onomichi. The *Meiho* was wrecked and the crew landed at Onomichi, which they reached by swimming. The other vessel, which sustained severe damage, is missing.

WE read that in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Sir Clement Smith, as representative of Hongkong, to assist the British Imperial Delegates at the forthcoming International Conference on Opium at Shanghai.

A DECISION was passed in the Yokohama District Court on Dec. 22nd in the case of twenty-four coolies who were charged with having caused disturbances at Kanagawa at the beginning of October. Twenty-two were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for terms varying between one month and three years. Two were acquitted.

BARON GOTO, Minister for Communications, announced on Dec. 23rd in the *Official Gazette* that the Postal Money Order Convention, No. 8, between Great Britain and Japan will come into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. According to the Convention the amount of anyone order shall not be permitted to exceed £40 or yen 400, and fractions under 1 penny or *sen* 1 shall not be accepted.

WE learn with regret of the receipt of a telegram from Tsingtau announcing the sudden death, from heart failure, of Mr. Max. Homann, who for some fifteen months was manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at this port. Mr. Homann came to Yokohama in 1905 to establish a branch of the Bank, and remained as manager until December, 1906. Mr. Homann leaves a widow and two children.

IN the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday judgment was given in the action brought by Mr. A. H. Groom, representing the Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Kobe, against Mr. Yabe Kunitaro, a building contractor, of Yokohama, asking for a declaration by the Court cancelling the compulsory execution which was enforced by Defendant upon Plaintiff's properties. The Court gave judgment for Defendant, the claim being dismissed with costs.

## DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Saturday, December 19.

On the 19th inst. the Parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* held a general meeting in Tokyo. Marquis Saionji was unable to be present, but for the rest the meeting was largely attended. Mr. Matsuda took the chair, and made a report showing that the Party has now 194 followers in the Lower House. An address from Marquis Saionji was then read. It congratulated the Party heartily on having secured such a substantial majority at the general elections; it spoke of the correspondingly great responsibilities that devolved on them, and it promised that all matters relating to their attitude in the House should be determined by consultation as heretofore. The Marquis spoke of his own health as not yet fully restored, though he hoped for recovery. Mr. Sugita Teiichi then announced his resignation of the Presidency of the House of Representatives, and asked the meeting to entrust to him the honour of nominating his successor. This proposal was accepted by acclaim, and Mr. Sugita then named Mr. Haseba Junko. With regard to the post of Vice-President there was some discussion, certain members being evidently of the opinion that the Party which possessed a majority of the whole House was entitled to gather all the plums. This view did not, however, commend itself to the meeting, and the matter was finally left to headquarters; which means, we imagine, that the post of Vice-President will go to one of the other parties. Indeed it is already stated that conferences have taken place on the subject, and that it has been proposed to the Progressists to nominate Mr. Taketomi, and to the Daido Club to nominate Mr. Shiba Shiro. The Progressists do not seem disposed to adopt the former suggestion, and if the Daido Club also disagree, the duty of appointing the Vice-President may revert to the *Seiyun-kai* also.

The Progressists have not yet arranged their internal disputes. Everything now seems to rest with Mr. Oishi. On the one hand the new members are said to have determined that an amicable arrangement is possible along one route only, namely, the appointment of two leaders in the House, Mr. Inukai and Mr. Oishi. But the latter persists in his refusal to work with the former, and if Mr. Inukai stepped down at this stage it would be a complete lowering of his flag. Count Okuma is said to be in a very despondent frame of mind on account of the affair.

Meanwhile the Yukokai has dissolved its organisation with the intention of joining the new and as yet nameless party which is to be under the leadership of Messrs. Kono Hironaka and Shimada Saburo, and which hopes to attract Mr. Ozaki Yukio into its ranks.

Our readers will remember that a dispute recently took place among certain members of the House of Peers with regard to the election of a new member, and that it eventuated in some secessions from the ranks of the Kenkyu-kai. These seceders and their friends have now formed a club called the Fuso-kai, which is expected eventually to number 20 members. Among the leaders are Counts Tokugawa and Hirosawa.

Monday, December 21.

The Parliamentary members of the Progressist Party held a meeting on the 20th inst. to compose if possible the dissensions by

which the Party is now torn. In behalf of the new members Mr. Fukuda made a statement to the effect that he and his confreres, having gathered from the newspapers that a split existed among the foremost men in the Party, appreciated the necessity of putting a stop to such a suicidal state of affairs, and therefore proposed as the best remedy that the leadership in the Lower House should be entrusted to the two heads of the nominally opposing sections, so as to restore genuine coöperation.

This proposal brought Mr. Oishi to his feet with a speech which amounted virtually to an indictment of Mr. Inukai. He set out by saying that whether he were elected sole leader in the House, or leader in combination with others, he did not intend to serve. No one regretted the existence of dissensions more than he did, and seeing that they were due primarily to the formation of an anti-progressive faction, he had proposed to Mr. Inukai, the leader of that faction, that it should abandon its dissentient attitude. Unfortunately Mr. Inukai had not consented. For his own part, the possession or the non-possession of office in the Party did not make any difference to him, and he was quite ready to coöperate frankly under the sole leadership of Mr. Inukai. He thought that the question of office was altogether of minor importance.

Mr. Inukai said that he had not intended to speak at this meeting but he felt that silence might promote misconception of what Mr. Oishi had said. He agreed entirely that the question of office was wholly secondary. So far as he himself was concerned, he thought that all his hearers would bear him out when he said that he had never struggled for office in any shape or form. He did not desire to be chosen one of the leaders of the party in the Lower House. In fact he had rather not be chosen, for the position was more troublesome than honourable. At all events it was a merely nominal post, for, when he had held it in former years, he had never taken any step without consulting his colleagues, and Mr. Oishi also, during his tenure of the office, had adopted a similar consultative course. The office being thus unimportant, except in the event of some great public question arising—an event which there was no reason to apprehend during the coming session—he could not appreciate the logic of making a fuss about acceptance or refusal. As for the statement that during a meeting at Count Okuma's residence some time ago, he had declined to accede to certain proposals which would have made for the concord of the Party, he had no recollection of anything of the kind. Various matters had indeed been discussed, but as it had been agreed, at Mr. Oishi's instance, that they should remain private, he did not deem it expedient to make any statement now. The whole question of leadership in the House ought, in his opinion, to be entirely subordinated to the wishes of the majority.

Various speeches and proposals followed, but finally Mr. Fukuda's motion was put to the meeting and was carried by 36 votes against 25, the majority thus declaring in favour of dual leadership. This, however, did not settle the question, for Mr. Oishi again signified his determination not to accept the post, and some of the members roundly charged him with inconsistency since, in his opening speech, he had avowed willingness to abide by the wishes of the majority. It may be said that the meeting broke up *re infecta*, for everything thereafter depended upon the possibility of overcoming Mr. Oishi's

resolve. It looks very much as though the difference between these two politicians is incapable of being adjusted, and in that case a national misfortune will have to be recorded, namely, a permanent split in the ranks of the Progressists and the creation of another ineffective political section.

The Daido Club also held a meeting on the 20th inst., but the only business was a proclamation of the Party's disinterestedness in refraining from all attempts to secure for itself any of the plums of Parliament. The *Asahi Shimbun* laughs at this declaration of unselfishness by a body of men whose weakness entitles them to hope for nothing better than the crumbs which may fall from the *Seiyun-kai's* table. Nevertheless even among the members of the Daido Club satisfaction cannot be said to reign supreme. Some of them want to be up and making a show of doing even though there is nothing to do. However much they may be a Government Party, these restless spirits can not easily reconcile themselves to the rôle of merely echoing the thunder: they want to have a hand also in forging the bolts.

Meanwhile the *Seiyun-kai* are pursuing the even tenor of their way in conscious strength. They have elected three members to be their leaders in the Lower House, namely, Mr. Motoda Hajime, Dr. Hatoyama Kazuo and Mr. Oka Ikuzo; three barristers, of whom the last has abandoned the law in favour of journalism.

We may mention here that one result of the visit recently paid to Europe by Messrs. Ota and Hayashida, Secretaries of the Upper and the Lower House, respectively, is that greater facilities are to be extended to journalists and news agencies in the approaching session of the Diet. Hitherto only one ticket of admission has been given to each journal, but it will henceforth receive two which will give their holders access to every part of the Houses. Moreover a room is to be specially allotted in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the accommodation of the representatives of the press.

Tuesday, December 22.

A curious point arose at the general meeting of Parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* held on the 21st inst. The *Seiyun-kai* are showing a great deal of magnanimity in abandoning the post of Vice-President of the Lower House, but it appears that a great many of the members are not disposed to make this concession unconditional. These objectors raised their voices very audibly at the meeting, and insisted that the Party's endorsement of the Progressists' nominee should be deferred until the name of the nominee was known. This suggestion appears to have been directed principally against Mr. Kato Masanosuke, who is understood to be strongly *lié* with Mr. Oishi Masami, against whom a section of the *Seiyun-kai* is resolutely arrayed. It was justly pointed out by the moderates that to saddle the Party's action with such a proviso would deprive it of the nature of a genuine concession, since the Progressists' nominee would become virtually the choice of the *Seiyun-kai*. The discussion grew so warm that the leaders thought it advisable to close the doors, and after 20 minutes of secret session it was announced that an understanding existed with the Progressists, and that the latter's nominee would be one of three men, Mr. Taketomi, Mr. Minoura (the present holder of the post) and Mr. Koizuka. Politics in Japan certainly differ very considerably from politics in Europe or America. It is not the custom with political parties in the



Occident to distribute any of the plums of office to their opponents.

There is as yet no sign of reconciliation in the ranks of the Progressists. So far as we can gather from the somewhat confused accounts that are published, Mr. Oishi Masami has not himself inspired the recalcitrancy. It would be perhaps truer to say that he has been hoisted on the shoulders of the recalcitrants, and that while his sympathies are with them, he is not prepared to go as far as they want to be led. It appears that before the meeting on the 20th inst. these malcontents came together and decided that the leadership in the House should be entrusted to Mr. Inukai alone, and that they would absent themselves from the general meeting before which this problem was to come. They were with difficulty persuaded to abandon this course, and to follow the more reasonable route of attending the meeting and supporting Mr. Inukai in his refusal to be a joint leader. Our readers know how that meeting ended, and it has now to be added that an attempt made on the 21st to shake Mr. Oishi's resolution failed signally. Thus on the one hand we have Mr. Oishi refusing to accede to the wishes of the majority of the Party in spite of the earnest solicitations of Mr. Inukai's followers, and on the other hand we have a number of Mr. Oishi's followers declaring that they will leave the Party if he abandons his resolve against joint service, while we have a smaller number who declare their intention of leaving the Party in any circumstances. It is hard to see how these differences can be composed, but the strength of compromise in Japan often greatly exceeds the limits of foreign expectation.

We have already stated that the leaders of the Yukokai resolved some days ago to dissolve their Association, and to form a new one. They met on the 21st inst. for the latter purpose and the meeting was attended by 44 members of the Lower House, so that the new Association will have quite a considerable following in the Diet. The first question which came before the meeting was the name by which the Association should be known in future, and after a little discussion, which elicited the fact that there is at present no idea of forming a political party in the legal sense of the term, it was decided to adopt the appellation Yushin-kai, which, literally translated, means the "renewed association." It is notable that the Association has received a great access of strength, as it has been joined by Mr. Ozaki Yukio. Perhaps it may be best described as a species of Cave of Adullam where all the political free lances will have their rendezvous. There is no idea of a union whose members shall be pledged to follow the views of the majority. This question was raised, but it received an emphatic quietus from Mr. Kono Hironaka, who pointed out that if they were to march in line they must openly proclaim a programme of principles, whereas the real intention was that every member should be free to consult his own views and to shape his course accordingly.

The Boshin Club also held a meeting on the 21st and talked of putting forward on their own account candidates for the posts of Vice-President and Chairman of the Whole. But eventually the meeting broke up without taking an definite step.

The Daido Club has issued a manifesto which may be said to be an echo of the policy declared by the present Cabinet.

Our readers will observe that the House of Representatives now contains five distinct

Parties, which in the order of their strength stand thus:—*Seiyu-kai*, Progressists, Boshin Club, Yukokai and Daido Club. It is curious that the only open supporters of the Ministry in power are the smallest association of all.

Wednesday, December 23.

It is the custom for members of the Lower House in Japan to declare to the Chief Secretary of the House their political complexion. This is an essential preliminary to the section arrangement which the secretaries have to make. It constitutes the first really trustworthy clue to the division of the political parties. The inquiry resulted on the 22nd inst. in showing the following numbers:

Seiyu-kai .....	192
Progressists .....	67
Yushin-kai .....	44
Boshin Club .....	42
Daido Club .....	30
Unattached .....	4
Total .....	379

A striking feature of this return is that the number of Unattached has dwindled to 4. In previous Diets they stood at from 15 to 20, but it may be assumed that the great majority of them have joined the Boshin Club, since their proclivities naturally lie in the direction of an association of business men.

There is no change in the programme hitherto anticipated with regard to the procedure of the House. The official opening will take place on the 25th, and a short time on the 26th will be devoted to considering the reply to the speech from the Throne and to completing the organisation of the Chambers. The New Year's recess will commence on the 27th and last until the 20th of January, though a shorter interval was at one time said to be contemplated.

We regret to say that there is no appearance of an amicable settlement among the disputants of the Progressist Party. A number of the members are held from resigning solely by the exertions of Mr. Oishi, who maintains that this is not the time for such a step since the Party is on the eve of its general meeting. He urges that the latter event must be waited for, and he promises that if occasion for resigning occurs, he himself will be one of those to step out. It is said that the number of Mr. Oishi's followers is about 22, and that by the other side this threat of resignation is regarded as a mere menace. Thus the mood of the two sections does not point to reconciliation. Probably if the threatened secession took place, the seceders would go over to the Yushin Club, in which case the latter would change place with the Progressists and become the second strongest Party in the House.

#### THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

On the 18th inst. the Emperor summoned Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, and delivered to him a rescript which may be regarded as a natural sequel to the recently issued edict on the subject of economy. His Majesty alludes to the latter and calls upon the officials of the Household to be guided by corresponding principles. On the 19th the Minister of the Household communicated the rescript to the officials of the Department. It ran as follows:—"Recently we issued a rescript to inform the people as to the principles by which they should be guided in the management of their daily business, and we have now to enjoin that the expenditures of Our Court should

be kept in harmony with the condition of national affairs. To that end every effort should be made to avoid mere outward show and to attain to substance by adhering rigidly to plans prepared with the utmost care. There are fixed limits to the finances of the Imperial Household, and to those limits the estimates of incomings and outgoings should be strictly adjusted, and the sums thus fixed should not, except in unavoidable circumstances be ever exceeded, so that a balance may be uniformly preserved between receipts and expenditures. We enjoin the officials of our Court to keep these points in mind, and to coöperate in reforming all branches of their business, labouring always to strengthen the bases of the Imperial Household's finances, which ought to bear a due relation to the progress of the post-bellum undertakings."

As yet there has not been time for Tokyo newspapers to comment on this edict, but we may be sure that they will not construe it as an evidence that there has been any extravagance in the Imperial Household. In fact, it may well be doubted whether any Court in the world is conducted on more economical principles than that of the present Ruler of Japan. His Majesty himself seems to spend practically nothing on personal indulgence, but none the less this new edict will surely impel the officials of the Household to fresh efforts in the direction of economy. Among the most prominent examples of such efforts is the case of General Nogi, who makes a frequent habit of himself sleeping in one of the dormitories of the Nobles' School, and setting to the students an example of a generally frugal life.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a monopoly of the statement that the Minister of the Imperial Household and the Head of the Imperial Estates Bureau feel constrained to tender their resignations, in the sequel of the Emperor's Rescript enjoining economy. The argument is that this Rescript would not have been issued had not His Majesty been more or less dissatisfied with the management of the Throne's finances, and that consequently the responsible officials must at once evince their recognition of the implied censure. This appears to us to be an almost extravagant exercise of the reverence attaching to everything Imperial in Japan. If there had been any such feeling of dissatisfaction, the two high officials mentioned would have been the first to hear of it. We read the Decree to mean simply that His Majesty, recognising the superiority of practice over precept, has thought it wise to apply to his own estates the injunctions which he addressed recently to his subjects at large.

#### ENGAGEMENT OF MR. R. LOONEN AND MISS MORSS.

On Friday evening (18th) a dinner-party was given at the United States Embassy in Tokyo to celebrate the engagement of Mr. Robert Loonen and Miss Josephine Morss. His Excellency Mr. O'Brien announced the engagement in behalf of Miss Morss, and his Excellency M. Gerard, Ambassador of France, replied for Mr. Loonen.

Mrs. and Miss Morss, who have been staying for some time in Tokyo, will leave shortly for Cairo, where they purpose spending the rest of the winter, and where Mr. Loonen will meet them in March. According to present arrangements the wedding is to take place at Paris in the course of April, and Mr. and Mrs. Loonen will return to Tokyo by the end of June.

## KOREA.

Saturday, December 19.

Strange stories continue to be circulated about the affair of the Wando forest. We are now asked to believe that the recent visit of the Il Ching-hoi leader to Tokyo was connected with this affair, his object being to obtain Prince Ito's consent to the grant of the concession on the ground that a large part of the profits would be devoted to the succour of the families of the Il Ching-hoi members who had become victims of the insurgents. Mr. Yi was unsuccessful in his efforts at that time, although—so the story runs—he spent a good deal of money bribing a newspaper and feasting officials. Subsequently, however, a new device was resorted to, though as to its nature we are told nothing, and finally the Resident General was induced to yield. This is a mere skeleton of the tale published by the *Chosen Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and communicated by telegraph to the *Asahi Shinbun* which, we are bound to say, seems at present to have some rather reckless reporters among its numerous staff. For our own part we do not believe for one little minute that Prince Ito has been betrayed into any imprudence in connexion with the grant of a forestry concession or any other concession. There will always be people with axes to grind, but we should have thought that the leading journals of Tokyo would abstain from holding the hone especially when the reputations of their country's greatest statesmen are to be impaired in the process. We have had a recent example nearer home in connexion with the Yokkaichi sugar case, which proved a wholesale exaggeration, and, so far as we can ascertain, there was no truth whatever in the sensational rider attached to this story, namely, that a great part of the sugar stored in the Osaka bonded warehouses was also found to have evaded the legal customs duties. Sooner or later the necessity of investigating the truth or falsehood of a story before giving publicity to it, or at least the necessity of clearly indicating its source and thus enabling the public to judge for themselves as to its credibility, will be recognised in Japan, but in the meanwhile a great deal of injury is done to the country's fair fame.

Sunday, December 20.

The Yalu is at last frozen over. It has been offering a serious impediment to traffic for some time past owing to the floating ice. Thus on the 17th inst. when a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Saiga, attempted to pass, his boat was caught midway and it was with the greatest difficulty that the boatmen succeeded in extricating themselves. Finally Mr. Saiga was compelled to ascend the River and cross at a point much higher up where the ice was strong enough to bear. His efforts to be present at the opening of the Diet on the 22nd inst. will have been quite dramatic.

With regard to the affair of the Wando forest, the *Asahi Shinbun* has obtained an interesting statement from Mr. Kato Maso, formerly Adviser to the Imperial Household Department of Korea. Mr. Kato can not speak with certainty as to the condition of the forest, for, although he has cruised around the island on which it stands, he has never penetrated to the depths of the woods, and he speaks indeed as though no one were well acquainted with them. It is, however, one of the only forests remaining intact in Korea; it covers an area of about 5 miles

by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and it unquestionably possesses very fine timber. The value is large, but it has never been accurately estimated. It belongs to the Household Department, which, however, has derived practically no income from it and has never been able to check the surreptitious felling of timber. In 1906 a Japanese subject offered 30,000 yen for the privilege of exploiting the forest on the proviso usually observed in Korea, namely, that the greater part of the timber felled should be the property of the lessor—two logs to the lessee and eight to the lessor is the ratio named. The Residency General, however, refused to sanction the arrangement, on the ground that Wando being almost the only fine forest remaining in Korea, it ought to be carefully protected. If the Residency General has now departed from the policy adopted at that time, there must be some good reason. These particulars throw considerable light on the affair, and show how grossly exaggerated have been the reports hitherto circulated. If the royalty be 80 per cent., as Mr. Kato appears to think, the value of the forest to a lessee must be comparatively small, and it is easy to conceive that the Residency General may have given its consent on condition that for every tree felled a certain number of sapplings should be planted.

Monday, December 21.

The *Asahi Shinbun's* Seoul correspondent continues his attacks with reference to the Wando forest and writes in even a more vehement strain than he has done hitherto about corruption and intrigue. But we confess that the impression produced upon us by these communications is that the intrigue, if intrigue there really be, is shared by the accusers as well as by the accused. That there has been an attempt to secure possession of a valuable property seems certain, but as to whether there was anything unreasonable in the terms of the proposed transfer, it is difficult to form a definite opinion. If the lessee was to be required to carry on the enterprise in conformity with the alleged custom of paying over  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the proceeds as a royalty, the concession could not have been very valuable. To judge from the writings of our contemporary's correspondent, however, a colossal fraud was contemplated, and he expands his indictment so as to include practically all the Japanese officials now in the employment of the Korean Government. Whatever the truth may be as to these details, the fact is that the project has not been consummated. Prince Ito, immediately on his return to Seoul, despatched two experts to the island, one to investigate the actual value of the property, the other to ascertain the disposition of the people towards a timber-felling concession. What report these experts have made the correspondent does not say, but at all events it is plain that the enterprise has been or will be vetoed, unless everything is proved to be fair and satisfactory.

Tuesday, December 22.

There has suddenly arisen a heavy cloud upon the political horizon of Korea. Rumour says that owing to some difficulties connected with the Departments of Home Affairs and Finance a complete change of Cabinet is imminent, and all the Vice-Ministers have prepared their resignations. These Vice-Ministers are Japanese subjects, and as it is not at all usual for the Vice-Ministers to go out of office at the same time as the Ministers, the inference suggested is that there has

been some friction in the working of the new system. There has been so much talk of the Wando forestry affair that our readers may be disposed to connect it with this political disturbance. But the Wando affair appears likely to prove, as we suspected, a greatly exaggerated business. The *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent wires, in effect, that the question is not worthy of serious attention, and the *Osaka Asahi*, having published a statement in the sense that some of the Japanese editors of newspapers published in Korea had been bribed to support the cause of the would-be concessionaires, a meeting of journalists has been held in Seoul, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the charge. It is now very plainly stated that the motive of the commotion raised about this affair is by no means immaculate, and that the accusations will recoil upon the heads of their formulators.

The Korean Government has followed the example of the Japanese in bestowing upon Dr. Sven Hedin a First Class Order.

With reference to the affair of Kang-wha Island, about which a good deal was heard lately, we take the following from the *Seoul Press* :—

The Chemulpo Police is to be congratulated upon its recent success in the suppression of trouble in Kang-wha Island. From various accounts printed in Japanese papers, it would seem that the task which the Police successfully coped with was literally a thorny one. Since the latter part of October last, when a Japanese mason was murdered in that island, fourteen Japanese have lost their lives at the hands of the insurgents. Thanks to the great energy and untiring efforts of the Police, however, a leader called Yi Leung-kon was arrested in quick succession to the recent arrest in the capital of Kim Pong-ki, supreme in command. The loss of their leaders thoroughly disheartened the rioters, but another serious difficulty which confronted the authorities was the suppression of arms which were known to be concealed in relatively large numbers. Police-Sergeant Kim of the Chemulpo Police Station was informed that there were only a few insurgents who knew of the hiding place of the arms, and he at once set out in search of those men. The result of his first efforts was anything but encouraging. With a posse of constables the officer went about hither and thither on the water for two days and nights in fruitless pursuit of the insurgents. The arrest of Leader Yi, above referred to, however, gave final solution to the difficulty. A close examination of this man by the Police revealed the fact that those arms were concealed in a big cell at a point not far distant from the famous monastery, Chyondeung-sa, near the capital of the island. A police detachment was immediately despatched to the cell, with the result that 17 rifles of various types, 17 suits of military uniform, 700 cartridge shots and two foreign suits one of which was smeared with blood, were seized. In addition, eight rifles were captured by another detachment from insurgents. The total, we are told, came nearly up to the number officially calculated, and it is believed by the Police that there are but two or three rifles left with the islanders. It is stated that the insurgents in the island were very sparing in the use of their ammunition and that they often paid some 40 sen for a cartridge. If they were fortunate enough to capture a Japanese, says the story, they would not use ammunition in disposing of the prisoner but would resort to the barbaric means of burying him alive or of throwing him into the sea.

Wednesday, December 23.

The commotion made about the Wando forest seems likely to disappear in smoke. Mr. Eto's application is said to have received approval in its preliminary stages, but when it came before the Cabinet it met with a less favourable reception and was finally pigeon-holed, a fate which is expected to receive Prince Ito's endorsement. It is difficult to discern in the final history of this affair any conclusive evidence of the commotion which it provoked at the outset.

ABOUT 11.30 a.m. on Dec. 18th fire occurred in Azabu, Tokyo. Some 70 houses were destroyed.

## CHINA.

Friday, December 18.

There has been published in Peking an Imperial Rescript abounding in moral precepts of the highest ethical character. It is unnecessary to attempt any adequate translation of such a document. Every reader of Confucius will be able to divine its contents. The decree is addressed to the Viceroy and Governors throughout the Empire.

Of more practical importance is another decree issued on the 17th inst. and telegraphically epitomised by the correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*. It calls for expedition with regard to preparations for the establishment of constitutional government, and it appoints for that purpose a committee consisting of Prince Pu Lun, Mr. Na Tung and a third statesman whose name has been so mutilated in transmission as to be undecipherable.

The Dalai Lama is to leave Peking on the 21st instant, unless there be some further postponement, which would not at all surprise the public. His Holiness is to be accompanied as far as Paoing by a member of the Cabinet, and all the Viceroys and Governors along the route travelled by him are instructed to furnish guards of honour. In his suite there will also be four Imperial Chamberlains, who are to visit the great temples of Tibet, and present to each a sum of 3,000 *taels* for the purpose of requiem services. There are some rumours that the Dalai Lama is not entirely content with the relations that have existed between him and the Throne since the demise of the late Emperor.

It is stated that on the 16th inst. the police of Shanghai, acting in accordance with a request from the Chinese magistrates of the Mixed Court, effected the arrest of a man called "Tsang Kong" on suspicion of rebellion. Another telegram gives the name as "Wang Ping," but it appears likely that both appellations are incorrect. At all events the reports agree in describing him as a student just returned from Japan, and in stating that he was found in possession of a quantity of incendiary literature.

Saturday, December 19.

Imperial edicts are following each other in quick succession in the Chinese capital. The latest is reported to be a remonstrance against extravagance on the part of officials, against the inception of schemes which are intended solely to put money into the pockets of their projectors, and against the abuse of appointing superfluous officials in deference to the dictates of private interests. The Decree says that a sound financial condition is the first essential of efficient administration, a truism upon which China can not be said to have acted very conspicuously in the past.

Another committee has been appointed in Peking, this time for the purpose of examining the qualifications of applicants for office. It is called a committee for selecting talent, and Mr. Na Tung's name figures at the head of the members. This eminent official seems to be in great request by the Regency, and China is to be congratulated on the fact, for Na Tung is recognised as one of her best men, to say nothing of the close relations existing between him and Yuan Shikkai.

Sunday, December 20.

Dr. Sun is now said to be at Singapore. He was recently supposed to be on his way to Shanghai, where the police were waiting for him. Although he has accomplished

very little in the way of actual anti-dynastic movement, he has managed to keep the official mind in a state of disquiet for many years.

The international opium conference is expected to hold its sittings in the Palace Hotel in Shanghai.

Tuesday, December 22.

The Dalai Lama set out on his return journey from Peking on the 22nd inst. It is stated that the questions between him and the Chinese Government as to the limit of his authority have not been disposed of.

The telegraph alleges that his Excellency Chang is desirous of raising £500,000 in America on account of the construction expenses of the Lu Han Railway, but his Excellency Yuan suggests that it would be wiser to ascertain whether the persons who have subscribed for shares in Canton may not prefer to pay up the calls at once instead of borrowing money abroad.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the Cotton Spinning Companies there have decided to form a union with a capital of a million *taels*, and that the union has already been duly registered in Hongkong.

Wednesday, December 23.

[We have hitherto believed that the new Chinese Army was to consist of 36 Divisions, namely, two for each of the 18 home provinces, but it would appear that 34 was the true figure. The telegram now says that it has been decided to increase the number to 48. Exactly what this means we are still unable to say, as the strength of a Division has not been made public, but if we assume that the new military organisation of China is identical with that of Japan, the Chinese Army will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the Army of Japan. That would place the Empire at once in the position of a foremost military Power. Hitherto the financial arrangements seem to have been made without any difficulty, but the provenance of the necessary funds is as yet an inscrutable problem.

It appears that there is an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Kulun. The insurgents made their presence known by robbing the mail from Changkaikow. The telegraph says that Russian and Chinese soldiers are jointly engaged in quelling the disturbance.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent wires that the Dalai Lama, during his three months' residence in the Chinese capital, was twice received in audience at Court and had numerous interviews with Chinese statesmen as well as with foreign diplomats and other Occidentals. His views about the outer world were thus greatly broadened and softened. But it does not appear that the Chinese Government's plan for the future administration of Tibet secured the Lama's concurrence. Its provisions were not consistent with the sovereign attributes which he claims for himself. Before leaving Peking he is said to have stated to a prominent Englishman that the doubts and suspicions hitherto entertained by him about England had been mistaken, as he now clearly perceived. It is thought therefore that his return to Lassa will not be followed by any untoward consequences.

Another telegram to the same paper says that his Excellency Yuan, in conversation with a foreign representative, spoke in the highest terms of the intelligence, modesty and judgment of the Prince Regent, and declared that the placing of the reins of power in the hands of such a man could not fail to conduce to the peace and happiness

of the Chinese nation. It must be confessed that the latest photographs of the Prince Regent, though they show an apparently clever face, suggest also a youthfulness which is scarcely consistent with the weight of responsibility now placed on his shoulders.

It will be remembered that during the days preceding the War, Russian engineers suggested the advisability of cutting a ship canal across the neck of the Tiger's Tail Peninsula on the west of Port Arthur. The advantages resulting from such a work must be obvious and General Oshima has been for some time endeavouring to consummate the project, but success has not hitherto crowned his efforts.

## THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The general meeting of the South Manchuria Railway Company took place on Saturday, when the following accounts were presented:—

INCOME.	Yen.
Railway Income .....	4,372,751
Shipping .....	5,831
Mining .....	1,322,503
Harbour .....	319,796
Land .....	139,943
Hotels .....	72,956
Electric Enterprises .....	96,930
Various .....	628,822
	6,959,342

The above is to be applied in part as follows:—

	Yen.
Legal Reserve .....	38,590
Dividends to Share-holders (not including the Government) at rate of 6% .....	60,000
Special Reserve .....	500,000
Rewards to Officers .....	67,000
Carried forward .....	1,708,707

It has to be noted, also, that a sum of 1,602,497 *yen* was carried over from the previous half-year. Nothing is stated as to the interest and sinking fund of the debt, but evidently they are provided for.

We may mention here that the new loan of 20 million *yen*, together with 13 millions remaining over from the previous loan, is to be applied to the Kilin-Changchun, the Mukden-Hsinmintun and the Antung-Mukden lines, as well as to gas works, electric enterprises, hotels, harbours, and doubling of tracks. This new loan seems to have had a brilliant reception in London.

## FORMOSA.

News received the other day in Tokyo shows that the attempt of the aborigines to revive an insurrection has met with short shrift. They have been crushed—partially at all events—with a loss of 30 killed, 3,000 *koku* of rice and many cattle seized, and the burning of their village.

The telegraph says further that the seven leaders of the South Nanwo head-hunter insurgents—against whom the Aiyu have been operating for some time—have made act of surrender on account of 667 of their followers, and have given up 120 rifles and 150 heads.

The reinforcements sent out from Taipei have reached Karenko and are concerting measures to crush the insurgents, but there is as yet no definite news of any encounter, the insurgents having evidently fled to their fastnesses in the hills. The bodies of the men who met their deaths have been recovered, and are found to be fewer than was originally supposed. They were all killed by bullets, and the corpses are headless. It is expected that news of decisive operations will soon be received, as the troops are now in ample force.



## THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

Tokyo journals agree in stating that steps have now been definitely commenced for obtaining official sanction of a revised schedule of fares for the Tokyo Railways. The Governor of the Prefecture, however, is said to deny that any application has reached him though he anticipates its receipt shortly. He is quoted as virtually recognising the necessity for such a step. As to the Company's proposal to set aside a substantial sinking fund every year against the time when the property will have to be handed over gratis to the authorities, the Governor admits that, the project of municipalization having fallen through, no other course offers for the Company. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, follows the line of reasoning recently taken by the *Asahi Shimbun*, namely, that if the property was worth some 60 million *yen* when the city attempted to purchase it in 1907, there should not be any occasion now to increase the Company's income. That has the sound of a very plausible argument, but before admitting its full force, a careful examination of the figures submitted at that time would have to be made, and so far as we know these figures have never become public property. It has always to be remembered that the income derived from the property, were it in municipal hands, would be a million and a half *yen* yearly greater than the income derived by a private company, although no change of fares was made. In this context it has been argued with much show of justice that in including this fact in their estimate the directors of the Company were selling an asset which did not belong to them. But after all every owner of property is entitled to consider its value to a would be purchaser as well as to himself, when he contemplates disposing of it. At any rate it is certain that the experience of the whole world may be said to have fully demonstrated the impossibility of obtaining a reasonable profit from an electric railway under the present conditions of the Tokyo enterprise.

It was reported in Tokyo on Monday afternoon that the Directors of the Tokyo Railway Company had formally presented, at 11 a.m. on that day, an application for permission to change the schedule of fares, making the present 4 *sen* into 5 *sen*, and charging an additional 1 *sen* for each change of cars.

If the newspapers continue in their present mood it is obvious that the Tokyo Railway Company's application for an increase of fares is likely to produce a great commotion in the capital. On the morning of the 21st inst. the Directors invited representatives of the various newspapers to a meeting in the head office of the Company, and the President gave a detailed explanation as to the procedure hitherto adopted by the Company and as to the terms in which its application is couched. He declared that everything possible had been done in the way of economy and efficiency, but that it was found quite hopeless under the present system to set aside funds for the essential reserves, apart from any question of dividend. The Company therefore asked, first, that the general rate of fare should be increased from 4 *sen* to 5 *sen*; secondly, that an additional one *sen* should be paid for each change of car; thirdly, that with regard to the present system of rebates for students and

workmen, one of two courses should be adopted, namely, either distinct evidence should be apparent of the *bona fides* of the traveller's status, or the fare should be raised from two *sen* to three *sen*, and that in any circumstances the additional one *sen* per change of car should be levied; fourthly, that the discount now given to military men should in future be limited to non-commissioned officers and soldiers and that the latter's fares should be the same as those of students. After this explanation had been given by Mr. Mudaguchi, Mr. Kawada, one of the most prominent Directors, announced his willingness to answer any questions and a great many seem to have been put to him. According to the Company's estimate, if this change of schedule be effected, the sum accruing every year to the Municipal Treasury will be 344,000 *yen*. Mr. Kawada explained that originally the number of persons changing cars had been only some 50 per cent. of the whole, but it had now increased to 90 per cent. People spoke in general of a four *sen* uniform fare, but as a matter of fact the amount now actually collected by the Company in consequence of the various discounts was only 3.48 *sen*.

It is not necessary that this question should be submitted to the City Assembly, but as the custom has hitherto been to consult the latter, the Governor of the Prefecture has decided to be guided by that precedent. According to the forecast of the newspapers, 36 members out of the 60 forming the Assembly will support the Company's application. A meeting of the Assembly will probably be held on the 24th inst., and doubtless the course pursued will be to entrust the matter to a committee.

It is very natural to find the Tokyo newspapers espousing what seem to be the interests of a private company in contradiction to the interests of the citizens at large, and those who remember the kind of arguments used by the Tokyo press at the time of the Portsmouth Treaty will easily imagine the tone now adopted. It must be admitted, however, that they have some reason on their side who claim that the utmost possible light should be thrown on the affairs of the Company before a change of fares is permitted. We may observe, however, that machinery for generating that light is duly provided by law, and unless officialdom is singularly careless there can be nothing in the way of concealment still less of fraud.

An accurate statement has been published of the estimate made by the Directors of the Tokyo Railway Company in connexion with their proposed rise of fares. The figures are as follow:—

Income from transport .....	Yen. 2,850,000
Income from additional one <i>sen</i> on the basis of 447,000 travellers per diem.....	818,000
Income from changing cars, on the basis of 40 per cent. of the travellers.....	327,200
Various income .....	452,000
Total.....	4,447,200

It should be explained that the figures here given are a half-yearly estimate.

EXPENDITURE.	Yen.
Payment of employees .....	342,528
Running expenses .....	581,839
Motive power .....	296,579
Maintenance expenses .....	463,923
Sinking fund .....	500,000
Total.....	2,184,869
Net profits .....	2,262,331

The manner of disposing of the above profits is as follows:—

Ordinary Reserve .....	113,116
Special Reserve .....	113,116
First Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. 1,552,500	
To the Tokyo Municipality .....	171,800
Remainder .....	342,399
Brought over from previous account .....	11,019
Profits from electric lighting which do not concern the Municipality .....	24,000
Total extra income.....	377,418
The above is disposed of as follows:—	
	Yen.
Second Dividend (1 per cent.).....	217,500
Remainder .....	159,918

Out of this remainder the rewards to officials and contingent expenses would be defrayed.

The Tokyo newspapers are up in arms at this proposal, but amongst the whole number we can not find one which assigns any solid arithmetical reason for its opposition. The situation seems to resolve itself simply into this, that on the one side there are a number of people who want to be carried cheaply about the streets of the City, and on the other side there is a comparatively small body of capitalists who object to sacrifice their money on the altar of public convenience. We regret to observe that some journals, like the *Hochi Shimbun* for example, are openly urging the citizens to hold mass meetings, and if mischievous results there will be no difficulty in tracing the responsibility. As for the *Nippon*, which was supposed to have become a sober journal under its new management, it writes as though the fate of the Empire were at stake. Unfortunately the habit with many Japanese newspapers is to accuse their own countrymen of motives which, were they attributed to them by foreign cities, would be received with vehement repudiation. One would imagine from the articles now appearing that the City was on the point of being set fire to in 50 different places simultaneously. The *Asahi Shimbun*, we observe with regret, lends its columns to the worse form of agitation. It publishes two caricatures, one of a hideous highwayman in the act of garroting an unfortunate wayfarer; and the other of two sedan chair bearers, resorting to the old-time practice of setting down their fare in a lonely place preparatory to robbery and murder. The *Niroku Shimbun*, true to its yellow traditions, represents a man in the act of getting his throat cut and his brains battered in, the first operation being performed by the Government and the second by the Tokyo Railway. The *Yorodan* is perhaps the least offensive. Its picture shows the citizens trying to pull down an electric car, which the shareholders of the Company are endeavouring to raise on a pile of ingots. Several papers write as though the Cabinet, the *Seiyun kai* and the City Assembly had all been purchased by the Railway Company, and as though every loafer in Tokyo were in the act of getting his pockets filled. It is a new revelation of Japanese character, and it seems to show that if socialism ever found favour in Japan, it might be pushed to great lengths. However, the Japanese have always said of themselves that they love extremes, and this incident bears out that verdict.

On the morning of Dec. 21st a sawyer named H. Sakamoto (50), living in Yakumo-dori, Kobe, murdered with a sword H. Uyeda, a coolie, and the latter's wife. He also severely injured a man and a woman who were in the victims' home, and who tried to prevent the crime. Later the murderer committed suicide. The cause is not yet ascertained.

## A MISCHIEF-MONGER.

We find the following article in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 12th instant:—

"THE CRISIS IN CHINA."

The above headline, without the quotation marks, appears daily in most of the European journals in Japan. Taking their "news" from our Shanghai contemporaries, whose imaginations during the last fortnight have been given more exercise than ever before, the Japanese papers are in dire distress over the terrible condition of affairs in North China. The regrettable deaths of their Majesties the late Emperor and Empress Dowager have been made the occasion, as we expected, for picturesque writing which would do justice to a wholesale massacre, but which under present conditions is merely silly. Give a dog a bad name and hang him; China was expected to rise in all her wrath and stagger humanity when the Empress Dowager died. Why she should do so is beyond us; but our Japanese friends, like our Shanghai friends, insist that such will be the case, and, lacking news, as we lack news, they continue to tell us so with a wealth of words that would do credit to a description of Armageddon. As fresh rumours are current, we take this opportunity of stating that no changes of any sort have taken place among the high officials, nor are any contemplated for the present. When they do take place, as take place they must, it would be as well to consider them of no more significance than a change of Cabinet at home. We have been told by a witty military sinologue that to understand this country one must stand on one's head. It is an interesting but slightly trying posture, and in our humble opinion the same amount of knowledge may be imbibed when remaining prosaically upon the feet. At any rate, the ups and downs of officialdom do not necessarily mean the disintegration of the Empire.

What a very perplexing utterance it is, to be sure! We are not certain, in the first place, whether foreign editors or Japanese editors are referred to. The article sets out by speaking of "the European journals in Japan," but subsequently speaks of "our Japanese friends." Whichever be the true rendering, however, we feel constrained to assure our Tientsin contemporary that the exaggerated tone of its own utterances quite out-herods any sensational rumours circulated by Shanghai throughout the recent period of anxiety. All of us are familiar with the ancient device of manufacturing a peg to hang a cap on, and the process is not unpardonable unless it does mischief. But the *Peking and Tientsin Times* drives its peg into the fabric of international relations, and that is not quite right. If it had a re-assuring message to give, surely a condition so urgently demanding re-assurance need not have been invented? In the first place, the headline "crisis in China" was perfectly legitimate and faithfully described the situation. There was a crisis: a very signal crisis, and its issue might have been anything. In the second place, the newspapers in Japan treated the situation quite moderately, and can not be said to have lost their heads for a moment. In the third place, they obtained the great bulk of their news direct from Peking, Shanghai's contribution being comparatively a bagatelle. To talk of their discussing the crisis "with a wealth of words that would do credit to a description of Armageddon," is quite too too. We should not think the matter worthy of reference did not our Tientsin contemporary's propinquity to the Chinese capital invest its words with considerable potentialities for mischief. Chinese officials should not be taught to believe what was not and is not, at all the case, namely, that Japan regards the situation in Peking as dangerously unstable.

## MANCHURIA.

A telegram from Changchun to the *Mai-suchi Dempo* says that the rolling stock of the South Manchuria Railway is quite in-

adequate for the transport of the merchandise now offering. The quantity of beans piled up at Changchun awaiting conveyance southward is said to amount to 709 wagon loads, and its detention has caused some stringency in the money market.

There has been another attempt on the part of the Chinese in Northern Manchuria to negotiate for the purchase of Japan's moiety of the Changchun-Kilin line. A petition on the subject has been addressed to Viceroy Hsu, the petitioners citing the precedent of a similar re-purchase recently effected in China. The Viceroy, however, is said to have replied that the precedent quoted did not apply, inasmuch as the foreign party to the transaction was a commercial syndicate, whereas in the case of the Changchun-Kilin road an international agreement was in question. His Excellency suggested that there are other places in Manchuria where railway construction is greatly wanted, and that even if the petitioners did not care to apply their money elsewhere, they might employ it profitably in purchasing shares of the Changchun-Kilin line. Nothing could be more natural than that the Chinese should seek to get all their railways into their own hands, but they can not over-ride the provisions of treaties unless both of the contracting parties are willing, and after all it would be too much to expect that Japan should quietly consent to any measure calculated to depreciate the value of the large property she holds in Manchuria; a property now representing from 2 to 3 hundred million yen.

Telegrams from Antung indicate that the Chinese Government has paid up the whole of its moiety of the capital—3 million taels—which is to be employed in developing the timber enterprise in the Yalu valley. Mr. Hashiguchi, Japanese Manager of the enterprise, visited Tientsin, Mukden and Peking in connexion with this matter and has now returned to Antung, having lodged the money in various banks. It is said that Viceroy Hsu strongly approved of the scheme of operations submitted for his consideration by Mr. Hashiguchi. The latter is quoted as saying that he found everything perfectly quiet in Peking, and that the Japanese Representative is on the best possible terms with Chang Chihlung and Yuan Shihkai. We may note here that there has been no confirmation whatever of the stories published at one time as to friction between these high officials. In fact Yuan's name appeared prominently on the committee appointed in connexion with the obsequies of the late Emperor, and his influence seems to be more powerful than ever.

## A MISAPPREHENSION.

We find the following in the columns of a local contemporary with reference to the Budget just published:—

The minimum annual appropriation promised for the sinking fund is fifty million yen. The legal minimum should of course be one hundred and ten million yen, but the policy of the present Cabinet in this respect is at any rate better than that of its predecessor, which was also forced to ignore the law, and which placed only 37,500,000 yen to the sinking fund.

There is a misapprehension, here; and as our contemporary would certainly regret to mislead the public in such a matter—or in any matter—we venture to offer a word of explanation. The "legal minimum of 110 million yen" spoken of in the paragraph quoted above, is not a "sinking fund."

It is a fund for the service of the debt contracted abroad during the war. That is to say, it includes the interest on the debt as well as a sum for redemption. Neither is it a "minimum" fund. On the contrary, it is a fixed amount, neither to be reduced nor increased, and without the Diet's consent the Cabinet has no power to meddle with it. The Saionji Cabinet did not "ignore the law" when it applied only 37½ millions of the fund to purposes of redemption. No larger part of the fund was applicable to such a purpose. We speak with some insistence because our contemporary's writing suggests that the Cabinet of Saionji cut down the fixed amount of 110 millions to suit Ministerial convenience, and that the Cabinet of Katsura is doing the same, only on a smaller scale. If such an impression got abroad it would seriously impair Japan's credit, and evidently nothing is further from our contemporary's purpose than to effect anything of the kind. Since the *post-bellum* programme of finance was drafted by the first Katsura Cabinet and approved by the Diet in its 1905-6 session, there has been no deviation whatever from the provisions of law as to this sum of 110 millions. It has been set aside without fail year by year, and devoted to the purposes originally indicated. What the present Cabinet has done is to prepare a Budget which enables the legal sinking fund of 37½ millions to be raised to at least 50 millions. Japan would forfeit credit at once if she played fast and loose with her financial programmes as suggested by the words we have quoted—not at all in a controversial spirit, be it noted, *en passant*.

## A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

We have to thank the *Japan Gazette* for another comical display of the absolute unscrupulousness which habitually marks its conduct of a controversy. Our unfortunate contemporary seems to lose all appreciation of the difference between truth and falsehood when the polemical fever overtakes it. Thus, writing on the 10th instant, the *Gazette* says:—"This morning the *Mail* issues a long defence of its prejudice against Mr. Bethell. But it does not deny being prejudiced." The first of these assertions is a gross falsehood; the second is a dishonest subterfuge. We issued no "long defence of our prejudice against Mr. Bethell." Against such an accusation we deem no defence necessary. And to pretend that, because we had not demeaned ourselves by attempting to rebut the charge, therefore we constructively admitted it, is a method of controversy to which only the adjective "knaveish" is applicable. We have said that we entirely agree with the scathing indictment of Mr. Bethell's conduct uttered by a British judge when sentencing him to a term of imprisonment. If that be prejudice, we trust that the vast majority of Englishmen in the Far East are prejudiced. The *Japan Gazette*, however, in assertion of its fine sense of fair play, champions Mr. Bethell vehemently. *Par nobile fratrum!* It is enough that Mr. Bethell has devoted all his energies to maligning the Japanese and to inciting the Koreans to oppose them. Such conduct constitutes an immediate passport to the good graces of the *Japan Gazette*. That was a foregone conclusion. And naturally, from the *Gazette's* point of view, everybody that finds the spectacle repulsive must be a man of prejudice and un-blessed with the English instinct of fair play. It is all too grotesque to merit more than a smile.

## A MATTER OF HEADLINES—AND OF FACT.

In its issue of the 18th inst. the *Japan Advertiser* reproduced a telegram—taken from the *Asahi Shimbun*—with the following headlines (1) THE AMERICAN NAVY (2) ADMIRAL EVANS ASSERTS THAT IT IS VASTLY SUPERIOR TO ENGLISH. Any one who may have gone on to read the telegram itself would soon have perceived that Admiral Evans said nothing of the sort. For the sake of that distinguished commander's reputation it may be assumed that he is too well acquainted with the facts to say anything so foolish. What he did say was that "the (American) ships built last year are much superior to the British Dreadnought type." That is a very different thing from declaring the American navy to be "vastly superior to the English;" and as some of our contemporary's readers may possibly content themselves with the perusal of its headlines, it seems desirable that the erroneous impression conveyed by the headlines in question should not remain uncorrected.

But what the Admiral did actually say is also in need of elucidation—"the ships built last year are much superior" etc. If by "built" is meant "completed," there were no American battleships "built" last year. We may take it that reference is made to the only ships in the American Navy at all comparable with the *Dreadnought*—to wit, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*—which were laid down, not built, last year. Further, the term "British Dreadnought type" is not devoid of ambiguity. The *Dreadnought* herself, as everyone realizes, was a great experiment, which has since been improved upon in a score of ways not only in her successors in the British navy, but in all her foreign replicas. Whether there is any substantial difference between the "Dreadnoughts" recently laid down in the United States and the "improved Dreadnoughts" building for the British Navy is a matter of opinion, but there is certainly nothing to warrant the expression "vastly superior," as the subjoined table shows.

	The first "Dreadnought."	An "Improved Dreadnought" (the <i>Collingwood</i> .)	A U.S. "Dreadnought" (the <i>Delaware</i> .)
Tonnage.....	17,900	19,250	20,000
Speed .....	21½	21	21
Armament, Main	10 12in.	10 12in. or 10 12in. or 13 5in.	13in.
"Secondary....	27 3in.	24 4in.	14 5in.

While no official pronouncement has yet been made upon the subject, it is practically certain that the newest British Dreadnoughts will carry the 13.5-inch gun for their main armament. The rather obvious statement attributed to Admiral Evans that "the efficiency of the 13-inch gun is higher than that of the 12-inch" must have been made—if it was made at all—in ignorance of the latest developments in British naval gunnery.

As for the "Mammoth Additions To Uncle Sam's Navy Planned By Board" of which our local American contemporary informs its readers in a later issue, the incoherence of the figures, for which the *Advertiser* is not at all responsible, does not inspire confidence.

## ARMY REORGANISATION.

The *Official Gazette* of the 19th inst. contains an extensive scheme of army reorganisation, the details of which, however, are not of general interest. We may

mention here that prominent among the reforms is a veto against appointing full generals to the command of Divisions. Hitherto the usual practice has been to give these posts to Lieut-Generals, but there have been some exceptions, notably in the case of General Baron Inouye, who died at Osaka a few days ago. Another point now brought out clearly is that there has ceased to be any solid basis for the old-time assertion that the Army was practically in the hands of Choshu men. There is still some truth in the statement so far as the highest ranks are concerned, for out of the 15 full Generals 7 are Choshu men, while 4 of the remaining 8 are of Satsuma extraction and the rest belong to various other provinces. When we come to the Lieut-Generals, however, the Choshu predominance disappears altogether. There are 29 officers of this rank, and they consist of 7 from Choshu, 4 from Satsuma, and 18 from other places. In the rank of Major-General, Choshu does not hold any place of prominence whatever. Probably not many of our readers recall the time when this question of a Choshu Army and a Satsuma Navy used to attract a great deal of attention in Japan, but little has been heard of the issue lately, doubtless for the very sufficient arithmetical reason here assigned. The present holder of the portfolio of War belongs to Oshu. But it must be confessed that in the case of the Navy this is the first genuine break in the continuity of Satsuma Ministers. For a brief hour some years ago an attempt was made to place the portfolio in outside hands, and the late Admiral Viscount Enomoto was chosen for the experiment. But it proved a failure, and the Cabinet recognised the expediency of replacing the Viscount by the late Marquis Saigo. It is not to be denied, however, that the great bulk of the present high naval officers are of Satsuma extraction, a fact which is neither to the discredit of Satsuma nor to the detriment of Japan.

On the 21st inst. a number of changes in the high ranks of the Army were gazetted. These changes, so far as they concern the full Generals, were as follow:—

General Viscount Nishi, Inspector General of Military Education, relieved of his post and appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council.  
General Viscount Hasegawa, Commander of the Army in Korea, relieved of his post and appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council.  
General Viscount Kawanura, Governor of the Tokyo Garrison, appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council, retaining his present post.  
General Viscount Oshima, Commander of the Guards Division, appointed Inspector General of Military Education.  
General Baron Okubo, Commander of the Third Division, appointed Commander of the Army in Korea.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE "WORLD."

If President Roosevelt ever at any period of his career lacked the undivided sympathy of reasonable men, he will have it now in the fullest measure for the purposes of his campaign against the *New York World*. The question at issue is the disposal of a sum of 20 million dollars, and it was by an insignificant Democratic newspaper in Indiana that an accusation in connexion with this money was first levelled against the President. Then the *New York World*, that collector of all sensational rumours, espoused the Indiana journal's charge, and seems to have opened its editorial columns to an uncompromising attack upon the President. The details of the attack have not yet been telegraphed, but Reuter has told us of the scathing terms used by the President in denouncing Mr. Pulit-

zer, and the telegraph now adds that proceedings are to be immediately opened against the *World* on a charge of attempting to bring the President into contempt. This is just the sort of occasion which the *World* welcomes. Notoriety is quite as acceptable to it as fame. It has assumed a most defiant tone. The President, it declares, may browbeat the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, but he shall not browbeat the *World*. He may succeed in getting the judiciary to punish two or three members of the newspaper's staff, but he will not succeed in turning the *World* from its perpetual policy of denouncing fraud wherever fraud be found, even in the highest in the land. How familiar is this cant about high principles! Experience has taught us all that the people who walk through life wearing phylacteries of virtue pasted conspicuously on their brows are precisely the people from whom the practice of virtue is to be least expected. But the yellow press has never recognised the general belief in this experience. It proclaims its own fine morality in the context of its worst vices, and the *World's* utterances on the present occasion are amusingly illustrative of this blindness.

## THE BOYCOTT.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang has issued a long proclamation in accordance with instructions from Peking on the subject of the boycott. In the forefront of the proclamation his Excellency quotes the fact that the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed to all the customs officials and administrative officials throughout the Empire of Japan strict instructions that they should use their best endeavours to prevent treasonable communication between ill-disposed persons in Japan and men of like mind in China, and above all that they should take every step permitted by law to prevent a supply of warlike material from reaching the disaffected party in China *via* Japan. The Viceroy notes the large dimensions which the trade of Canton has attained during recent years, and, while congratulating the citizens on the fact, he reminds them that certain bad characters exist in their midst and that it is against the machinations of such persons that these precautions require to be adopted, in the interests not only of public peace and good order but also of the city's commercial prosperity. Japan has now given unequivocal evidence of her desire to cooperate with China in a sincerely friendly spirit for the attainment of the above end, and the Viceroy directs that the facts should be communicated to the Conservatives who have hitherto been maintaining and preaching a hostile attitude towards the neighbouring Empire.

The above is the gist of the proclamation. This is the second time since the present Cabinet came into power in Japan that the Viceroy of Canton has endeavoured to put an end to the boycott, and we must infer therefore that his Excellency is really in earnest. It is a pity that these steps were not taken sooner.

## SILK.

It is stated that on the 22nd inst. holders of silk abandoned their unyielding attitude and became current, with the result that large quantities of the staple changed hands. Prices were comparatively low, but the volume of transactions atoned for this.



## THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BUDGET.

The only weak spot in the Budget, so far as we can see, is the section relating to the railways. We mean "weak" in the sense of being out of tune with the note of "no more loans at present." Not in any other sense. The net profit accruing from the lines—after all interest has been paid on the capital needed for nationalization—is 8,100,000 *yen*, and of that sum 6,000,000 *yen* is to be placed to the reserves, leaving 7½ millions. The latter amount, under the previous arrangement of accounts, would have been included in the general revenue, but is now to be wholly devoted to extension and improvement of the lines. That is excellent. But according to the Budget the total amount needed for extensions and improvements is 29,100,000 *yen*, and if we deduct from that the profit of 7½ millions, there remains a sum of 21,600,000 *yen* which will have to be obtained by borrowing. No one finds any fault with the operation of borrowing money for honestly productive and thoroughly useful purposes, but borrowing is borrowing, and there was to be no more of that for the moment. We do not suppose that there will be any floating of bonds. The money can easily be obtained from the *Yokubu* and the *Kakei Seiri kikin*. Still it must be paid back sooner or later. On the other hand, we must do Marquis Katsura the justice of noting that, on every occasion of publicly alluding to the forthcoming Budget, he emphatically excepted the railways from the category of no borrowing. The country wants railways, and they can not be built without money. It is a great point that the profits of the lines already in existence are to be appropriated solely for extending and improving the system, and thoughtful persons will be glad to know that the Government sees its way to devoting a substantial sum to this most essential purpose.

## THE BUDGET.

The draft of the Budget for next fiscal year (1909-10), as handed to the members of the Diet on the 1st instant, is as follows:—

In compiling the Budget for the 42nd fiscal year, the main purpose kept in view has been to regulate incomes and outgoings, so as to strengthen the foundation of the national finances, thereby augmenting the country's credit and harmonizing economy in general. In accordance with that policy the Budget has been compiled as follows:—

1.—The fixed expenditures have been met by the fixed revenue; outlays which have hitherto been met by loans have now all been defrayed from the general revenue, and the raising of new loans has been abandoned for the time, with the exception of the Formosa Public Undertakings Loan which has a special character.

2.—Every effort has been made to curtail general outlays; new appropriations have, as far as possible, been avoided, except in very urgent cases, and even with regard to outlays which fall under the fixed programme the utmost curtailment has been effected.

3.—The continuing enterprises which fall under the fixed programme have been confined within limits adapted to the financial and economic conditions, and the fixed period as well as the amounts of the annual appropriations have been subjected to such alterations as are in accord with the practical progress of the works.

4.—With the object of maintaining the credit of the State's securities and gradually improving their market value, so as to protect the interests of their holders, while, at the same time, producing a good effect on the general economic situation, the amount of bonds to be redeemed has been increased and will be at least 50 million *yen* annually.

5.—In accordance with the policy of making

railway enterprise entirely independent and self-operative, a special account has been created such as shall enable the enterprise to be suitably prosecuted, the relations that have hitherto existed with the general accounts being severed.

## OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL BUDGET FOR THE 42ND FISCAL YEAR OF MEIJI.

REVENUE.	
Ordinary Revenue .....	470,667,970
Extraordinary Revenue .....	45,532,825
Total Revenue .....	516,200,795
N.B.—The Extraordinary Revenue shown above consists of the following:—	
Customary Income .....	34,777,830
Surplus brought over from previous year .....	10,754,995
EXPENDITURES.	
Ordinary Expenditures .....	400,912,102
Extraordinary Expenditures .....	115,288,693
Total .....	516,200,795

Thus the incomes and the outgoings balance exactly.

The Details of the Budget for the 42nd fiscal year, as compared with those for the previous year are as follow:—

ORDINARY REVENUE.—TABLE I.	
	41st year.
Income from Taxation .....	320,534,132
Stamp Duties .....	290,666,783
Income from State Properties .....	20,374,582
Government Works and Industries .....	22,695,380
Post and Telegraphs .....	107,236,753
Forests .....	38,585,977
State Monopolies .....	12,963,864
Rent of State Property, &c. ....	54,251,958
Salt Monopoly .....	2,668,749
Miscellaneous .....	2,467,340
Interest on Deposits .....	2,232,487
Appropriation from Sinking Fund of the Formosa Public Works Bonds & Loans .....	6,568,265
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	470,667,970

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.—TABLE II.	
	41st year.
Sales of State Property, &c. ....	1,020,000
Contributions to Harbor works .....	38,971,116
Loans .....	100,000
(Namely, taken from Formosa Public Works Fund .....	39,071,116
Bonds issued) .....	10,939,586
Appropriation from Fund for War-ships and Torpedo craft .....	1,655,918
Adjustment Fund .....	1,766,000
Temporary Loans .....	10,754,995
Appropriations from last year's accounts .....	1,000,000
Contributions to Exhibition .....	144,056,702
Total Extraordinary Revenue .....	582,743,201
Grand Total Revenue .....	516,200,795

N.B.—The actual Revenue for the 41st year was 619,797,671 *yen*, but this included 37,654,470 *yen* of

Railway Income, which has been subtracted in the above table for convenience of comparison.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.—TABLE III.	
	41st year.
Privy Purse .....	3,000,000
Foreign Department .....	3,612,607
Home do .....	10,957,195
Finance do .....	222,337,288
War do .....	70,209,779
Naval do .....	34,810,737
Justice do .....	11,953,699
Agriculture do .....	6,366,904
Education do .....	6,756,415
Communications Department .....	27,100,718
Commerce .....	1,433,759
Total Ordinary Expenditures .....	400,912,102

EXTRAORDINARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.—TABLE IV.	
	41st year.
Foreign Department .....	3,612,607
Home do .....	12,802,801
Finance do .....	28,464,733
Naval do .....	37,208,994
Justice do .....	46,150,855
Agriculture do .....	663,516
Education do .....	1,112,471
Communications Department .....	18,327,105
Commerce .....	9,956,341
Total Extraordinary Appropriations .....	115,288,693
Grand Total Appropriations .....	516,200,795

N.B.—It is to be observed that, the Railways having been placed in a special account, there have been subtracted from the 42nd year's appropriations a sum of 65,193,588 *yen*, consisting of railway bonds to the amount of 32,162,792 *yen* and railway capital to the amount of 33,030,796 *yen*.

Apart from the Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure to be included in the General Budget for the 42nd year, there are Public Works Expenses brought over from the Special Account of the Extraordinary War Expenses, and also Expenses brought over from the 41st year, which have to be included in the accounts of payments for the 42nd year. When these additions are made the following results:—

TABLE V.	
	Yen.
Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures as shown in Table IV .....	516,200,795
Amount from the Extraordinary War Expenses .....	11,911,024
Amount carried over from 41st year .....	14,103,803
Total .....	542,215,622

The above Total is provided for as follows:—

TABLE VI.  
Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenue  
(namely 470,667,970 yen and 34,777,830 yen respectively) ..... 505,445,800  
Brought over from previous year ..... 36,769,822

Total ..... 542,215,622

The principal items of expenditure in the 42nd year which call for appropriations in excess of the appropriations for the 41st year, are as follow:—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.  
TABLE VII.  
HOME DEPARTMENT. Yen.  
Encouragement to Works of Local Improvement ..... 43,000  
Subsidy to Local Reformatories ..... 149,000  
Subsidy to Okinawa Local Outlays ..... 280,000  
Total ..... 392,000

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
Increase to Debt Redemption Fund ... 8,443,052

(The above is the sum to be added to that remaining after deducting [from the amount shown in the 42nd year's Budget] the interest, &c., on bonds relating to Railways.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.  
Additional cost of Replenishing Armaments and carrying out the Two Years' Conscription System ..... 1,706,753  
Additional cost of food and fodder owing to appreciation ..... 572,436  
Expenses connected with one-year Volunteer and Preparatory Schools ..... 745,768  
Total ..... 3,024,957

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.  
Increase in the expenses of Warships, Torpedo craft and Submarines ..... 1,648,522

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
Expenses of Enforcing the Revised Criminal Code ..... 154,137  
Increase of salaries of Judicial Officials of Senior Rank ..... 272,000  
Total ..... 426,137

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.  
Increase of expenses of Schools and Libraries ..... 69,877

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
Expenses of increasing Telephone Exchanges ..... 490,242  
Expenses of increasing Works of Communication ..... 293,457  
Total ..... 783,699

Grand Total of Increases under Ordinary Expenditures ..... 14,788,244

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES. TABLE VIII.  
HOME DEPARTMENT.  
Yokohama Water Works, namely, installment of a total outlay of 1,750,000 yen spread over 13 years from the 42d fiscal year ..... 10,000,000  
Kokura Water-Works; installment of 287,000 yen spread over 5 years from 1909 ..... 30,000  
Kofu Water-works; installment of 218,000 yen spread over 6 years from 1909 ..... 10,000  
Kushino Harbour; installment of 479,541 yen spread over 12 years from 1909 ..... 239,175  
Tsuyama Harbour; installment of 806,000 yen spread over 4 years from 1909 ..... 200,000  
Total ..... 489,173

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.  
Subsidy to Eastern Colonization Company ..... 300,000  
Rewards on extraordinary occasions ..... 766,029  
Increased Cost of Troops in Korea ..... 1,670,000  
Total ..... 2,736,029

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Water-supply for the Kokura Garrison; installment of 200,000 yen spread over 4 years from 1909 ..... 50,000  
Repairs and use of Land and Buildings ..... 301,369  
Total ..... 351,369

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.  
Apparatus for reducing the Temperature in Powder Magazines ..... 260,000  
Moving the Naval Prison at Kure ..... 257,414  
Moving the Firing Range at Kure ..... 123,940  
Total ..... 641,354

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
Building Ichigaya Prison; installment of 637,720 yen spread over 5 years from 1909 ..... 208,344

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.  
Working Capital of the Wakamatsu Foundry ..... 260,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
Increase of subsidies to steamship services ..... 1,248,297

Increase of Navigation Encouragement Outlays ..... 528,470  
Increase of Telephone Exchanges; installment of 4,200,000 yen (total obtained by subtracting the postponed amount), spread over 4 years from 1909 ..... 1,200,000  
Total ..... 2,976,767

Total Extraordinary Expenditures ..... 7,663,038  
Grand Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary ..... 22,451,282

The total amount appearing in the 42nd year's Budget as appropriated to the National Debts Consolidation Fund is 183 millions, made up of over 153,000,000 yen from the General Accounts, and over 29,900,000 yen from the Special Railway Accounts, and of that total amount 50,800,000 yen is to be devoted to the redemption of State Bonds.

The total amount of profit accruing from the State Railways in 1909 is over 38,100,000 yen, and out of that total the sum to be appropriated to the National Debt Consolidation Fund for the purposes of paying interest, &c., on Railway Bonds is 29,100,000 yen, so that there remains a net profit of over 8,100,000 yen. Out of this, a sum of 600,000 yen is to be placed to the reserves and the remaining 7,500,000 yen is to be devoted to constructions and improvements. But as over 29,100,000 yen is required for constructions and improvements, 21,600,000 will have to be met by borrowing.

In compiling the Budget for the 42nd fiscal year, the sums resulting from postponements or reductions of expenditures which fall under the Fixed Programme aggregate 168,186,383 yen. They are itemized in the following table:—

TABLE IX.  
Yen.  
Construction of Public Buildings abroad Roads, Bridges and Irrigation Works in Hokkaido ..... 28,000  
Otaru Harbour ..... 2,154,400  
Yokohama Customs Reclamations and Shore Equipments ..... 1,581,095  
Yokohama Break-water Repairs ..... 1,046,407  
Kobe Customs land and water connections ..... 52,013  
Establishment Constructions in connection with Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly ..... 4,494,403  
Buildings for the Residences in Korea Reconstruction of Building and Store-houses belonging to the Cabinet ..... 3,581,809  
Construction of Official Residence for the Resident General in Korea ..... 49,844  
Additions to plant and workshops of Printing Bureau ..... 23,451  
Extension of the Mint ..... 143,156  
Building of Forts in Tokyo Bay ..... 56,259  
Military Buildings and initial equipment ..... 172,306  
Military Restorations ..... 1,246,900  
Construction of Military Storehouses ..... 12,073,073  
Construction of War-ships and Buildings ..... 21,125,117  
Naval Completion ..... 2,602,160  
Replenishing War-ships ..... 10,108,964  
Building of Jails ..... 27,660,649  
Establishment and Building of Schools ..... 500,000  
Restoration of State Forests at Ashio ..... 203,020  
Great Exhibition ..... 387,239  
Extension of Telephone Exchanges ..... 173,564  
Construction and Improvement of State Railways in Japan ..... 6,969,105  
Construction and Improvement of State Railways in Korea ..... 6,350,200  
Total ..... 2,746,490  
Total ..... 1,000,000

Total ..... 106,526,514  
Amplification of the Postponements of 1917 ..... 19,655,943  
Extraordinary Military Expenditure ..... 42,004,026

Grand Total ..... 168,186,483

Among the expenditures affected by the

above postponements and reductions, the manner in which the continuing outlays under the fixed programme are distributed among the years from 1909 onwards, so far as concerns the General Accounts, and the manner of this annual distribution under the amended programme, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE X.  
Yen.  
Yearly Re-estimates under the amended Programme. Yen.  
60,625,886  
48,948,021  
53,704,144  
56,457,866  
48,236,896  
51,145,377  
52,570,783  
53,205,545  
56,771,766  
50,548,440  
421,246,954  
89,466,919  
1,027,860,24  
437,566,959

To the above have to be added the postponements and reductions effected in the fixed-programme appropriations for constructions and improvements of State Railways in Japan, now placed in a special account, and the same for construction and improvements of State Railways in Korea, namely, 2,746,490 yen and 1,000,000 yen, respectively. The total under this heading is 3,746,490 yen, which brings the total in the second column of Table X to 106,526,514 yen.

The various Departmental economies effected in the Fixed Expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, in the Budget for the 42nd year, amount to 5,257,673 yen, and the details are shown in the following table:—

TABLE XI.  
Yen.  
Department of Foreign Affairs ..... 227,366  
Department of Home Affairs ..... 424,688  
Department of Finance ..... 59,993  
Department of War ..... 1,400,361  
Department of the Navy ..... 1,093,031  
Department of Justice ..... 172,983  
Department of Education ..... 209,760  
Department of Agriculture and Commerce ..... 479,437  
Department of Communications ..... 257,864  
Total ..... 5,257,673

#### FIRE IN TOKYO.

The residence of Commander Dougherty, Naval attaché of the American Embassy in Tokyo, was destroyed by fire on the 22nd instant at about 8 p.m. The house was the property of Professor Terry, who formerly occupied it, and whose present residence within the same compound was in great peril for a time. Commander Dougherty was absent from home at the time of the conflagration. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an over-heated stove and the flames spread so rapidly that scarcely anything could be saved. Mrs. Dougherty lost all her wardrobe and jewelry, and many valuable documents are said to have been destroyed.

K. Watanabe, formerly a policeman, living in Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, who has been suffering from brain complaint for some weeks past, set fire to his house at noon on Dec. 22nd. He threw himself into the flames and also attempted to kill himself with a knife.

## DEATH OF GENERAL BARON INOUE.

We regret to have to announce that General Baron Inoue died at 4 a.m. on the 17th inst. in the Kyoto Hospital at the comparatively early age of 57. The cause of death was cancer in the neck. It is said that had an operation been performed at an early date the illustrious officer's life might have been saved, but he declined to go into hospital until after the conclusion of the autumn manoeuvres, and he discharged all his duties in connexion with the manoeuvres in spite of the agony caused by the fell disease. The obituary notices published by the Tokyo press describe him as having been a man of impetuous and even wild habits in his youth, but, in spite of apparent indifference to study, he attained a high degree of proficiency in Chinese scholarship. In everything connected with actual warfare he was a thorough expert, and he possessed the rare gift of infusing the men under his command with a spirit of unconquerable daring. He served as Field-Marshal Oyama's aide-de-camp in the war with China, but he achieved his greatest distinction at the Battle of the Yalu, when he led the 12th Division across the river at Sukuchin, and effected the flanking attack at Homuton. General Inoue was one of three Japanese officers who were recalled from Europe at the outbreak of the war with China, and who were regarded as men of high promise. They were Major General Otera, who was killed by a shell at the capture of Weihaiwei, General Count Oku, now Chief of the General Staff, and General Baron Inoue.

## NO. 222 OF THE "KOKKA."

In its latest number the *Kokka* has an essay from the pen of Mr. Nakamura Kyushiro, on the Influence of Western Art upon Chinese Painting. We are obliged to confess that the article is disappointingly meagre, for it adds nothing to previous knowledge. Above all it does not furnish any material for the construction of a new theory: we are left in possession of our old conviction that Western art produced no perceptible or permanent influence on Chinese, and that whatever traces of alien style are found in Chinese pictures are too rare to be counted anything more than curiosities. Kang-hsi (1660-1725), one of the most enlightened sovereigns that ever sat on the Throne of China, adopted an exceptionally liberal attitude towards foreign science and art. Everybody knows how, in his day, the Jesuits were encouraged to give astronomical instruction in Peking, and how a wonderful group of astronomical instruments were cast in bronze and mounted on the wall of the Chinese capital whence they were carried away by the German troops after the Boxer enueite in 1900 and subsequently restored to their old place. It is also on record that Kang-hsi invited the missionaries to summon foreign painters to Peking, and that, in obedience to this invitation, Gherardini and Belleville came to China, where they had only just begun to produce some impression when the quarrel between the Jesuits and Dominicans resulted in the expulsion of all missionaries from Peking. The renowned Ricci, who worked with such splendid zeal at an earlier date—the *Wan-li*—was probably a greater artist than either Belleville or Gherardini, but he accomplished nothing beyond bequeathing to China a few pictures, one or two of which have been identified. Most notable of all was the work

of Castiglione and Attiret, who are recorded to have painted no less than 200 pictures at the command of Chien-lung (1736-1795) "including portraits of the Sovereign and his consort as well as the Ministers of State, besides paintings executed on the ceilings and walls of the Palace." Apparently, however, none of these works has been identified. Those painted for the decoration of the Palace were probably destroyed when the celebrated order of destruction was issued by the allied commanders in 1860. At all events nothing save a tradition has survived from any of these efforts. Mr. Nakamura justly says that "the native style still reigned supreme and kept intact its peculiar characteristics." Even in ceramic decoration the art of the Occident achieved only a *succes d'estime*. Towards the close of the 18th century some of the beautiful Sevres porcelains were carried to Peking where they found technical counterparts in specimens of the Famille Rose. The Sevres style was imitated, and occasionally one used to find an example of that class in the curio stores of Peking, where great prices were set upon them as oddities rather than as master-pieces. Nothing shook the Chinese out of their conservatism. Perhaps, on the whole, the world was a gainer. Chinese art, as it stands, inspires only one regret, namely, that its traditions are greater than its present exponents.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Saturday, December 19.

At the budgetary meeting held in Tokyo on the 18th inst. the head of the Accounts Bureau in the Finance Department, replying to a question put by Mr. Morimoto, a member of the Lower House, is said to have replied that the Government intends to restore to the City of Tokyo the money (1 1/3 million yen), put up by the latter on account of the Exhibition for 1912.

It is now confidently alleged that the Government has decided to continue subsidising the *Sakura Maru*, and that she will be handed over to either the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. This, as our readers probably remember, is the first steamer of the Japanese Volunteer Fleet. Not having been constructed for economical purposes, her consumption of coal is large, and this fact renders her somewhat of a white elephant to any company.

It appears that the loan of two million sterling for the Manchuria Railway was closed in London at half past twelve on the 17th inst., the subscriptions in the City alone having reached 10 1/2 times the amount. It is thought that when the applications from the provinces are received a very remarkable result will stand on record.

On the 18th inst. the long talked of project of a union among the whaling companies of Japan became an accomplished fact. A meeting of delegates from 7 out of the 11 companies was held at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and articles of coalition were agreed to without dissent. Applications for admission were subsequently received from 3 other companies, so that one only remains to be heard from.

The *Hochi Shinbun* notes that the Budget for next year shows an increase of 1,248,297 yen under the heading of subsidies and encouragement of ship-building and navigation. Out of this total 400,000 yen represents the subsidy to the projected South American service, and the remainder

is the natural increment resulting from the operation of the law.

Great depression exists in the cotton-yarn trade, largely on account, doubtless, of the depreciation of silver, which is now at a point that virtually prohibits export. It is stated that not more than ten thousand bales have left the country during the current month, and that large stocks have accumulated in the hands of the manufacturers.

Sunday, December 20.

Baron Goto has given up the Presidency of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Mr. Nakamura Zeko has been appointed to that important post, with Mr. Kunisawa Shimbei for Vice-President. This will doubtless satisfy the critics who have been proclaiming with considerable show of reason that Baron Goto was "wearing two or three pairs of sandals."

The general half-yearly meeting of the above Company was held on the 19th inst. with the new President in the chair, and it was unanimously decided to make a present to Baron Goto in recognition of his able services. The income of the Company for the past half year had been 4,183,000 yen, showing an increase of 209,000 yen as compared with the preceding half year. Thus the daily earning per mile had been 46.50 yen against 44.11 yen for the previous half year, and the expenses had been 22.03 yen per mile against 23.99 for the previous half year. The net income from the coal mines had been 502,000 yen, and the mines had produced from 960 to 970 tons a day, against 360 tons which was the figure at the time when the Company took over the property. The Company had been able to pay the full interest on its debts, and the development of its landed property was proceeding so rapidly that the building of ten towns and 12 hospitals had been undertaken.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer *Mongolia* on the 19th inst. was Mr. Albert Kahn, the eminent French financier, who, on the occasion of his recent visit to this country, donated a sum of 20,000 yen to the University to found scholarships for promoting the visits of Japanese students to Europe. The *Asahi* has an article welcoming Mr. Kahn, and dwelling on the services he has rendered to Japanese finance.

## THE IMPERIAL DIET.

The two Houses met on the 22nd instant, 280 members of the Peers, and 370 of the Representatives being present. In the Upper chamber some measures of organization constituted the sole business, but in the Lower the election of a President and a Vice-President had to be made. The first ballot resulted thus:—

Mr. Haseba Junko .....	354
Mr. Ooka Ikuzo .....	78
Mr. Motoda Hajime .....	78
Mr. Kono Hironaka .....	64
Mr. Shimada Saburo .....	21

The second ballot showed 223 for Mr. Motoda and 217 for Mr. Ooka. Therefore names submitted to His Majesty for choice were those of Mr. Haseba and Mr. Motoda, both members of the *Seiyu-kai*. For Vice-President the first ballot gave:—

Mr. Kizuka Ryo .....	264
Mr. Taketomi .....	61
Mr. Oishi .....	34
Mr. Minoura .....	30
Mr. Kato .....	16

In the second ballot 224 votes were cast for Mr. Taketomi and 123 for Mr. Minoura. Thus the names submitted to the Throne were those of Messrs. Koizuka and Taketomi, both Progressists.



## "DOROTHY" IN TOKYO.

The Yokohama amateurs may be well satisfied with the impression produced in Tokyo by their acting and singing. No such house had ever previously assembled in the Japanese capital to hear foreign music and to see foreign acting. Nor was the number alone remarkable. On all former occasions good-natured tolerance had been the mood of the Japanese audience, but with "Dorothy" they were genuinely pleased and we have heard only words of applause. It is not so many years ago, about 24 if we remember rightly, since an opera troupe—a very small and very mediocre troupe undoubtedly—being engaged by the enterprising lessee of the Shintomi theatre, found that their best efforts evoked only amusement from a Tokyo audience, and that nothing better was suggested by the soprano's loftiest register than an attempt on the part of some students to produce similar screams. That was before the man in the streets of Japan's capital had learned to appreciate European music—how many of us have even now learned to appreciate Japanese?—and the unfortunate members of the troupe saw themselves obliged to substitute a mazurka for an opera, as gyrating and movement appealed to the audience much more than foreign music. Those benighted days are passed, but still the enthusiasm caused by the Yokohama amateurs was quite remarkable. Taken all in all, no such musical treat had ever been furnished for Tokyo. Now that the big city has a theatre planned on European lines and well equipped, we trust that the Yokohama amateurs will be tempted to delight Tokyo by further displays of the high talent they certainly possess.

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 18.

The market opened brisk on Friday morning, but owing to profit-taking sales the afternoon session saw a decline in many cases. Osaka was reported to be strong but the news did not correct the weak tone in Tokyo.

Saturday, December 19.

Prices were maintained on the Stock Exchange on Saturday. There was a general feeling of uncertainty which deterred purchasers. It seems to be thought that there will be no special change during the remaining few days of operations.

Monday, December 21.

It had been bruited abroad that the second ten days of December would be found to show a favourable balance of over 4 million yen, but when the figures were published, it was found that imports had exceeded exports by 184,000 yen. This exercised a very dispiriting influence on the Stock Exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka alike. Nearly all quotations fell, except the shares of the Tokyo Railway which leaped up more than two points in response to a rumour that the Company had actually submitted its application for an increase of fares.

Tuesday, December 22.

The 22nd instant being almost the last day of the year, inasmuch as the Exchange closes on the 26th, buyers were disposed to hold their hand and prices were hereby sustained. The *Hochi Shimbum*, a vehement opponent of the Tokyo Railway Company, alleges that a big public meeting is being planned for the purpose of demon-

strating against a rise of fares. That may or may not be true, but at any rate the prospects of the project are too obscure to give any impetus to quotations.

Wednesday, December 23.

The market opened firm on the 23rd instant, but in the afternoon session there was a slight feeling of depression. On the whole, however, prices were fairly well maintained, sugar, which suffered a fall of 1.38 yen, being the only notable exception. It is not thought that the brief period remaining before the market closes for the year will witness any signal change. We append the quotations for February:—

	Dec. 22nd.	Dec. 23rd.	
Tanko Kisen .....	60.50	61.55	+ 1.30
Tokyo Railway .....	65.90	65.75	— .15
Kei-Hin Railway .....	74.80	74.00	— .80
Yusen Kaisha .....	85.55	85.35	— .20
Toyo Kisen .....	28.95	29.00	+ .05
Tokyo Gas .....	90.25	91.00	+ .75
Tokyo Dento .....	81.20	81.00	— .20
Fuji Gas Spinning .....	82.25	82.55	+ .30
Tokyo Spinning .....	36.05	36.50	+ .45
Kanegafuchi Spinning .....	88.75	89.30	+ .55
Beer .....	81.90	82.40	+ .50
Sugar .....	64.25	61.95	— 2.30
Takara (Hoden) Oil .....	136.60	136.05	— .55
Nippon Oil .....	119.45	118.70	— .75
Stock Exchange .....	153.45	152.90	— .55

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It has now become an established custom in Japan to communicate the contents of the Budget to the members of both Houses of the Diet and to the press a few days before the opening of the session. The meeting for that purpose has come to be called *Naiji-kwai*, and is generally held at the official residence of the Prime Minister. It was held yesterday as usual, but much of the interest of the communication had been discounted by the remarkable frankness of Marquis Katsura's previous attitude with regard to financial questions in general. The Budget, as handed out yesterday, contained practically no addition to the knowledge already possessed by the public. It may be described broadly as the first really sound document of its kind which a Japanese Cabinet has been in a position to compile for some years, since it brings expenditures strictly within the limits of visible income, and since it makes no draft upon contingent assets.

A Japanese traveller who has just returned from Hongkong to Nagasaki is reported as saying that the measures taken by the Colonial Government to restrain all persons attempting to foment the boycott are very stringent. Such men are either placed in custody or are deported from the colony. The latter fate overtook the principal editor of the Chinese paper *Hongkong Shinpao*, but instead of quietly taking his departure he appealed against the order, and an interesting trial is thus anticipated in the Supreme Court. A great many curious questions have come before Sir Francis Piggott since he took his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and it is always a pleasure to read his luminous judgments. This pending trial may be expected to receive very lucid treatment at his hands, and as it concerns a question which may ultimately assume very large dimensions from the point of view of the foreign residents in China, the result will be closely watched.

The question of beef grows more and more interesting. Investigations show that the number of cattle raised every year in Japan is from 140,000 to 150,000 yearly, whereas the number killed

is 220,000. At that rate the stock must soon become exhausted. Of late years recourse has been freely had to Korean cattle. Thus the number of bullocks imported from the Peninsula in 1907 was 18,356 at a total cost of 349,700 yen; whereas the number imported during the first 10 months of the current year was 19,526 at an outlay of 656,600 yen, from which figures it will be seen that the stock in Korea also is becoming scarce. In these circumstances the frozen meat from Australia is finding a great market, but the importers of the meat are said to have learned by experience that if they sell it wholesale, the retail dealers pass it off as home-killed beef, and thence the price of beef for the general public is not reduced. They have decided therefore to open retail stores throughout Tokyo. Already the market price in Tokyo and Osaka has been affected.

From Nagasaki comes a telegram explaining the reasons of the decision recently rendered by the High Prize Court in St. Petersburg with regard to the steamer *Oldhamia*. This vessel, while en route for Japan laden with petroleum, was seized by the cruisers of the Baltic Squadron, and while under the Squadron's escort ran ashore on the south coast of Korea, and became a total loss. In these circumstances alone it is improbable that Russia would have sought justification for refusing to compensate the owners, in some measure at any rate, though the full claim of £100,000 would probably have been disputed. But evidence was produced, it appears, which satisfied the Prize Court that the disaster to the *Oldhamia* was the outcome of an attempt on her own part to elude her escort and effect her escape. No further particulars are to hand, but this plea is plain enough.

It appears (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegram) that the trial of Chang, one of Mr. Stevens' murderers, has been going on in San Francisco for a week past. The telegraph says that Chang has openly confessed his crime, and has attempted to justify himself by saying that he considered Mr. Stevens as an enemy of Korea since, while engaged as Foreign Adviser to that country, he advocated measures detrimental to its interests. Evidently the rumour that the other murderer has effected his escape may be taken as true. Doubtless there was some failure to provide for his detention when he became convalescent, and between the not unnatural leniency of the hospital authorities and the improvidence of the police, he managed to get away. The shooting was actually done, however, by Chang, who is now undergoing trial.

The Senate at Washington is reported to have adopted a resolution in the sense that the commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Japanese Exhibition, when it was supposed that the latter would take place in 1912, should continue to hold their appointments, for the present at all events. This is interpreted as a desire on the part of the Senate to evince the sincere wish of the United States to promote the Exhibition; and it is further interpreted in some quarters as pointing to preparations to receive the Japanese business men who are to visit the United States next year.

It is rather curious to observe how quickly things have moved since we ventured, some months ago, to express the opinion that air-ships would soon be used for military purposes. Much more incredible results

have been achieved by science during the past half century, and one must be endowed with an exceptional wealth of scepticism to doubt that the future may bear as marvellous fruit as the past has done. The telegraph says that Germany has actually decided to utilize the Zeppelin for scouting purposes, and to build floating docks and convertible air ship sheds. There is some obscurity about the programme, but the main fact is unequivocal. The air-ship's first use is to be for warlike purposes. Fate has been a little unkind in this instance to a local contemporary which undertook to ridicule our forecast, and to declare that not only had the air-ship a long way to travel before it reached the goal of belligerent utility, but also that nobody had yet thought of so employing it. Our German local contemporary too! And now Germany is the very Power to establish the record!

We are inclined to think that there was a good deal of exaggeration in the telegrams recently received about the attitude of the United States Senate towards the American-Japanese *Entente*. It was not unintelligible that the Senate should feel a little hurt about the fact that the road chosen by the President to reach the *Entente* had left the Upper Chamber on one side, but it really never seemed likely that this feeling would find expression in action, for the Senate is nothing if not law abiding, and in this matter there had been no departure whatever from the law of the land. The latest news is that the *Entente* has been welcomed by the Senate and that its only opponents are a small clique of Democrats.

Our readers will have observed that in table VIII. of our translation of next year's Budget there appears, under the heading of "Increase of Telephone Exchanges," a sum of 1,200,000 *yen*, being part of a total sum of 4,200,000 which is to be applied for that purpose during a term of 4 years. This is interpreted by the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Yorodzu Choho* as showing that the system of message charges is to come into operation from the 1st of April next, if the Diet gives its consent, the extra profit thus attained being applied to the extension of the service. It certainly does seem a little hard that the pockets of person owning telephones should be exploited for the purpose of bringing this convenience within reach of their neighbours.

The figures of the foreign trade for the 10 days ended the 20th are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports .....	10,741,000
Imports .....	10,925,000
Excess of Imports .....	184,000
Total Exports from January 1st to December 20th.....	363,876,000
Total Imports from January 1st to December 20th.....	424,003,000
Excess of Imports for the whole period...	60,130,000
Diminution of Exports for the whole period, compared with 1907 .....	55,128,000
Diminution of Imports for the whole period, compared with 1907 .....	55,915,000
Diminution of Whole Trade for the whole period, compared with 1907.....	111,043,000

On the 19th inst. the Japanese Ambassador in Washington was the guest of the Lotus Club in New York, and the banquet was attended by 270 persons. Baron Takahira made a speech on the relations between the United States and Japan. The gist of what he said, so far as we can gather from the telegrams (*Asahi* and

*Nichi Nichi*), was that there had been some friction between the two countries during the recent past; owing mainly to mutual misunderstanding, and to the exaggerations of newspapers which snapped up unconsidered trifles, and, as the Japanese saying is, talked pins into poles. But now the horizon was completely clear, and there was not the slightest reason to apprehend the appearance of any cloud. This speech was loudly applauded, and the banquet is described as having been a memorable success.

The names of Mr. Taft's Ministers are telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun*, but as we shall doubtless have them presently without being disguised by transliteration, we refrain from attempting to decipher the originals.

It is alleged that the Nagoya Electric Light Company is in treaty for a loan of 1½ million *yen* to be obtained abroad at 6 per cent., the net price of the bonds to be 90 *yen*, and the period of redemption 35 years. This last condition is stated in the form "period preceding redemption" but we imagine that that must be a mistake. The terms certainly seem onerous.

#### FOREIGNERS AND THE COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS IN JAPAN.

It has been aptly remarked by Count Okuma, says the *Jiyu Tsushin-Sha*, that there are in Japan three subject matters the histories of which are worthy of our consideration namely, the history of politics, that of religion and that of fine arts. With regard to the former two, materials being accessory to students, thorough study has been made both by the Japanese and by foreigners, but with reference to the last item, the case is quite different, because genuine materials are not accessible. Germans, English and Americans have been dispatched by different associations in their respective countries, and the names of connoisseurs of Japanese fine arts are by no means few among them, while some of them have developed the power of keen perception concerning Japanese fine arts to an extensive degree. They are quite capable of appreciating the classic beauty of the fine art of the Suiko period, (600 A.D.) the boldness of that of the Ten-pei period, (750 A.D.) the refinement of the Fujiwara period, (800 A.D.) the frankness of the Ashikaga period, (1300) the inspiring delicacy of the Momoyama (1470) and the minuteness of that of the Tokugawa period (1600), and the different characteristics of fine art objects and paintings representing various schools which prospered and declined during tens of centuries that have gone by. Mr. Takahashi, of the Mitsui family, who has no mean conception of his own perceptive power of the fine arts of Japan was greatly surprised when the art-critic of the British Museum in his visit to the Mitsui family exhibited a remarkable power of artistic criticism when being shown the fine collections of the Japanese millionaire; but this class of foreigners is painfully small in number. The distinguishing of genuine pictures from their later imitations is much more difficult than distinguishing real coins from counterfeit ones. Reluctant as we are, we must admit the existence of counterfeit and pseudo-art productions in Japan, and sometimes, tolerably competent judges of Japanese fine arts are taken in. It was only recently that the writer was made acquainted with the fact that more than one half of the collections in the hands of wealthy Japanese have been proved to be false. Hundreds and thousands of dollars have thus been wasted both by foreigners and Japanese in making purchases of these counterfeits of the gems of genuine fine art production. The practice, however disgraceful it is, has already grown too deep to be rooted out with a single effort. Among the most reliable connoisseurs upon whom we may place complete confidence, and whose advice we may follow without any apprehension of incurring deception, we may mention the following names:—

Viscount Fukuoka, Privy Councillor. Mr. Matano, President of the Imperial Museum. Mr. Masaki, Principal of the Tokyo Fine Arts School. Mr. Imaizumi, Chief of the Fine Arts Department of the Imperial Museum. M. Omura, Professor in the Fine Arts School. Mr. Katano, member of the Council for the Preservation of old Temples and Shrines. Mr. Hirako, member of the Council for the Preservation of old Temples and Shrines. Baron Kuki, President of the Council for the Preservation of old Temples and Shrines. Mr. Takamine, Principal of the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School. Mr. Takamura, Professor in the Tokyo Fine Arts School. Mr. Sekino, Professor of the Tokyo University. Mr. Nakagawa, a member of the Council for the Preservation of old Temples and Shrines. Mr. Mizoguchi, Vice-chief of the Fine Arts Department of the Imperial Museum.

Foreigners are advised that it is better that they should consult competent persons, before they set about the collection of specimens of the Japanese fine arts. It reflects unfavourably upon the credit of Japan at large when foreigners invest sums for the purpose of obtaining our fine art objects and have spurious collections foisted upon them. It must also be remembered in this connection that the greater portion of the genuine specimens of the fine arts representing various prominent schools of painters in Japan is preserved in the Imperial Household or in the collections of renowned families of the nobility, access to which is by no means an easy task. Books on the fine arts of Japan by various prominent art-critic, both Japanese and foreign, have been produced depicting the results of their personal observations from different standpoints, all betraying a certain amount of their characteristic national superiority and weakness, and it was a universal desideratum that reproductions of fine arts collections in the possession of the Imperial family as well as those in the hands of wealthy Japanese individuals should appear. This long-felt desire seems to have been most ably satisfied by the publication of the *Tōyō Butsu Tai Kan* (lit General View of Oriental Fine Arts) by the *Shin-bi Sho* in of Tokyo.

This work, containing the finest collections, characterizing the four great periods of the history of Japanese fine arts, *Suiko*, *Tenpei*, *Hei An*, and *Fujiwara* will be a valuable *nude mecum* for foreigners who seek to find their way in the *terra incognita* of fine arts. The purchase of superior articles is a waste of money, and casts a slur upon the untarnished fame of Japanese integrity. Foreigners are advised to take every possible precaution before making collections of Japanese fine art works which will in all probability be rich heirlooms and valuable property to their posterity from generation to generation.

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association of Japan desire us to make known that Mr. W. B. Mason has consented to be the permanent secretary of the Association, also that a prize fund has just been opened in connection with the Japanese Language Examination Scheme. It is hoped that the prizes offered to candidates passing the third stage under the conditions outlined in the advertisement will prove an incentive to many Britishers to enter for these examinations.

These examinations were only commenced some six months ago, and Mr. V. G. Bowden after eight months' study has already passed the required standard. The first prize out of the fund has therefore been awarded to him.

There are now about 250 members. Any Britishers desiring to join the Association are requested to send their names to the Secretary, 167 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

The committee elected at the Annual Meeting held last month is as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. F. G. Sale; Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. D. C. Jones; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Cole Watson.

Committee.—Mr. P. S. Bent, Mr. A. J. Cornes, Mr. L. J. Healing, Mr. J. Williamson Jones, Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin and Mr. J. C. Ward.

## THE BETHELL TRIAL.

THE proceedings in the BETHELL libel case, as published by the *N.-C. Herald*, have now reached Yokohama. We say the *N.-C. Herald* advisedly, for, owing presumably to some error on the part of the post-office, the *N.-C. Daily News* containing a report of the trial has not yet come to hand. There are some points worthy of note. The first relates to the security obtained for the loan of 27,000 yen made to Mr. MARTIN. Counsel for the defence took infinite trouble to discover the truth of that matter, and counsel for the prosecution endeavoured very earnestly to obstruct the inquiry. No less than four columns of the Shanghai journal's report are occupied by the examination and the discussion relating to this one point. They go to show that Mr. BETHELL himself was very reluctant to give any lucid explanation, and that he admitted that a part (5,000 yen) of the loan was secured by a promissory note only. It is difficult to understand why there should have been any hesitation in exposing the whole facts of such a transaction. We do not desire to suggest that anything in the nature of dishonesty or fraud is to be inferred. But our previously expressed view is confirmed, namely, that, on the face of the evidence hitherto published, Mr. BETHELL seems to have been indiscreet—to use the gentlest term—in his manner of disposing of funds entrusted to his charge. The Judge who tried the case evidently took the same view. He is quoted as having said, in his address to the Jury:—

Then they had to consider the evidence given in mitigation. The first subject was the argument of Mr. PHILLIPS, which his Lordship thought seemed to be supported by the evidence, that it (the libel) was due in great measure to Mr. BETHELL's own indiscretion in the way in which he had dealt with these funds. They had to consider if, when Mr. BETHELL stated at the meeting how he had invested the funds, his indiscretion did not start the story which led to this libel.

Another question raised at the trial was the measure of importance attaching to corrections and apologies published by a newspaper subsequently to the utterance of a libel. The *North-China Daily News* did everything within the reasonable range of its power to undo and to make amends for any injury which might possibly have been caused by the original publication. Moreover, there was never any question of malice. What had happened was that an erroneous telegram had been sent to the Shanghai journal by its Tokyo correspondent in the ordinary routine of the day's work, and had been published as a matter of course. The telegram said that "Japanese telegrams (from Seoul) stated that Mr. BETHELL had confessed to misappropriation." This appeared in the *N. C. Daily News* of August 31st, 1908, and on September 19th, the Shanghai journal published the following:—

A telegram in our issue of September 17 stated, in connexion with the trial of Yang Ki-tak at Seoul on the charge of alleged embezzlement of Korean national funds, that Mr. E. T. Bethell had "proved everything was in order." In these circumstances it is clear that the statement quoted by our Tokyo

correspondent from Japanese telegrams alleging that Mr. Bethell had confessed to misappropriation was incorrect. The message in question appeared in our issue of August 31 and read:—

"It is reported from Japanese sources that there is continued native agitation in Seoul against Mr. Bethell in connexion with the national debts redemption funds. The Japanese telegrams state that Mr. Bethell confessed to misappropriation in reply to remonstrative inquiries that were made yesterday."

We have received assurances (anticipated indeed by our correspondent's message in Thursday's issue) that the Japanese vernacular reports in question were false and untrue, and we have, therefore, to express our sincere regret that our correspondent should have unwittingly given publicity to them."

It would have been difficult to be more explicit or apologetic within the limits of dignity. Ought Mr. BETHELL to have been satisfied, and are we to ascribe his prosecution of the suit to a desire to make capital—pecuniary profit—out of it, as was explicitly suggested by the defence? We do not think so. Unfortunately falsehood is much more nimble-footed than truth. Given a few days' start, the former will always outrun the latter. One of the only ways to correct the discrepancy is a libel action. A libel action invariably attracts so much attention that the error it is designed to correct can not survive the publicity of the correction. It appears to us that Mr. BETHELL merely obeyed the dictates of expediency in pressing his suit. On the other hand, we strongly sympathise with the *N.-C. Daily News*. Its course throughout appears to us to have been in accord with the best rules of journalism and, in the circumstances, the damages seem to have been excessive. The Judge evidently assessed them at a much smaller figure. In his charge to the jury his Lordship referred to a letter from the defendant's solicitors which contained the following:—

If Mr. Bethell is still not satisfied and you will tell us of any further publication or steps he wishes our clients to make or take, we undertake on their behalf that they will do all they can to meet him. They are prepared also to pay any reasonable expense he has incurred, but they cannot consider a demand for any money payment by way of damages.

The Judge said:—

If they thought that letter was a fair and reasonable proposal to make, they ought seriously to consider whether Mr. Bethell should not have accepted it. If they thought that he should have accepted it, they could not give him very much more than he would have got then. They must focus their attention upon that point. Presuming they had considered all these points, they had next to decide what amount to award. There was no claim for vindictive damages; on the other hand he did not think contemptuous damages would meet the case. They could give nominal damages or a small amount, or they might consider what he thought they ought to consider—the basis of that letter.

It had already been elicited that what the writers of the letter contemplated was about \$300, and his Lordship's idea appears to have been directed to some such amount.

We desire to add a word on our own account. Vehement accusations of prejudice have been preferred against us in connexion with our attitude towards Mr. BETHELL, and a great deal has been said of Englishmen's love of fair-play. We do not know that we should be disposed to look to these critics for a practical exposition of what is called "fair play." But as to Mr. BETHELL, our opinion of him is very succinctly expressed in the words used by the English Judge who last

June condemned him to 3 weeks' imprisonment:—

"Now I think it would be a monstrous neglect of duty if His Majesty's Government allowed such a state of things to continue: it comes to this that you, being a foreign guest in this country and owing a duty of quiet and orderly conduct to its Government, in return for the protection they extend to you, set yourself up as a piper leader of insurrection with this Court as a sanctuary to flee to in case of danger. In what respect can you be a real leader in the forefront of the battle with your life and family and property at stake? Suppose they follow the advice of your editor and take up the sword, where will you be when their blood is flowing? Without at all questioning your courage or disinterested motives I say you are in a false position and likely to do the most previous harm to the people you wish to benefit."

We have nothing to add to the above, except that the support given to Mr. BETHELL by the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Chronicle* is precisely what we should have expected of them.

## "THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA."

THIS is an institution to which we have already had occasion to refer. It used to be called the "Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese," but it was re-modelled in 1906 under the name set forth in the above headline. The President is Sir ROBERT HART, and among the Vice-Presidents we find the following laymen, namely, Messrs. C. S. ADDIS, G. JAMIESON, and Mrs. ARCHIBALD LITTLE, while the lay element on the Board of Directors comprises Messrs. H. T. MONTAGUE BELL, T. S. BRACKMAN, HORACE HANBURY, H. E. HOBSON, E. S. LITTLE and EDWARD WHEEN. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. W. G. LAY and the General Secretary is the Rev. TIMOTHY RICHARD. We mention these names, not for the purpose of showing the strength of the Society, but rather to illustrate the co-operation that exists between the missionary body and an important element of the foreign mercantile community in China. Looking, too, at the list of members, we find that out of 191 names no less than 68 indicate laymen; and that among the latter appear many of the most distinguished Englishmen in China. It seems to be a fair inference that the labours of Christian missionaries obtain more sympathy among the foreign mercantile community in China than they do in Japan. In further evidence of that fact we read that at the last annual meeting of the Society, held in Shanghai on the 19th of November, Mr. D. LANDALE, Chairman of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, presided, and at the outset of his speech made use of the words:—"In referring to the report of the Society's work for the past year, I would like to say that when Dr. TIMOTHY RICHARD did me the honour to invite me to preside at this meeting, I agreed to do so in the hope that it would to some extent help to identify the commercial community of this place with Missionary enterprise, and more particularly with the Educational work in which this Diffusion Society is engaged. Although you may not



find much active evidence of our interest in your work, let me assure you that it is more due to the scanty opportunities which our daily duties leave room for, rather than to any indifference or lack of interest." That is very plain speaking. Why, we wonder, should things be different in Japan. It is true that the aims of the Christian Literature Society can not be described as directly missionary. The chief object is to translate and bring within easy reach of Chinese readers all foreign books of a really useful and instructive nature. Nevertheless, considering that the Editorial Staff consists of four men who write "Rev'd." before their names, and one lady who, since she acts as Distributing Secretary, may be regarded as a missionary, it is easy to see that the great majority of the works issuing from the Society's press are likely to be of a propagandist character. Thus on the list of the Society's new publications we find such books as the "Scripture Idea of Sin and Salvation;" "Christian Theology;" "Confucianism and Christianity;" Sir OLIVER LODGE'S "Christian Catechism," the "Three-fold Secret of the Holy Spirit," and the "Christian Review"—6 publications out of 13. Hence the Society must be counted as an unequivocally Christian organ. Suppose that a cognate Society were started here in Japan, would it have any hope of securing similar support from the commercial community? The experience of the past compels a negative answer, but does not suggest reasons for the negation. There is a Japanese society working on cognate lines in China, and we gather that it has achieved excellent results, but it has never appealed for foreign aid, so far as we know, and indeed its warrant for such an appeal would be very much weaker than the warrant of a society under purely Occidental auspices. In the Christian Literature Society's annual report, the opening sentence is

National conditions in the West profoundly affect the East. The leading telegrams in the newspapers of Europe appear a couple of days afterwards in the native press of Asia. Hence all mutual suspicion among nations professedly Christian, together with all increase of armaments to defend Christian nations from one another—indeed all prominence given to the arts of war rather than those of peace—has the inevitable result that non-Christian nations begin to wonder whether we have any moral practices to teach them that will be worth learning.

That is a very just comment, and equally just is it to say that the aloofness which marks the attitude of the average member of the foreign mercantile community towards Christian propagandism in this country can not fail to discredit missionary effort, more or less. The Japanese naturally ask why, if the merits of this foreign creed are so great, it is treated so coldly by the countrymen of those that preach it. The question is profoundly interesting and has never been frankly discussed.

#### THE NAVAL SITUATION.

ONE of the most striking features of the present age is the homage paid to sea-power by its all but universal recognition. "The world has never seen a more impres-

sive demonstration of the influence of sea-power upon its history" said Captain MAHAN, than when "NELSON's far-distant storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world." But it may be questioned whether the eager pursuit of maritime power in which the leading nations of the world without exception are now engaged does not afford still stronger testimony to the value of naval strength than did the spectacle of the baffled forces of the great Napoleon. Nations which a score of years ago, or less, were unheard of as naval Powers, have set themselves to the pursuit to such purpose that they are to-day by no means in the category of *quantités négligeables*. Even South American republics have taken to ordering *Dreadnoughts*, and the world is now witnessing the unwonted spectacle of a little State like Holland proving the potency of maritime power by means of "demonstrations" directed against a recalcitrant republic four thousand miles away.

A marked impetus has been given to the general growth of naval power by three events of recent years—the German Naval Act of 1900, the advent of the *Dreadnought*, and the cruise of the American Battleship Fleet in 1908. The first of these had the effect of intensifying the contest—as yet, happily, of the purse alone; the second awakened new ambitions and quickened the pace; the third has compelled a widening, to the greatest possible extent, of the scope and purview of the naval Powers of the world. Yesterday, as it were, the epicentre of the world's sea-power lay on the waters of north-western Europe: to-day the long-neglected Pacific is calling for inclusion in the Naval horizon. A new trident of naval power overhangs that great Ocean, to induce as it were a rekindling of rivalry, a competition within a competition.

It is a fact, however—often overlooked by the casual observer—that sea power in the absolute sense is indivisible. The command of the sea can ultimately fall to one Power only: the trident cannot be held save in a single grasp. It is probably in the full knowledge of this circumstance that that most ardent believer in sea-power, the Emperor WILLIAM II, coupled with his remarkable dictum "Our future is on the sea," the somewhat contentious declaration—"the trident must be in our fist." With all the energy characteristic of that able and ambitious Sovereign, this lofty aim has been unremittingly pursued. Recent events in the European arena have turned the World's attention from the East, both Near and Far, and thus it comes about that the insistent yet ambiguous cry from the far Pacific, though it may make itself heard once more in "the great debates of the future," is, for the time being, lost in the clamour of the greatest naval competition the world has yet beheld—that which is working out its portentous destiny on the opposing shores of the North Sea.

The practical embodiment of the Kaiser's very natural but disturbing ambition lies, as has already been implied, in that far-reaching measure which gave pause to a somnolent world and generated a new activity in all the dockyards of Europe—the German Naval Act of 1900. This Act is so framed as to place the Fatherland by the year 1917 in possession of a fleet of 38 first-class battleships. Since the passing of the Act, though circumstances unforeseen have arisen to make its fulfilment more difficult, there has been no looking back. Indeed, the most recent amendment of German naval policy—the shortening of the effective life of a battleship from 25 years to 20—will have the effect of increasing automatically, and to a very considerable extent, the fighting power of the fleet that is to be. Then came suddenly, and with something of a shock, the evolution of a new type of ironclad, revolutionizing all preconceived ideas of warship construction, rendering existing ironclads out of date and demanding from all promoters of naval efficiency an immediate recognition of the vastly increased dimensions and power of the new type of fighting machine.

To Germany the advent of the *Dreadnought* must at first sight have seemed a heavy blow. All the moderate sized battleships of the growing Fleet of the Fatherland, designed for the shallow waters of the North Sea, were outclassed and, albeit new, were already superannuated. Canals, harbours, docks built to accommodate them were, in their present state, useless in view of the new prototype. But the Fatherland rose to the occasion. The 13,000-ton battleships foreshadowed in the Act were henceforth to be *Dreadnoughts*. The necessary accommodation for the new monster-ships was to be prepared, despite the enormous cost. And with satisfaction it was recognized that, since all battleships laid down before the era of the "all-big-gun" were almost out of the reckoning, the same applied to their rivals—and to one rival in particular. Germany was now in a position to renew the race, as it were with a clean sheet, and while perfidious Albion had secured a little start, the competition could proceed on even terms, *pace* the bigger bill to pay. Thus the revolution in naval construction heralded by the *Dreadnought*, apparently a serious set back to German naval progress, has in reality proved a boon. So far at least as the first line of battle is concerned, there seems, on the surface, no reason why the Fatherland should not draw perceptibly nearer "to the great day" of the grasping of the trident.

It is impossible that events of such moment as we have described should pass unnoticed by other nations, and in particular by England, who stands to lose more—who stands to lose all—in the day when she no longer rules the waves. British public opinion has therefore turned with earnestness, not unmingled with concern, to the supreme question of comparative naval strength. How does

the British navy, that greatest instrument of the world's peace, and sole instrument of British Imperial defence, compare with the forces which on all sides are rising to confront it?

The defence of the British Islands—the heart of the British Empire—depends in the first instance upon the so-called Channel and Home Fleets. Of the latter only the Nore Division is held in readiness for immediate service, while the Portsmouth and Devonport Divisions, consisting for the most part of older vessels, are held in reserve at six hours' notice. Leaving these for the moment out of the reckoning, there remain the following as the first line of British naval defence:—

CHANNEL FLEET.		NORE DIVISION.	
Battleships:—			
8 King Edward VII.		4 Dreadnought,	
6 Formidable .....	14	2 Lord Nelson,	
		3 Indomitable	9
Armament:—			
12 in. guns .....	56	72	
9 2 in. ....	32	20	
6 in. ....	152	0	
Weight of broadside, 61,250 lb.		51,200 lb.	
Armoured cruisers .....		6	
(1st Cruiser Squadron)		6	
Armament:—			
9 2 in. ....	12	30	
7 5 in. ....	16	42	
6 in. ....	45	0	
Weight of broadside, 7,600 lb.		13,320 lb.	

An analysis of the German *Hochsee Flotte* shows as follows:—

HOCHSEE FLOTTE.	
1st Division	2nd Division
2 Deutschland class	3 Deutschland class
4 Wittelsbach class	5 Braunschweig class
2 Kaiser class	
Total armament: Forty 11 in., twenty-four 9 4 in., 240 6 7 in., and 100 6 in. guns. Weight of broadside: Heavy guns, 31,414 lb.; secondary guns, 13,992 lb.; total, 45,406 lb.	

ARMOURD CRUISERS.	
2 Scharnhorst	2 Roon
2 Prinz Adalbert	1 Prinz Heinrich
Total armament: Two 9 2 in., thirty-two 8 2 in., sixty-two 6 in. guns; Weight of broadside, 6,268 lb.	

From these figures it will be seen that the Channel Fleet alone has a substantial advantage in broadside fire over the whole German Fleet in commission. In reserve there are 16 German battleships of the Brandenburg, Heindall and Kaiser classes, as compared with 13 on the British side, consisting of the Royal Sovereign, Centurion and Trafalgar classes. Further, there is to be considered the British Atlantic Fleet, composed of the 6 fast Duncans, with a cruiser division, but as this force is pivoted on Gibraltar, in a position to reinforce the Mediterranean Fleet if occasion require, it cannot be regarded as immediately available for service on the "narrow seas."

It is, however, upon the not very distant future that the eyes of most Britons are cast. Battleships, like Rome, are not built in a day. Issues so momentous as those the British Navy is charged to protect cannot be left to the policy of "muddling through," or be provided against in a sudden emergency. We have seen that, as far as ships of the pre-Dreadnought era are concerned, Germany has wisely abandoned the race, and is concentrating all her efforts on the immense, powerful, and costly "capital" ship. Her intention of laying down at least four ships of that class each year, is now a matter of common know-

ledge. It is equally a matter of common knowledge that this figure for new construction, representing the minimum requirements of Great Britain as laid down by Lord SELBORNE, First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Unionist administration, has not been reached by Great Britain in either of her last two programmes. It is clear, then, that unless a very pronounced effort is made on the part of the premier Naval Power, the lead obtained by her through the inception of the Dreadnought type will be lost, and her most assiduous rival will find herself so nearly abreast of her in this type of vessel as to be able to call in question a supremacy which has remained unchallenged since the day of Trafalgar. By the end of 1911, assuming the German programme to be carried out with some approach to punctuality, the strength of the two navies in "capital" ships will stand as follows:—

British		German	
Dreadnoughts .....	8	10	
Invincibles .....	4	3	
Armament: 12—11 in. ....	122	144	
6 in. ....	0	120	
Weight of broadside: 81,600 lb.		114,336 lb.	

To this table must be added, on the British side, the programme of the coming year. It is little wonder, in the circumstances, that considerable importance is attached by the British public to that programme, and it is not too much to say that the fate of the present Liberal Government hangs upon that programme. If they show themselves worthy of the trust imposed upon them by responding to the call for an unusually heavy vote—from 6 to 8 Dreadnoughts is the general demand—they will do more to rehabilitate their somewhat tattered prestige than all the Licensing Bills and Old Age Pensions they could conceive. If not, their shift will be short, and the day may yet come when they will be taken to task by "the wild mob's million feet."

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

*More Japonico*, by JAMES S. DE BENNEVILLE Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MR. DE BENNEVILLE, already well known on account of his remarkable work, "Sakurambo," has now produced a book which will assuredly rank as one of the Classics of Japan. It is not a tempting volume so far as appearance goes. Nearly 600 pages, or more than 300,000 words, of small close print on thin paper and without any illustrations—that is a combination not by any means attractive. But we venture to predict that neither the diminutive size of the type nor the quality of the paper will be remembered for a moment by any reader of "More Japonico." The task which Mr. de Benneville has set himself to accomplish is to write a life history of the Japanese people from the earliest times to the present day; not a history compiled merely from the available annals which Japan itself furnishes, but a history showing the development of this now great nation side by side with Western illustrations. In other words, he has undertaken to read the East into the West and the West into the East, so that we are enabled to contrast and to compare the effects produced by cognate causes in the two hemispheres. Evidently

such a task requires very extensive erudition, and Mr. de Benneville's pages afford plain evidence that his researches into the literature of the world have been conducted on a remarkably wide scale. There are nine chapters, and they are thus headed: (1) "A sketch of Japanese history in its formal development from earliest historical times." (2) "The Japanese house, its influence on Japanese thought in the past and hence on the present." (3) "Circulation, material and mental." (4) "The general course and possibilities of crystallization or development." (5) "The subjects of the preceding chapters as reacting with religion." (6) "The influence of mere living on custom." (7) "The existing Japanese State in its relations to the pre-Meiji era and to the individualism introduced from the West." (8) "Woman as a modifying factor in the communal life." (9) "Closes the book in general terms." It will be at once apparent from these headings that the work is something very different from an ordinary history. Its intention is not merely to show the Japanese as they are to-day, but also to show how they have become what they are, and how they might have been expected to become it. Covering ground so extensive and arriving at conclusions so definite, Mr. de Benneville must of necessity antagonise many pre-conceived views. For example, if there be one trait of Japanese disposition which impresses itself forcibly upon foreign observation, it is their good-humour, their sunny, laughing temperament. But Mr. de Benneville says:—"Any socialistic system is the most expensive as to taxation in the world. To maintain a level it must take all it can find in the range of vision. But one method could accomplish this—the military system. The army ideal—soldiership—runs all through the mental equipment of the Japanese of to-day. The actual unhappiness this can cause and has caused is unknowable. There is mental suffering in this constant suppression. Dull ignorance alone tolerates it. Many a fine Japanese mind must have worn itself out in its friction against the system. What relief it found was in the details of a most exquisite if grotesque art. . . . Japanese literature is generally criticized as pessimistic. And why should it not be? These people had something the matter with them. They were suffering from cramp and did not know what was their trouble. . . . Thus socialism slept and sleeps its hideous nightmare under these countless grass-thatched huts. . . . But what it could not evolve was happiness for its people or efficiency in the world strife." All this certainly suggests the idea of a nation living under conditions which could not fail to produce sad, colourless lives—"the dull mechanic paces to and fro; the set gray life, and apathetic end." But that is not Japan as we know it. Of course in the vast field covered by a work of such scope there must be much about which great differences of opinion will be provoked. We do not pretend to agree with all Mr. Benneville's theories, but we do most unequivocally admit that his way of stating and demonstrating them is most attractive and convincing. No book hitherto published has analysed the Japanese people in an equally exhaustive and profoundly thoughtful manner, and no author has apparently brought to bear on his subject such a mass of varied information. We should be disposed to place Dr. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese" next in the category. Both will remain at the head of the library for many a year to come. One pity—a very small matter—is there should

have been occasion for a long list of errata, and that, long as it is, it is not exhaustive. But that is not Mr. de Benneville's fault: he has been ill used by the proof-readers.

*The Positive Science of Morals. Its Oppor-tuneness, its Outlines and its chief Applications.* By the late PIERRE LAFFITTE, Successor of Auguste Comte, and Professor of the History of the Sciences at the College de France. Translated by J. CAREY HALL, M.A., I.S.O., H.B.M.'s Consul-General for Yokohama, London, Watts & Co., 1908.

A GOOD translation should read like an original work. The book before us certainly does that. There are many fine passages in it, which reproduce in English the succinctness, perspicacity and verve of the original. Mr. Hall is an old hand at this kind of translation. Twenty-one years ago he published a translation of Laffitte's Essay on Chinese Civilisation. Only an ardent admirer of Auguste Comte and a well read Positivist could produce such a book as Mr. Hall has given us. It will certainly appeal to a very large number of English readers, since it presents Positivism to the world in a popular form, free from many of the technicalities which have seemed to many outsiders to render the system a hard one to master. Auguste Comte gave his thoughts to the world in fourteen or fifteen volumes. Frederic Harrison tells us that he was quite thirty-five before he fully absorbed Positivism and that he had been a systematic student of it for ten or twelve years before. But the leading ideas of Positivism can be briefly stated, for Mr. J. H. Bridges, a very great authority on the subject, tells us that 20 Positivist mottoes give in a nutshell all the principal thoughts which Auguste Comte bequeathed to mankind. This work is especially designed to appeal to the common-sense of ordinary readers. No special preparation is needed for understanding it. But it goes without saying that it is essentially a book which only serious-minded people who themselves have speculated time and again on the various questions discussed so clearly by Pierre Laffitte would ever go through. But there are numbers of conscientious, aspiring and highly cultivated men and women to whom this work will certainly appeal. It will appeal to all those who have given up supernaturalism as a basis for morals and religion but who feel the need of a substitute for that basis. The silly practice of trying to label everything and everybody has led to the use of a number of titles for the same class of thinkers. Agnostics, rationalists, free-thinkers, sceptics, atheists, infidels, heretics, Comtists, all adopt the same attitude to Christian supernaturalism. They unequivocally reject it as unproven and unprovable, as distinctly harmful in this twentieth century, and as a huge obstacle to the progress of high-class morality. That this class of thinkers are less earnest, less competent to distinguish between truth and error, less worthy of confidence than the people who cling to the old beliefs is not borne out by facts. Many of these non-Christian speculators are the very salt of the earth and are regarded with the most profound respect by all fair-minded, and enlightened persons the world over. There are practically only two kinds of Christianity in existence. One of these is that of the Catholic church and certain Protestant churches, which is embodied in definite creeds, is based on miraculous incidents, and has been handed down from generation to generation almost unchanged through twelve or fifteen centuries. The other form of Christianity has been aptly described as a creed that has "become as drifting as cloudland, as soft and shapeless as the morning mist." It lets the alleged miraculous evidences of the truth of Christianity go as useless impedimenta. It retains only such parts of the old creed as modern thought, modern criticism and, above all, modern science sanction. According to this unstable form of belief, each person accepts or rejects anything and everything that offends what is known as the individual conscience. Cardinal Newman held that this latter type of Christianity is no Christianity at all. Be that as it may, both the above-named types of Christianity are repulsive to the Comtist. Accord-

ing to him the Catholic, though mistaken, is logical, but the rationalist's Protestant's position is altogether indefensible. He started out to follow private judgment wherever it might lead him and he has shown lack of courage to carry the thing through.

I now proceed to give some account of the contents of Laffitte's lucid statement of the claims of Positivism. The first chapter entitled "The Present State of Affairs as viewed from the Standpoint of Morals" dwells on the growth of antipathy to theological morality all over the Western World. As regards the Eastern world, "Unbelief has won the day all along the line," says M. Laffitte, "It tends to become universal. In the East there have at all times been people emancipated from any belief in God. Most extraordinary instances of this have appeared among the Arabs and the Turks. At the present day, the higher classes and superior minds among Moslems, Hindoos, Japanese and Chinese have reached that stage. They regard theological conceptions merely as puerilities, fit, at best, only for the lower orders. In fact, the need of a Positive system of morals is a matter that concerns statesmen and the nobler spirits throughout the world." M. Laffitte denounces in scathing terms the conduct of the unbelieving father who causes his children to be brought up as Christians. Had he a system of morality of his own to impart to his children, he need never be driven to adopt such manifestly insincere devices. M. Laffitte concisely surveys the history of the development of morality, maintaining that where theological morality has succeeded it has always done so by an appeal to the very sentiments to which Positivism appeals. "It is always the Positive spirit, which is identical with the scientific spirit, that discovers. The theological spirit can only co-ordinate and sanction without ever discovering. The most thorough-going theologian may be safely challenged to name a single scientific proposition of any kind which was revealed." These assertions are further strengthened by an account of the organisation of Roman armies and the organisation of "that masterpiece of human wisdom—the Catholic Church." "Roman Catholicism employed scientific processes and taught precepts of Positive Morality. If it dressed them up in theological formulas, it was not till after it had discovered the Positive interpretation of them. In its moral system, what is supernatural is not the precepts, but the source and the sanction assigned to them." Theological morality, according to Comtism, has been useful. St. Paul and Mohammed were sincere. Living when they did they could think and theorize only through the intermediary of the theological spirit. Their success, however, then and in succeeding generations is to be attributed to the fact that they held "Positive notions, which—need we say it, are for ever beyond the reach of a chimerical Divinity."

The evolution of theological morality through all its various stages is traced in a very clear manner in Chapter IV. of Mr. Laffitte's work. The emancipation of mankind from the thralldom of orthodox theology began with the Knight-Templars. They were the first infidels. Walter Scott makes an atheist of the Templar Brian de Bois-Guilbert. From this time on it seemed to many thinkers no longer possible to defend the absolute claims of the Roman Catholic Church. The reign of liberalism commenced. Cardinal Newman, referring to this liberalism wrote:—"To one great mischief I have from the first opposed myself. For thirty, forty, fifty years I have resisted to the best of my powers the spirit of liberalism in religion. Liberalism in religion is the doctrine that there is no positive truth in religion, but that one creed is as good as another; and this is the teaching that is gaining substance and force every day. Religion is in no sense the bond of society. . . . Hitherto it has been considered that religion alone, with its supernatural sanctions, was strong enough to ensure the submission of the mass of the population to law and order; philosophers and politicians are bent on satisfying this problem without the aid of Christianity." M. Laffitte shows how the Metaphysical and Democratic morality in various parts of Europe in certain inquiring minds took

the place of Theological morality. This he aptly describes thus:—"Metaphysical morality is neither more nor less than a debased stamp of theology, which it ruins by the very fact of increasing its inconsistency. It transfers from the Pope to each conscience the privileges of revelation and infallibility, thus opposing individual authority to the Catholic institution of the Papacy, which has been the interpreter of a superior will, personal in theory, but collective and general in point of fact. . . . Each individual, being transformed into a pope-king, became—without having learned anything—competent to deal with every subject, and the equal of all other men." Metaphysical morality as elaborated into a system by Cousin was infinitely inferior to the Catholic morality which it tried to replace. It authorized all sorts of base actions. It reconciled unbelief with participation in the sacraments of theology, and thus entirely mystified an honest, but too confiding, public. It manufactured hypocrites by the thousand.

In Chap VI of Part I of the book M. Laffitte, in treating of the spontaneous tendency towards a positive morality, shows how moral habits, believed originally to be of Divine institution, are finally consecrated in the name of Humanity.

Part II. of the work, consisting of seven chapters, discusses the leading characteristics of Positive Morality—its general spirit, its foundations, its sanction, its consecration in the name of Humanity, which is the Positivist's Supreme Being, its conception of duty, its essential sociality and its religious character.

Part III. deals with the chief appreciations of Positive Morals in 5 chapters under the headings of Personal Morals, Domestic Morals, Civic Morals, Western Morals and Planetary Morals. The God of the Comtist is Humanity. This term represents all that is finest and noblest in mankind, "To set up Humanity as the beginning and end of all existence," says Mr. Laffitte, "is the direct and necessary consequence of our social nature. . . . Everything should be attributed to Humanity, since everything comes from her. Composed of all that is good, true and beautiful, she represents the union of the spotless ideal with the perfect real. Her name expresses at once love, order and progress. Humanity is the exemplar for all beings and all ages. She is the model to contemplate, to meditate, to imitate and to develop. She reconciles everything without obstructing anything. . . . She is the inspirer of all good actions and the source of all laws, civil, intellectual, and moral. . . . the embodiment of that host of ties, moral, intellectual and physical, that bind us indissolubly to our fellow-men, to the earth and to Space. . . . Outside the Religion of Humanity there is no belief that can furnish proofs. It alone is demonstrable. . . . Are facts required? Why, that religion starts with facts. Principles? It is reason itself. Feelings? It fills the heart. It combines the features of antiquity, the future and youth. No religion preceded it; none can outlive it; and it is continually inspired with fresh ardour. . . . Has Humanity any occasion to show the light? Why, her existence is passed in the open day; she is born of criticism. . . . Who possesses universality, if not she? Nothing has been done, nor will be done without her having a share in it, woe her to develop and conserve, or to restrain and eliminate. She is connected with everything. Her creed was not made for one people, one race or one class. It is destined for all."

The chapter from which the above extracts are taken, that on the religious character of Positive Morals, seems to me to be the most striking one in the whole book, as it so effectually demolishes that hell and heaven, reward and punishment basis for morals which, despite the fact that it has been denounced by some Christians like St. Bernard,\* Christianity as a whole has done so much to perpetuate, and thus raises morality to a higher level.

What success has Comtism had in the world? How many converts has it made? Is it not a fact

\* Bonnet in his "Abridgment of the History of France" relates how an old Mussulman woman wished to destroy both Hell and Heaven in order to make men do good and refrain from evil entirely from pure love of God.



that it is a mere imitation of Christian theology, with its priests, its hymns and its worship? I don't profess to know how many people have openly professed Comtism. The age in which we live is marked by strong antipathy to "isms" of all kinds. Individualism, independence, refusal to bow to the authority of churches, societies, and even learned bodies like the Comtists predominate everywhere, but notwithstanding this, there is no denying that the Comtists have done an enormous amount of good in the world. Positivist literature has been diligently studied, not only by philosophers and ministers but by intellectual men whose lives are passed in the study of very different subjects. The great danger of the present age in the world of thought is pessimism. So many great minds have settled down to this as a result of deep reflection on the sufferings of the world, the vanity of human existence, the hollowness of a great part of human life, the meanness and pettiness prevailing to such an enormous extent everywhere, the utter insignificance of the occupations, pursuits and pastimes which follow each other with ceaseless, wearisome regularity. Comtism is a powerful antidote to pessimistic gloom. It dwells but little on the darker side of human life. It culls from universal history proof after proof of the progress man has been making towards a more exalted state of existence. It holds out hopes for the future that fire the imagination of the earnest reader and make him feel proud that he belongs to a race of beings who are endowed with such lofty aspirations. Positivism appeals to the earnest, for it is intensely earnest. It appeals to the progressive, for progress and moral development are among its watchwords. It appeals to the benevolent and the unselfish, as it is one of the most altruistic among modern creeds. It appeals to lovers of sincerity and haters of cant and show, for is not *vivre au grand jour* one of its great mottoes? It ought to appeal especially to women, for it assigns to them a lofty rôle in the development of the race. That such a basis for morals as Positivism supplies is not only sadly needed but has actually been established in various parts of the world is an undeniable fact. Without the name Positivism we have much of the thing in the moral maxims, doctrines and spirit to which the Japanese have clung age after age. They may be said to be worshippers of Humanity. Supernaturalism has never taken a strong hold of their educated men and never will do so. Speaking generally, it is true to say that only the smaller minds have derived consolation from it. The deeper thinkers have sought and found a surer basis for ethics than supposed Divine commands. The Japanese ethical creed is essentially Humanitarian.

For names people care little nowadays. There are thousands of thinking men and thinking women who are Comtists in heart, though they do not openly acknowledge the title. Those who approve of the whole Positivist system are no doubt comparatively few. Even Frederic Harrison says that during the process of his absorption of Comtism up to the end he reserved large portions of the system, to which he felt actual repugnance or at least confirmed doubt. And in 1890 he wrote:—"Even now I am regarded by some Comtists *par sang* as a profane amateur, a schismatic and a Gallio." But there are I imagine, few serious, unprejudiced thinkers on moral topics who treat Comtism with indifference. In both France and England Positivist philosophy has taken a strong hold of many of the best minds. Some Christians denounce Comtism as Godless, but it is no more Godless than is Christianity itself. Christians worship a Being who is the product of man's imagination. The Comtist does the same; for Humanity is an abstract term expressing or embodying all the higher moral qualities which have been exemplified in human life and all the noble attributes which the world's greatest men have displayed. The God of Christianity is a Being that owes His existence to intellectual conceptions, the basis for these conceptions being man himself. Man's highest attributes in a state of harmony and perfection—these are the attributes of God according to Christian teaching. The Christian and the Comtist differ as to terms, but their conceptions and many of their ideals are

essentially alike. They worship the same entity, the same Absolute one, be that entity named God or named Humanity; for the Christian knows nothing of the existence, moral attributes and power of any Being outside our world and wholly separate from man which are not the product of imagination or reason.

Not Positivists only but all lovers of truth can not but welcome the appearance of "The Positive Science of Morals" in English and desire to see it widely circulated.

The following beautiful lines on Humanity are from the pen of the late Rev. R. W. Dixon, Canon of Carlisle and Vicar of Warkworth.

There is a soul above the Soul of each,  
A mightier soul, which yet to each belongs:  
There is a sound made of all human speech,  
And numerous as the concourse of all songs:  
And in that soul lives each, in each that soul,  
Though all the ages are its lifetime vast;  
Each soul that dies, in its most sacred whole  
Receiveth life that shall for ever last.  
And thus for ever with a wider span  
Humanity o'erarches Time and Death:  
Man can elect the universal man  
And live in life that ends not with his breath:  
And gather glory that increases still  
Till Time his g ass with Death's last dust shall fill.

W.D.

*The Science of Jurisprudence.* By HANNIS TAYLOR. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908. Price \$3.50, postage 30 cents.

DR. TAYLOR, for he has had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by both Edinburgh and Dublin, presents us in this book with a most learned treatise, in which the growth of positive law is unfolded by the historical method, and its elements classified and defined by the analytical. It is not always true of United States diplomatic representatives that they bring to the discharge of their duties, a ripe knowledge of any kind, but in Dr. Taylor's case we are amply justified in saying that by education and practice he was exceptionally qualified to perform the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. His labours have not been restricted to those fields which naturally came nearest his hand, because he is the author of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," a work that is recognised as an authority in the United States, if it is not well known in Great Britain. Naturally, therefore, we expect the subject which such a man has chosen for the theme of his latest work to be treated in a wide and scholarly manner; and there is no question as to his success. He treats his topic in the broad way that was first made popular by a group of scholars who, something more than a century ago, founded the science now known as Comparative Philology; and from a short statement of jurisprudence, as a branch of the Science of Politics, just as a beginning, he passes on to a study of the historical method and its handmaids. He is thus prepared to take up the history of Roman Law, not only in its original habitat but in its widest ramifications. As a logical corollary to this chapter, comes an exhaustive study of the External history of English Law, followed by a chapter upon English Law in the United States. After that the author discusses Roman and English Law combined, as it is seen particularly in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of America. Part II. is a remarkable analytical study of law proper or state law; law by analogy or international law; and international rules to prevent conflict of laws. The volume is truly a wonderful putting together of material culled from many sources; and the task of combining is one that no one but a master could undertake. It must not be understood that Dr. Taylor's book is a mere compilation of dry matter, useful to the professional lawyer only. Quite the contrary; the book is an exceedingly interesting one to the layman, and when we say that in many ways it reminds us of Sir Henry Maine's best books, we feel sure that a reasonable incentive has been given to those who like to read something of what every man ought to know, law as a science, if not as a vehicle to put into practical use professionally. To give even a clear idea of what

this book of over six hundred pages is, the least one could do is to make a *précis* of its table of contents; but when such a table has already been condensed to a skeleton, a *précis* would really be a transcription, and that is, of course, impossible for a newspaper review. A glimmering of what the learned and painstaking author has done to strengthen his own knowledge and observation, may be had when we say that his list of "Titles of Leading Authorities Cited" fills fourteen pages, and these books themselves would make a very satisfactory equipment for an ordinary law school. Dr. Taylor, in his pages, pays many graceful tributes to the titanic work of Sir Henry Maine, and one of them emphasizes what everyone who has read Maine's books must have remarked, that is, the charming modesty of a man who actually did something which proved to be a veritable revelation. Our disposition is to turn Dr. Taylor's praise of Sir Henry back upon himself. We cannot say that there is, in "The Science of Jurisprudence," so much that is astonishing as was Maine's revelation in "Ancient Law," but the modesty with which Dr. Taylor presents his opinions, is quite as charming as was the manner of his eminent predecessor. Since Maine's days, the science that he loved has made some fairly long strides, and if he had had all the material which would now be at his disposal, we cannot but wonder what he would have done. For example, in the construction of his remarkable chapter of "Ancient Codes," Maine was deprived of the assistance to be drawn from the now famous Code of Hammurabi, unearthed since Maine's death, by M. de Morgan on the acropolis of Susa, the ancient capital of Elam in Persia. This code reveals clearly the state of society four thousand years ago, for Hammurabi, commonly identified with the Amraphel of Genesis xiv., 1, was the first ruler over the whole of Babylonia who united all of lower Chaldea under one sceptre and founded a great empire that lasted about two thousand years. The laws of Hammurabi, recognised as a codification of decisions given in the civil courts and adapted to general use in Babylonia, were doubtless observed throughout the empire, even as far as Palestine, for centuries before Moses entered the Holy Land, and continued in force until the Greek conquest under Alexander. It is just at the end of the chapter wherein reference is made to this most ancient code, that Dr. Taylor gracefully acknowledges his obligations to the masters who had worked before him, Edward A. Freeman, Sir Frederic Pollock and the Right Hon. James Bryce; and it is pleasing to note that the author considers "honourable mention," of to be due to Mr. Gubbins for his translation of the Civil Code of Japan. The flight of time has been so rapid that probably, if Dr. Taylor were to re-write his book, he might find himself under slight obligation to others in this part of the world. The dedication of the volume to James Bryce and Thomas Erskine Holland, seems singularly appropriate. The work is a splendid contribution to the subject of Legal Science, and must be given a place in the libraries of the Law Colleges of Japan. J.K.G.

#### TRADE MARK PROTEST.

The chief examiner of the Patent Bureau has passed a decision on a protest lodged by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. On May 15th the firm applied to the Bureau for registering a trade mark with the design showing "the Rising Sun in centre with wheat stalks at both sides; 'Sun Chop' at the upper part and 'J.M.C.' at the lower." The authorities of the office dismissed the application on the ground that the mark resembled that of No. 9,887 registered. The applicants contended that the two marks were different in form and character described. The chief examiner refused to admit the protest in accordance with the 4th clause of Art. 2 of the Trade-Mark Law.

On the evening of Dec. 16th an explosion occurred in the engine room of the steamer *Kaisho Maru* at Ujina. S. Ohara, chief engineer, and two of the crew were injured.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Socialistic movement in Japan, though not so powerful as some people seem to imagine, is considered by Christian writers to be of sufficient importance to call for a definition of the proper attitude to be assumed toward it by the Church of Christ. We have already epitomized articles on this subject from Protestant organs and from the Greek Church Magazine, the *Seikyō Shimpō*; we now give the gist of an article which appeared as an editorial in the November number of the *Kōe*. Christianity is essentially a future world religion and has little to teach us about this life, say some. Christianity approves of Socialism and supports it in various ways, say others. Both these views are wrong. Genuine Christianity chooses the middle way between the two extremes. As for concerning itself with society, its wants, its sorrows, its evils, its elevation and happiness, that it does. But while the socialists as a body regard the temporal and temporary benefit of society as the ultimate object of all their efforts, we Christians hold out the hope of entering paradise as the best incentive to virtuous living and self-sacrifice in this life. Rewards and punishments in the world to come, when steadfastly believed in prove, to be a most powerful stimulus to virtue and a preventive of vice. Now, according to our views, in order to reach a high state of attainment in this life, we must believe in the reality of the next. Our Christianity can supply such happiness as is not to be found among ordinary socialists. Whether truth, goodness or beauty be sought for, the God in whom we believe is the source of them all. Taine and many other eminent statesmen and writers have rightly maintained that it is only by means of the wings which Christianity supplies that men and women can soar above sordidity, selfishness and pettiness. Christianity is the most powerful factor the world contains for improving the lives of men, because Christ plainly taught that good works done in this life will be rewarded in the next. Turn to St. Matthew's Gospel, Chap. XXV. Here it is plainly taught that in the Great Judgment Day all will depend on how men have acted to their fellow-men in this life. The criterion by which all men will be finally judged is benevolence and humanity. Whether men have acted humanely or whether they have not, this it is that determines their lot in the next world (*Kore ga zenaku too saiban suru tame no mochiitaru yūtsu no hyōjun wa jiai no kōi, shakutai teki no kōi tada kore nomi*). This it is that has led to Christianity's becoming one of the greatest benefactors men have ever had. It teaches them to love each other and to help each other. Kindness to the poor and the sick is a means of laying up treasure in heaven. In past years in every country where it has prevailed Christianity has taught charity so effectually that to day for almost every evil or misfortune from which men suffer there is relief of some kind or other; and while attending to all the many wants of the body, Christianity has administered comfort to the soul. So universal has been the charity which Christianity has dispensed that Châteaubriand once exclaimed:—"Oh, G. d. of Christians, what is there that Thou hast not done? Look where we may, Thy gracious gifts are to be seen. Countless are the memorials set up by Thee that greet the eyes of men everywhere.\*" But though this is so, to say that orthodox Christianity has any affinity to socialism as explained by leading socialists is quite wrong. There are no doubt some Protestant sects whose creed is loose enough to allow of their fraternizing with socialists and co-operating with them in certain ways, but Catholic Christianity, which is the only genuine Christianity, is diametrically opposed to most of the remedies for existing evils proposed by socialists, on the ground that they do not go far enough; and as for many of the principles advocated by the socialists, to carry them out would mean the

\* The passage, we believe, will be found in the *Le Génie du Christianisme*. But the work is not at hand.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

subversion of the existing order of society in a way that to Christians would appear to be a greater evil than any from which society now suffers.

"How best can the Evil of Divorce be remedied?" is the title of an article appearing in the November *Kōe* signed "Sanrokusei" from which we take the following statements. According to the Statistics for the year 1906, which were published in October last, the number of divorces in Japan for that year was 65,510, that is, each day of the year some 200 bills of divorcement (三下半, *mikudari-han*, 3½ lines) were drawn up in various parts of Japan. This, relative to the total number of people married, figures out at 18.05 per cent. But this does not represent the actual number of divorces by any means, as it only refers to divorces which have been duly registered. Unregistered divorces are of course far more numerous than the registered ones. More than this, what are known as private marriages (*naïen*) are very common among the lower orders. So that, on the very lowest estimate, it is true to say that in the proportion of 20 or 30 per cent of the total number of people married the tie is severed in the lightest way possible, that is to say, out of every 10 married couples two or three are divorced. After quoting David Hume on the many evils attending divorce, "Sanrokusei" goes on to observe that the prosperity of States depends on the prosperity of families, and that again on a due observance of good marriage laws. If in any State the relation of the sexes to each other resembles that of mere animals, that State must sooner or later crumble to pieces. In the palmy days of Greece and Rome the marriage contract was solemnly observed by men and women. In both cases the setting in of decay was marked by a large increase of divorces. One of the surest marks of barbarism to day is the absence of all stringent law respecting cohabitation. In places like Egypt and parts of Africa men get new wives every month or even every week. It is terrible to think of the fate of the children begotten by parents who separate from each other without compensation on the most trivial pleas. The Statistics published in this country show that divorces are more common in the North-Eastern prefectures than anywhere else. This may partly explain the want of enterprise and the general improvidence of the residents in these prefectures. (*Waga kuni ni oite motomo furu-azaru mo, mata Jōhoku Chihō de aru. Gōjin wa Tohoku chihō fushin (不振) no ichi genin to shite rikon no hifū too aezaru too yenai no de aru.*) The wide prevalence of divorce in Japan is undoubtedly the result of the great inequality that exists between the status of the woman and that of the man. The man is honored and the woman despised. The woman of course is the chief sufferer from divorce. The man can obtain another wife without the slightest difficulty. Neither his reputation nor his social position suffers in the least by the divorce which he has brought about. But with the woman the case is quite different. She enters the marriage market as second hand goods. She has lost in many cases the freshness of youth, and there are not a few people who will suspect her of being unworthy while attached to her first husband. In Japan the woman is usually blamed when things go wrong in conjugal life. In this country women are used as playthings by men and are thrown aside with astonishing levity.\* In Roman Catholic countries women are differently treated, thanks to the influence of our religion on legislators. The evils of divorce as practised in this country must be apparent to every serious minded person, but the question is how can the existing state of things be remedied? For this we must largely depend on law and education. Our Civil Code does not absolutely forbid divorce in the way our Church does. It specifies 10 valid reasons for the separation of married couples and forbids divorce when none of these reasons exist unless with the mutual consent of both parties concerned. (*Sōhō no sōdan gō [合意] ni arazareba riyen suru too yezu to kitei shitaru*). This is a great

\* The term *mikudari-han* is understood by Japanese as expressive of the ease with which a troublesome wife is to be got rid of—a document consisting of 3½ lines will suffice.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

improvement on the marriage laws of the Tokugawa times, but it is only a partial remedy for the existing evil. Till men's views fundamentally alter as to the respect due to women and as to the necessity of self-restraint, divorce will still be very common. That in past times our three religions, Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism, have failed to improve the position of women or to discourage divorce is undeniable. Our scholars have recently been recommending the revival of Confucianism as a means of reforming society. But it is quite plain that since Confucianism approves of polygamy and is essentially a man-honouring and woman-despising religion (*dansō jōhi no oshiyae*), it can give us no help in improving the relation of the sexes to each other. In a book used in Primary Schools which gives Confucian teaching concerning divorce, the famous seven reasons for divorce (*shichikyō*, 七去) are given. The wife may be divorced, (1) for being childless, (2) for being guilty of adultery, (3) for being guilty of disobedience toward her parents in law, (4) for talking too much! (5) for theft, (6) for jealousy and (7) if she suffers from a hereditary disease. Mr. Fukuzawa pointed out years ago that no Government school should use a text-book in which the reasons for divorce do not correspond with those specified by the Civil Code now in force. I am not intimately acquainted with Buddhism, says "Sanrokusei," but I can assert without fear of contradiction that the position consigned to woman by the Buddhists is a low one. According to the Buddhists a woman should always be under subjection. As a daughter she is subject to her parents, as a wife to her husband, as a widow to her eldest son (called 三從, *sanyō*). Besides this she suffers from 5 disabilities or impediments known as the *goshō* (五障)\*; and she is regarded as quite beneath man in dignity. Shaka Muni forsook his wife before founding his religion. Respecting the position of woman Shinto teaching is no better than Buddhist or Confucian.

Coming to Christianity, it is true to say that in Protestant countries the marriage laws are laxer than they are in Roman Catholic countries, though it is a fact that Protestant countries are all on the side of monogamy. In Spain and Portugal the Civil Law forbids divorce altogether, and in other countries where Roman Catholicism has a strong hold on the minds of people divorces are rare. Protestants maintain that they have a right to interpret the Bible their own way. They began doing this in reference to divorce in the time of Henry VIII. The founding of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England was closely connected with the right to divorce. Queen Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn claimed by King Henry. This claim was supported by Archbishop Crammer, the first Protestant primate. In Germany Luther and Melancthon interpreted the Bible in the same lax way and sanctioned the Landgrave Philip's bigamy; and a colleague of Luther, Andrew Carolstadt, openly defended polygamy (*ippu tasai wo yurushtar*). Not only this, but the Protestant Churches by ceasing to regard marriage as a sacrament degraded it in the eyes of their adherents. It appears quite evident, then, that the only religion propagated in this country which can effectually deal with the evil of divorce is Roman Catholic Christianity. All other forms of Christianity show a certain amount of laxity in their interpretation of the scripture on this point. Our religion, while strictly forbidding divorce, sanctifies marriage by regarding it as a sacrament. We teach that marriages are not to be effected lightly, but that when once a man and woman have been joined together in holy matrimony nothing should ever be allowed to separate them but death. They must bear with each other's infirmities and cross the stormy sea of life hand in hand. Their union has not only been rendered sacred by the Church, it has, by being

\* A Buddhist dictionary consulted gives these as inability to become (1) Bonnenō, (2) Taishaku, (3) Ma-ō, (4) Tennin-ō, and (5) A Bushin (or *Hotoke*)—all exalted states of attainment reserved only for such men as possess the necessary qualifications, but unattainable by women.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

regarded as a sacrament, been raised to the rank of the supernatural (*Shinto no konin wo seikwa shite, kore wo chōshizen no kurai ni takamete, hiseki to nashi*). In thus making marriage one of the most solemn rites connected with our religion, we safeguard it against the abuses to which it is exposed when regarded in the light manner it has come to be regarded in Protestant countries. The marriage laws we observe are not of our making. They are laws which have been ordained by God, that we and all men are bound to obey.

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In the December number of the *Kaitakusha* (The Pioneer), the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association, appears the report of an address delivered to young men at the Kanda Hall by Dr. M. Takagi, the well known Methodist pastor, on "The Future of Christianity in Japan." In the course of his speech Dr. Takagi, in substance, expressed himself as follows:—Young men seem to be dissatisfied with what is called Christianity to-day. As to Churches, they used to consist principally of young men, but they are gradually getting to be composed of old men and of women only. Dissatisfaction with Churches is not confined to Japan, however. It also prevails in the West. But to conclude that because people are dissatisfied with the Christianity of the Churches therefore Christianity is of no value is quite wrong. Christianity as we see it to-day and Christianity as taught by Christ are very different things. In the course of centuries the creed has undergone all sorts of changes, and consequently just as Confucius, were he to return to the earth, would repudiate a great part of the system of moral philosophy elaborated by some of his followers, so Christ would certainly disapprove of much that has been taught in His name. The two principal objections to orthodox Christianity as held to-day concern: (1) Theological doctrines and (2) ceremonies. (1) The chief doctrines objected to are original sin, the universal corruption of mankind, the incarnation and the atonement. But these doctrines were not taught by Christ. They began to prevail after the death of St. Paul. Of course they are not pure invention; as theological theories, there is something to be said for some of them, but most of them appear foolish to us nowadays (*Konnichi nara mireba guranga sukoburu*). (2) People object to-day to the great importance attached to ceremonies by most of the Churches. Some Churches seem to regard them as possessing a kind of magical charm. Efforts have been made in Europe and America to get rid of the two great obstacles to the progress of Christianity just mentioned—irrational theology and adherence to empty ceremonies. Christian theology is undergoing reconstruction with a view of bringing it into harmony with the teaching of modern science. There are in the West many earnest minded men who maintain that, Christianity being a religion and not a system of theology, its theology may be totally disregarded by those who wish to become Christians (*Shingaku wa hitsuyō de nai. Yesu no tanjū na shūkyō ni ki sureba yoi no de aru to iu*). We obtained our Christianity from Europe and America, so it is quite natural that we should see many defects in it to-day (*Shiagatte fumanzoku naru ten ga ōi no wa ōzen nari*). So it will have to be greatly changed. In what respects? Well, the first thing to do is to get rid of everything that is unhistorical or contrary to science and modern thought. No Christian is under any obligation to believe things for which there is no adequate proof. You have sometimes heard men defending medieval doctrines in our Churches and you have said to yourselves, "We can't accept such teaching." Let it go unaccepted. It is no part of Christianity. As Japanese you naturally want to explain Christianity your own way. We all feel like that. The European form of Christianity does not suit us in many respects. Moreover, we wish to blend certain Confucian and Buddhist elements with our Christianity. The early Japanese Christian preachers in this country denounced Confucianism and Buddhism, thinking to destroy them in order to make room for Christianity. They did this in ignorance of the teaching of these creeds, being impelled by excessive Christian zeal. But it was a mistake, as we see

to-day: for both these creeds are in many respects very suited to Japanese ways of thinking, and are destined to play an important part in the culture of virtue hereafter. The Christianity of the future in this country will contain a mixture of Western and Eastern thought, will be composed of Buddhist, Confucian and Christian elements harmoniously blended? Who is going to develop this new form of Christianity? You young men. You have it in your power to give the world a new type of religion. This surely is something to live for and to work for. As you strongly object to the Christianity of the Churches, develop a creed for yourselves. You have nothing to fear in doing this, for the age has passed for men to blindly submit to authority in religious matters. Each man is his own pope nowadays.\*

But all that I have been saying has to do with ideas, theories, doctrines, articles of belief. The chief concern of religion is not with these things, but with the formation of character. It is for this that we most need it. If religion is not capable of turning out fine types of men and women, it is of no use. Now what types of men are most wanted to-day? (1) We need active men. Mere book-worms or religious recluses effect little in the world. The popularity of pragmatism shows that the spirit of the age is in favour of practicality. (2) We need men of strong wills, men who will never succumb to small difficulties. (3) We need men of devotion, who are ready to serve their fellow-men, not for fame's sake but from genuine altruism. Whatever you find either in Christianity, Buddhism or Confucianism capable of turning out fine types of manhood, don't hesitate to use.

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"The present state of the Theological World in Germany" is the title of an article, published in the December *Shinjin* (New Man), contributed by Rev. R. Minami, which we epitomize as follows:—Speaking generally, it is true to say that German theology has degenerated in recent years. By this we do not mean to imply that German theology has fallen behind English and American theology. That it has not done; and it goes without saying that it is far ahead of our Japanese theology. German theology is still pre-eminent among the theologies of the world. When we say it has deteriorated, we are comparing the works of German theologians to-day with the books that appeared 20 or 30 years ago. If we go back still further and contemplate the way in which theological thought was manifested by such men as Schleiermacher, Strauss and Bauer, we see how great is the dearth of originality in the German theological world to-day. But let us take the writers whose chief works appeared only a few decades ago, and ask ourselves whether there are any theologians publishing books to-day who will bear comparison with them. There were Petermann at the Zurich University (a German writer whose works are widely read in Germany as well as in Switzerland), Ritschl at the Göttingen University, and Lipsius at the Jena University. Then there were those great Biblical scholars Wellhausen, Keim, Reuss, Holsten and Holzmann, and these famous Church historians Hase and Harnack, and those first-class scholars Wendt, Pfleiderer and Hinneberg. These men are nearly all dead, but they left behind them works that rank very high as standard reference books to-day. Theology is now undoubtedly more widely studied than it used to be, and this has been brought about largely by the cheap editions of standard books which have been pouring out of the press at Tübingen. The history of religion has been written in popular style to suit ordinary readers and has been issued by the well known Publishing House of C. B. Mohr. But we look in vain among the books which have appeared within the past few years for anything on Christ's life, on Christian doctrine, Church history, religion or philosophy worthy of comparison with the works written by the above-

\* *Konnichi wa suden kyōken (教權) no jidai wa satta. Dare mo Hō to naru mono wa nai no de arimasu. Shōkūn mizukara Hō to nante sashitsukae nai no de arimasu.*

named scholars years ago. But still it is gratifying to know that Wendt and Holtzmann have not laid aside their pens, and that the former has recently published a work entitled "A System of Christian Doctrine," which constitutes a free inquiry into what was actually taught by Christ. It is with theology as with other lines of inquiry: original thought is rare.

"Christ's Christianity" is the title of a very thoughtful article contributed to the December *Shinjin* by Dr. K. Ukita. The principal points made by Dr. Ukita are these:—Christ, like Confucius and Shaka Muni, did not found a new religion, but simply revived men's interest in Judaism. He came to fulfil and not to destroy. His God was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. His Bible was the old Testament. He founded no new system of theology, nor was it made certain during his lifetime that he had any idea of founding a new sect. The name "Christian" came from the enemies of the followers of Jesus. Many of Christ's sayings show greater liberality than has been usually manifested by his followers. It is quite sure that had He known of Buddhism and Confucianism, He would have found much in these creeds to commend. The revival of Confucianism to-day is to be regarded as an extremely hopeful sign. It should be welcomed by Christians, as it evinces the existence of a new, keen interest in morals. The moral principles enunciated in the Imperial Rescript on education are very fine. Constant reference is made to them in schools, but it is true to say that they are totally disregarded by ordinary citizens. The majority of our people have in recent years grown mercenary and selfish. If Confucianism, which exercised so much influence in past times, can be revived, so much the better for Christianity, which is on the side of moral reform and moral elevation of all kinds. Confucianism resembles Christ's Christianity. (*Shi Fukuinsho chū makoto no Khristo no oshiye nari to omowaruru tokoro wa Jukyo to koto naru tokoro wa nai*). Christ speaks of God and Confucius of Heaven. The names differ, but the same Being is referred to. Christ's religion, like Confucianism, is essentially a religion for the present life. Christ taught two things only, the love of God and the love of man. We can not say that the Christianity of the writers of certain parts of the New Testament was Christ's Christianity. We do not believe in the miracles Christ is said to have performed in proof of his Divinity. The miracle-loving Christ of the orthodox Church is not the real Christ. Christ denounced the wonder-loving spirit which characterized many of the Jews in his day and which still prevails in many parts of the world (Matt. XII 39; XVI 1-4). In St. John's Gospel it is quite plain that the writer aims at proving Christ's Divinity by attributing miracles to him. But even in certain parts of this Gospel we have glimpses of the real Christ, the Christ who denounced the miracle-loving Jews. Nicodemus is represented as saying:—"No man can do those miracles that thou doest except God be with him." Christ does not endorse that view at all, but on the contrary condemns it. He practically says "Turn your thoughts away from miracles and seek a new birth, a different state of mind from that you are now in."

As to the revival of Confucianism, it seems to me, it may be the means of giving great life to Christianity in this country, says Dr. Ukita. At the present time Roman Catholic and Protestant Christianity are both very much at a standstill. What further development they can undergo it is rather hard to see (*Kasoriku mo, Protestant no tomo ni hatattsu wa tomatte ōru*). In Europe there are hardly any cases of Roman Catholics becoming Protestants nowadays. The tendency is all the other way about. While Christianity is spreading in barbarous countries, it is losing ground in civilized countries. The God in which men believe to-day is no longer the God of the Bible and the Church only, but the God that manifests Himself in men's hearts everywhere.

Mr. Ebina Danjō, the editor of the *Shinjin*, has been travelling in Europe and America for some months past. Letters from him have been appearing in his Magazine. One dated Oct. 17th. gives an account of his preaching and



speaking in New York both in English and Japanese. He says he has tried reading English sermons, but that he finds he does better in extempore preaching, though his English must be described as "broken English." Mr. Ebina has been flying about hither and thither delivering as many as three or even four speeches a day. He has been well received everywhere.

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i In No. 3,317 of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* there is an editorial on preaching to believers and preaching to unbelievers. It has grown to be the custom in this country, says this organ, to give sermons in the morning whose object it is to supply spiritual food to Christians and to address unbelievers in a special manner at the evening services. Of course there are some unbelievers in the churches during the morning services and some Christians attend the evening services, but it is true to say that the different character of the preaching in the morning and the evening is recognized by most of the people who attend churches. This being so Christians are often somewhat disappointed when the morning sermons delivered are quite unsuited to their wants. The writer of the article then proceeds to observe that in preaching to Christians, resort to logic, criticism, philosophical discussion and theological argument is out of place. The preacher must dwell on spiritual experience and faith only. The food supplied must be distinctly spiritual in character rather than intellectual. The feelings of the audience must be appealed to rather than their rational faculties. This morning service should mostly be devoted to the worship of God and the sermon should harmonize with the other parts of the service, consisting of prayer and praise; it should have as its chief object the bringing of the congregation nearer God. It is no fitting occasion for discussing doubts, for answering difficult questions, for destructive criticism of any kind. The Christians assembled do not desire this. But the evening sermons, being designed to convince unbelievers that Christianity is worthy of their acceptance, should be full of logic and should deal in a thorough manner with popular objections to Christianity. The preacher should fall back on philosophy, science and history in support of the points he is trying to prove. In preaching to unbelievers it is no use pretending that religion is of higher rank than science and philosophy, and that its doctrines must therefore be accepted even if they appear to be in direct opposition to the teaching of science. Such assertions only do harm to the cause of Christianity. It is also of no use for preachers to defend the exploded doctrines which are still retained among their articles of belief by some Churches. That which is rational, that which is in harmony with modern thought, that which appeals to men of the world at the present time only will tell in sermons preached to outsiders. Discourses on topics which have no bearing at all on everyday life and that contribute nothing towards the solution of life's many problems have no interest to ordinary hearers. The two kinds of preaching are so different that each of them requires special talent and special preparation. Nothing is more harmful than an attempt to mix one with the other. This all preachers should realize. What Christians generally most desire is that sermons addressed to them should not even remotely resemble those addressed to unbelievers.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Christmas Entertainment of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society was held on Friday evening at the Gaiety, and was generally acknowledged to have been one of the best, if not the best, of the Society's Yule-tide celebrations. Everyone seemed to be in a mood to anticipate the merriest of the festive season so near at hand, and it cannot be gainsaid that every encouragement of this spirit was given by the performers. The first part of the programme was taken up by an one-act farce entitled "That Brute Simmons," an amusing sketch which turns upon the familiar theme of the reappearance of a long-lost husband to

find his place taken by another. The parts of Mrs. Simmons, the masterful wife, Bill Simmons, the usurper, and Bob Ford, the former husband, were ably played by Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. A. H. Windett and Mr. C. Aslet, who succeeded, by their clever representation of the many humorous situations, in keeping their audience in continuous laughter. After the interval Miss Rose, Miss Hargreaves, M. Ruinat and Mr. Somerton entertained the house with tuneful numbers, Mr. W. E. Gooch sustaining mirth with two cleverly rendered musical sketches. All were cordially received, encores being insisted upon from both the ladies. We append the programme:

PROGRAMME.	
Selection.....	From "Faust".....Gounod.
Pijou Orchestra.	
"THAT BRUTE SIMMONS."	
A Play in One Act.	
By Arthur Morrison and Herbert C. Sargent.	
CHARACTERS:	
Mrs. Simmons.....	Mrs. C. F. McWilliams.
Bill Simmons.....	Mr. A. H. Windett.
Bob Ford.....	Mr. C. A. Aslet.
Scene: Kitchen in Simmons' House at Bow.	
(Scenery kindly lent by the Amateur Dramatic Club of Yokohama.)	
PART II.	
Selections.....	(a) Romanza.....Kaiser.
	(b) Valse Amoureuse.....Berger.
Bijou Orchestra.	
Song.....	"Thora".....Adams
	Mr. Somerton.
Song.....	"Solvej's Song".....Grieg.
	Miss Lilian Rose.
Song.....	"J'ai Pardoné".....Schumann
	Monsieur Ruinat.
Musical Sketch.....	Mr. W. E. Gooch.
Song.....	"The Fairies' Lullaby".....Needham
	Miss Hargreaves.
Song.....	"Sais-tu?".....
	Mr. W. H. Ruinat.
Song.....	"April Morn'".....Batten.
	Miss Lilian Rose.
Musical Sketch.....	Mr. W. E. Gooch.

#### YOKOHAMA.

The money market of Yokohama is firm, the interest rate for daily account being  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  on an average. It is said that the steadiness is attributed partly to an expectation of money stringency at the end of the year and also partly to stocks of raw silk—about 4,000 bales—on which a considerable sum of money was advanced. The present situation, however, will be upheld until the beginning of next year without special alteration.

The Yokohama City Assembly held an extraordinary meeting on Dec. 17th. After the consideration of several bills, a petition of the Yokohama Electric Railway Company asking for permission to reclaim a part of the Yoshida creek in order to construct a permanent way for their line was discussed. The bill was passed by 24 to 15.

A man, about 25 years of age, was found on Dec. 17th killed on the railway near Kawasaki station. He was not identified. He is believed to have laid himself on the line with a view to self-destruction.

The Yokohama Five-Merchandise Exchange held a general meeting on Dec. 19th. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

While trying to repair a large tank in the Abe Sugar Refining factory, Midori-cho, on the night of Dec. 18th, a workman fell to the bottom. He was killed instantly.

About 1.30 p.m. on Sunday fire occurred in West Toke-machi destroying two houses. At 6.30 p.m. on the same day an outbreak of fire occurred on a lighter laden with about 240 bales of raw cotton in the sea near the Cotton Warehousing Company, Takashima-cho. Almost the whole cargo was destroyed. Tobacco ashes are said to have been the cause.

The Isezaki cho police arrested a man on the evening of Dec. 19th in Furo-cho, on a charge

of having attempted to use a false coin—a 2-sen copper plated with silver so as to seem like 50-sen silver—at a tobacco shop, to pay for cigarettes. He is an ex-convict on a similar charge. On May 26th he was released after expiration of his term and since then he has been using base coins in Tokyo and Yokohama.

A young man, deaf and mute, was run over by a car on the Electric Railway near Kanagawa on Dec. 20th while trying to cross the permanent way. He was killed instantly.

Y. Abe, who is alleged to have committed fraud at Honolulu and absconded hence on July 15th, has been arrested at Dairen. On Dec. 21st he was brought to Yokohama by the *Tokasago Maru* via Kobe. On the same day he was handed over to Mr. C. A. Doyle, an American judicial official of Hawaii, who recently arrived in Yokohama to receive him in accordance with the Treaty relating to the extradition of criminal defendants. On Dec. 23rd he left by the *China*.

On Dec. 21st an explosion occurred in a fireworks factory, South Ota-machi, belonging to T. Tanahashi, destroying the building.

A case of hydrophobia is reported in Yokohama. The mad dog, belonging to S. Yoshida, a rice merchant living in West Toke-machi, was killed on Dec. 21st.

A storm with southerly wind was experienced during the night December 22nd—23rd in Yokohama. Some fences were destroyed on the bluff and in Yamashita-cho. On Tuesday evening a lighter laden with stones was capsized off Haneda on its way from Hommoku to Tokyo. The *sendos*, 3 in all, were rescued by the Tokyo Bay Steamship Company's steamer *Boyo Maru*.

According to a report received at the Yokohama Chief Police Office, a farmer murdered a woman with a sword on Tuesday morning at Shobusawa near Fujisawa. He subsequently gave up himself to the Fujisawa Police.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE CUSTOMS CASE.

In the Customs scandal case in which Takahashi and others, ten in all, were defendants, judgment was passed on Dec. 19th in the Yokohama District Court. The accused were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for terms varying from one to ten months.

The Judge also announced that all the bribes received by the accused would be restored.

##### ALLEGED FRAUD IN KOBE.

In the Criminal Department of the Kobe Chihoh Saibansho the hearing was resumed of a charge of fraud against an American named B. Farman, 30 years of age, living in New York. The first hearing took place in the 11th inst. From a statement made by the prisoner it appeared that he came to Kobe on his way home from Vladivostok. After staying for some days in Osaka and Kobe, he was left penniless, and on applying to the American Consul at Kobe he was admitted to the Seamen's Institute. On Nov. 28 he entered a bar house in Shimoyamate-dori, 3-chome, and subsequently went to the Kobe Tei hotel in Sakai-machi, 1-chome, where he spent the night. On the following morning he went away without paying the hotel charges, etc., which amounted to about Yen 6. A charge was subsequently laid against him and he was arrested by the Kobe Police on the 3rd instant. The accused told the police that a woman invited him into the bar-room and that he was asked to take a girl to Shanghai as his wife. He stopped the night at the hotel because he was intoxicated. He intended to get some money from a friend, but was arrested before he could do so. The bar-room woman and two girls were examined as witnesses. They contradicted the statements made by the accused.

Judgment was then reserved to the 21st instant.

##### CLAIM FOR HOUSE RENT, &c.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Victor

Heller, No. 176, Yamashita-cho, against Mr. F. Jacob, No. 80, claiming yen 376.11 came upon Dec. 21st in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on June 16th this year Mr. Heller published an advertisement in a local newspaper for a house at No. 45-D, Yamashita-cho, to be let. Subsequently Mr. Jacob applied for the house and proposed to lease it from July 1st. to March 31st. next year. After a consultation between the parties, the house owner furnished the building. Later, Mr. Jacob, however, asked the owner to cancel the contract as he was about to leave for Shanghai in avoidable circumstances which arose suddenly. In consequence of the cancellation of the lease, Mr. Heller sustained damage, the amount claiming.

The contention of Defendant's Counsel was that his client never did make a contract such as insisted by Plaintiff's Counsel. Accordingly Mr. Jacob was not liable for the present claim.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Abe and Saito as witnesses. The Judge granted the request and adjourned the proceedings till Jan. 21st.

#### FOOTBALL.

Two games of football, the Association preceding the Rugby, were played on Saturday. In the former, a team from Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim's works, assisted by a few local players, drew up against a Y.C. & A.C. team, only to be defeated, after a loose game, by 4 goals to nil.

The Rugby game, between teams designated "Whites" and "Colours," was fast and evenly contested. No points were registered for either side in the first half, but in the second Meere and Hearne for "Whites," and Strome and Mason for "Colours," succeeded in crossing the line. As Sharman, for Colours, was able to convert both tries, while Kellogg for Whites converted only one, the former were left victorious by the narrow margin of 4 points (two goals to a goal and a try). Truly the game may be said to illustrate the importance of place-kicking.

On Monday afternoon the semi-final of the six-a-side Rugby games was played on the Recreation Ground, Kellogg's team meeting Ward's team. A close game resulted in a win for Kellogg's six by 8 points (1 goal and a try) to 5 (a goal).

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING to a gale on Dec. 15th 34 fishing boats with 146 fisherman are missing off Kusbetsu, Nemuro.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 21st fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to the Matsuyama Tobacco Monopoly Office. Three buildings were burned down.

FIVE hundred workmen employed by the Nagasaki Tailoring Co., which has connexion with the Manila Military Office, have struck for an increase of wages.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, British Ambassador, proceeded to Tsuruga on Dec. 21st. Lady MacDonald is expected to arrive there on Wednesday by the *Longwood* from Vladivostok.

OWING to a gale a junk laden with stones was sunk on Dec. 18th in the Sumida River near Shin-Ohashi. On the same morning the sailing vessel *Shoun Maru* was submerged near Akashi-cho, Tsukiji.

THE American papers in Manila, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*, condemn Admiral Sperry in unmeasured terms for his "avoidance of the decencies of social intercourse" at Manila, and "for his absurd insults to the Governor-General, the Army, and the Americans resident in the Philippines."

IN connection with the death of the Chinese Emperor and consequent mourning, one or two curious incidents have occurred, writes the *Huichoufu* correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*. The report was circulated that after a certain date nobody could get married for a year

except in a very subdued manner. As every bride loves a fuss and the privilege of riding in the flowered chair, quite a number of approaching marriages were hurried up. Bridal chairs were too much in demand and some few ceremonies had to take place at night. It seems that in their anxiety to fill all engagements, the chair-bearers made mistakes, and prospective brides were delivered at the wrong houses. In some cases the mistake was not discovered till several days afterwards. This seems a rather severe penalty to pay for the privilege of having a few fire-crackers set off at the ceremony.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### REVIEWS AND REVIEWERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A good deal has now been written about the abuse of his opportunity of which the writer of your Religious Summaries has too often been guilty. I am glad all this has been said for it needed saying; and having now been said I hope there will be no need in the future of saying it again. I had had it in mind to send you a sort of monthly summary of Mr. Denning's transgressions, and I see by his fourth letter that he virtually invites us to do so.

Having said so much it will surprise some of your readers to be told that, though this long correspondence has grown out of a letter of mine contributed some weeks ago, the letter in question scarcely referred, save in a brief parenthesis, to Mr. Denning's Summaries. It had to do with a particular Review which demonstrated, as it were in a nutshell, his incompetence to deal with the momentous questions of religion. I refer your readers back to my letter and to the original article which it criticized. The consecutive letters which my letter drew forth from Mr. Denning were only calculated to bring increased discredit upon the writer of them. My indictment remains as it stood. It concluded with the expression of a hope that Mr. Denning's contributions would in future be confined to that in which he excelled, namely Translations and Summaries, as he was clearly disqualified for the responsible work of theological review.

It is really surprising that Mr. Walton and "Alpha" should have read my letters so carelessly as to confuse two such different things as reviews and summaries. A review may be said to connote the expression of the reviewer's own opinions, though, be it noted, here not less than elsewhere candour and reliability of statement are needed. A summary, on the other hand, does not differ essentially from a translation as an attempt to represent exactly the thought of another writer. Any translator or summarizer who fails to do this is convicted either of bad scholarship or want of candour, the last being of course by far the worse offence. A moment's reflection will show Mr. Walton that he has represented himself in needlessly disreputable guise when he confesses himself unable to summarize an opponent's opinions without showing definite bias. No doubt he was thinking of reviewing, not summarizing.

I only have further to add now that I hold that Mr. Walton commits himself to another serious fallacy in supposing that a journalistic writer, one moreover who assumes a special air of authority, wields little influence when he makes pronouncements on religious questions. It is surely a truism that the columns of a newspaper afford one of the most influential pulpits in the world—the only pulpit indeed to which most men listen. We need not go further than our recent correspondence to illustrate this truth. Apart from the remarks which have fallen from the lips of one or two other laymen, we have the pathetic spectacle of a man like "Alpha," who himself writes like a gentleman, still hoping that in Mr. Denning he may find a Gannaliet. Believe me, Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. H. BASIL WOODD.

Osaka, December 15, 1908.

\* No one, except Mr. Walton by implication and, I believe, unintentionally, has accused Mr. Denning of either of these offences in connection with his summaries.

#### ALPHA'S SPECIAL PLEADING AND INSULARITY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—When a man reiterates and emphasizes, as does Alpha, his opinion that the inoffensive Americanism "a bad break" is *ugly*, and then proceeds to argue in favour of the application to individuals of the sweetly suggestive Anglicism "a bad egg," there is little more to be said. He simply displays a quality of mind akin to that of a certain Englishman

of some distinction whom I not long ago heard at a London dinner-table insisting that it was easier to add up pounds, shillings and pence, dividing the first column by twelve and the second by twenty, than to add up dollars and cents or francs and centimes! There is a well-known malady, endemic in the British Islands, not found in pathological nomenclature, but known, euphemistically, as insularity. The only remedy for it is foreign travel, and it so happens that those who have been thoroughly cured of it constitute one of the finest existing types of clear-sighted and broad-minded manhood. Occasionally, however, there are cases in which the symptoms are so severe that instead of affording relief, travel seems only to aggravate them; and in that hopeless condition the wisest course for the patient to adopt is to return home and calmly await the time when his death will put an end to other people's sufferings.

From Alpha's statement that the only objection to the splitting of the infinitive is merely a prejudice on the part of "superior persons" that is fast dying out, I dissent *in toto*. There may be an increasingly large number of careless writers who are addicted to his vicious habit, and whose slovenliness is condoned by teachers and professors who themselves contracted in their youth habits of speech they cannot now overcome; but I know of no high authority who avowedly justifies it except Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, whom I think Alpha would be among the last to call to his assistance. If there are other recognized authorities on the English language who defend the splitting of the infinitive or who practise it themselves, Alpha can doubtless quote them, and I should be pleased to have the information, entirely apart from its connection with the present discussion.

I am too familiar with the story of the preacher who referred in one of his sermons to Jacob and his "pot of message" to assume for a moment that no clergyman ever misquotes the Scriptures; but I have assumed and I do assume that none would ever misquote a certain well-known passage, as Alpha did: "Take off thy boots from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Alpha displays a familiarity with American slang to which even after many years' residence in America I cannot lay claim; but there are certain expressions in his letter, including his reference to the Hebrew, that prompt me to make what may or may not be another contribution to his philological repertory by expressing my belief that he is "talking through his hat."

Yours truly,

BETA.

Yokohama, December 17, 1908.

#### MR. CONSUL-GENERAL HALL'S LECTURE ON JOHN MILTON.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—By his lecture on John Milton, delivered before the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society on December 10, Mr. Consul-General Hall placed under obligation not only the members of the Society he addressed, but every reader of the excellent epitome of his lecture that has since appeared in the local press. And yet the address, excellent as it was, would, I think, have been still more valuable had Mr. Hall included in it, as he is so competent to have done, a more extended and more critical statement with regard to Milton's poetry and the poet's place in the Temple of Fame. To say that Milton was "a man who is acknowledged to be second in the long roll of English poets, the first, of course, being Shakespeare," is very unsatisfying, somewhat misleading and, without some qualification, strictly, I think, in accordance with the facts.

No other name blazes in the literary firmament with the same glory as that of the "thousand-wouled" Shakespeare; but it is certainly the dramatic and not the strictly poetic element in his writings that is the foundation of his enduring fame.

Milton, on the other hand, was not only the greatest epic poet that has ever lived, but even in his lyrics and miscellaneous poems he illustrates, as does no other writer, the melodiousness, the splendour, the majesty of the English tongue.

It cannot be supposed for a moment that Dryden, himself one of the greatest of English poets and the writer of the most splendid ode in the language, considered Milton inferior to Shakespeare as a poet when he wrote his famous lines:—

"Three poets, in three distant ages born,  
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.  
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,  
The next in majesty, in both the last,  
The force of Nature could no further go;  
To make a third, she joined the former two."

These lines were written by Dryden, and it is not Shakespeare but Milton to whom he thus strikingly alludes as combining the greatest qualities of Homer and Virgil.

Another great English poet, in words almost worthy of Milton himself, says of him:

"Nor second he who rode sublime  
Upon the seraph wings of ecstasy  
The secrets of the abyss to spy.  
He passed the flaming bounds of time and space

Where angels tremble as they gaze;  
He saw, but blasted with excess of light,  
Closed his eyes in endless night."

Speaking in July last at the Milton Tercentenary at Cambridge, the Professor of Poetry at Oxford said "Milton's primacy in English poetry might be said to have been first publicly proclaimed by Addison and established by Johnson." Thus we have two of the greatest masters of English in the eighteenth century, one of them the Prince of English Essayists, and the other the biographer of the British poets, confirming the judgment of the great poet of the seventeenth, and lastly we have the Oxford Professor of Poetry in the twentieth discussing the matter, not as one with regard to which there was merely a general agreement of opinion, but as one concerning which disagreement was inconceivable.

I feel sure that if the accomplished and versatile Consul-General would favour the community with a further expression of his views on the subject, he would give us an illuminating address that would make perfectly plain to us the exact place occupied by Shakespeare and that occupied by Milton. If the programme of the Literary and Musical Society is not already too full, I would respectfully suggest that its Committee invite Mr. Carey-Hall to give a second lecture under its auspices.

Yours truly,  
Yokohama, December 20, 1908.

J. H.

#### THE BUDDHIST SECTS OF JAPAN AND THE NUMBER OF THEIR ADHERENTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It is hardly ingenious in the writer of the Summaries to blame the *Niroku Shimbun* for his own mistake. He admits having supplied the word "adherents" when there was nothing in the original to show whether the figures had reference to temples, priests, novitiates, or something else; but how he could think it was adherents when the total number was only 71,830 and the whole of the Buddhist sects of Japan were included in it, is past comprehension. Besides, I should have supposed that the writer of the Summaries would have had at his elbow the means of determining in a moment to what the figures had reference.

Yours truly,  
Yokohama, December 21, 1908.

J. H.

#### THE "WORLD" AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR, I hold no brief for the New York *World*, but I certainly think it would be well to await further developments before taking sides in the controversy between the *World* and President Roosevelt. That the *World* is sometimes given to sensationalism I admit, but, unlike that of some of its contemporaries, it is not the sensationalism of the merely mercenary or the politically disappointed, but the sensationalism of achievement and of high and consistent purpose.

In all the great political movements or national crises of the last twenty years, the *World* has invariably been found on the side of honesty, good government and international amity, leading, in fact, helping to create, the best sentiment of the country, even where such attitude has involved its temporary separation from the political party with which it is in general identified.

When President Cleveland's extraordinary Venezuela message brought England and the United States nearer the verge of war than they had been since the Trent affair in 1861, nothing except the wonderful forbearance of Lord Salisbury (which the *World's* action did much to render possible) contributed so largely to the preservation of peace as the appeal made by the *World* to the thinking men of the two countries; and lest it should be supposed that I am making too much of this, I may add that its efforts were formally and handsomely acknowledged by the various peace and arbitration societies, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain paid tribute to it as having "performed an inestimable service to the English-speaking people of the whole world."

The *World* opposed the Free Silver propaganda; it was largely instrumental in the overthrow of that tremendously demoralizing and corrupting institution the Louisiana State Lottery; it brought to light the grossest scandals in the municipal government of New York and secured the punishment of those implicated, and finally, so far, at least as its greater achievements are concerned, it brought about that reorganization of certain great life insurance companies that prevented their possible wrecking with

inconceivably disastrous results and redeemed American life insurance from the stigma that had so long attached to it.

The *World* may have been deceived as to the charges it is now making, but it would be well to await developments; remembering that apart from the statements of interested parties we have on the other side only the assurances of President Roosevelt, who cannot know any more about it than he has been told, and who is sometimes misled, frequently impetuous, and always positive and masterful.

Yours truly,  
Yokohama, December 22, 1908.

MANHATTAN.

#### CRITICISM OF FOREIGNERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It is the indignant wonder and regret of many of us foreigners in Japan that we have of late been so often made the victims of unjust depreciatory remarks by travellers writing to the home papers after a visit to this country. We naturally ask how it is that a stranger, after but a brief stay amongst us, can thus depart convinced that so many of his fellow-citizens resident in the Far East, have so far fallen from the ethical standards of their ancestors. For it must be apparent to all that none of those travellers who belie us, have, by residence or otherwise established any right to judge us. How then can their attitude be accounted for? The answer is easy. The average tourist is apt to estimate the character of the inhabitants of a strange country by the newspapers they tolerate. When a newspaper claims to be representative of a community, the stranger has no way of knowing whether the claim is false; he feels justified in taking it at its face value. If the press indicated a type of mind socially and morally below what the traveller is accustomed to at home, he naturally assumes that its readers demand this inferior ethical standard, and are in sympathy with it.

Now let any unbiased person read, for example, the one sheet which claims to be most representative of English speaking people in Japan, which regards itself their champion in every cause, and he must if he goes by evidence, conclude that those who believe in that paper, do not admire what is most esteemed in good society at home. That paper, for instance, keeps up a constant campaign in depreciation of Christianity, and thus inferentially of all the great names for which Christianity stands. No respectable general newspaper does this in Europe or America. Not only so, but this paper provides a weekly column for the special purveyance of scandal and idiotic innuendo, from the scurrility and ridicule of which neither age, sex, nor station is immune; and which, for invective aspersions, blatant ribaldry, and drivelling imbecility, probably cannot be duplicated in any other community on earth.

Now how can the stranger, who comes among us, contemplate this defiant indifference to the conventions of decent journalism, without concluding that those who tolerate it, must find satisfaction, if not mental and moral stimulus, in it? And yet, as a matter of fact, a very large proportion of the citizens who suffer its existence, deplore its character, and long for the establishment of a really respectable newspaper to take its place. Thus the traveller who knows the paper and not the people, reaches an unjust verdict concerning the community. Such journalism as this is a gross libel on the average foreigner's social and moral taste, and if we victims do not want the outside public to lose respect for us, we ought to record our united protest against this type of journalism.

I cannot conclude, sir, without gratefully acknowledging your own efforts to keep journalism up to the high level that it has reached in many a conspicuous instance at home, and to express satisfaction, with some of your recent correspondents, that the *Japan Mail's* is kept on file in most of the national capitals of the world, and is the usual journalistic authority consulted abroad on local affairs in Japan.

Yours, etc.,

"READER."

#### CHESS.

[Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the CHESS EDITOR, The Japan Mail. Problem solutions should be handed in at the Japan Mail Office, or to Mr. W. B. Mason, not later than the evening of Thursday.]

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 6.

- | WHITE.             | BLACK.        |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. R to Q Kt 3.    | 1. K to Kt 6. |
| 2. Q to Kt 2.      | 2. B moves.   |
| 3. Q to Kt 8 mate. |               |
|                    | 1. B to B 5.  |
| 2. Q to B 3.       | 2. B moves    |
| 3. Q to B 7 mate.  |               |

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 2. Q to K 4          | 1. B to K 4.   |
| 3. Q to K 6 mate.    | 2. B moves     |
|                      | 1. B to Q 3    |
| 2. Q to Q B 6.       | 2. B moves.    |
| 3. Q to K 6 mate.    |                |
|                      | 1. B to B 2.   |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 7.      | 2. B moves.    |
| 3. Q to K B 7 mate.  |                |
|                      | 1. B to Kt sq. |
| 2. Q to Q R 8.       | 2. B moves.    |
| 3. Q to K Kt 8 mate. |                |

"The chase of Queen and Bishop on the sliding scale is fine," remarks Omega

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 8.

1. Kt — K B 4.

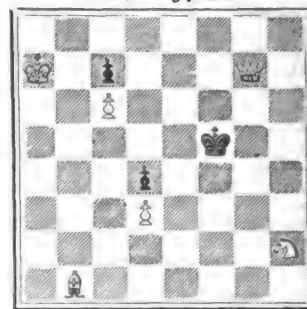
Correct solutions received from W.H.S., H.B.W., Philotea, and Omega.

Though four-movers are not popular with our solvers, some allowance must be made in the case of local talent, and we are sure the following problem will repay the time spent upon it. It is a masterly production, combining economy of force with fine mating positions.

#### PROBLEM NO. 9.

By A. L. JORDAN.

Black, 3 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN FOUR MOVES.

GAME NO. 7.—The sixteenth and final game played in the match for the Championship of the World.

#### RUY LOPEZ (Four Knights Variation).

WHITE.

Tarrasch.

1. P — K 4

2. Kt — K B 3

3. B — Kt 5

4. Kt — B 3

5. Castles

6. P — Q 3

7. B — Kt 5

8. P — Q 4 (b)

9. Kt x P

10. B — K R 4

11. P — B 4

12. B x Kt (d)

13. P x Kt

14. Q Kt — K 2

15. R — B 3 (e)

16. P x B

17. Q — Q 3

Black.

BLACK.

Lasker.

1. P — K 4

2. Kt — Q B 3

3. Kt — B 3

4. B — Kt 5

5. Castles (a)

6. P — Q 3

7. B — K 3

8. P x P

9. P — K R 3 (c)

10. Kt — K 4

11. Q — Q B 4

12. Q x B

13. Q x P

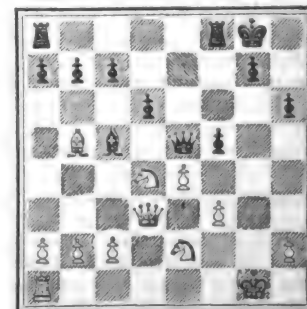
14. B — Kt 5

15. B x R

16. P — K B 4 (f)

Black.

Lasker.



White. Tarrasch.  
POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 17TH MOVE.  
17. B — B 4 ch  
18. K — R sq  
19. K — R sq



20. B — Kt 3 P x P  
 21. Q x P Q x Q  
 22. P x Q Q R — K sq  
 23. Kt x P R x P  
 24. Kt — Kt 3 Q R — K sq  
 25. R — Q sq (g) R — B 7  
 26. Kt — Q 4 (h) B x Kt  
 Resigns

TIME.—WHITE, 1HR. 53MIN.; BLACK, 1HR. 54MIN.

NOTES BY MR. J. H. BLACKBURN.

(a) On this occasion the champion adopted the orthodox move, instead of P—Q 3, as in the 12th game.

(b) This looks a little premature; perhaps it was all right, but Kt—K 2 intending P—B 3 and P—Q 4 was preferable.

(c) Giving White the opportunity of winning a pawn as follows:—10. Kt x Kt. P x Kt; 11. B x Kt. Q x B; 12. B x P. B x Kt; 13. P x B. QR—Kt sq; 14. Q—Q 4, leaving White a pawn to the good, but whether it would have been enough to win with was another matter.

(d) The temptation to win a piece proved irresistible; perhaps a quiet move like 12. K—R sq would have been better, for if in reply Black played Q. Kt—Kt 5, then 13. R—B 3 with a fair game. The plausible looking move, 12. Kt—K 2, was unsatisfactory on account of P—Kt 4 followed by Kt x P. There was also another variation which could have been played without disadvantage—viz., 12. P x Kt. P x P; 13. B x Kt. B x Kt ch; 14. K—R sq. P x B; 15. Kt—Q 5. B x Kt; 16. P x B. B x P; 17. R—Q Kt sq; and although a few pawns down, White would soon have obtained a powerful attack on the king's quarters.

(e) Of course something was necessary at this point, for Black threatened to regain the piece by B x Q Kt.

(f) A very forcible move, difficult for White to parry, and no doubt the defence selected was as good as any.

(g) Dr. Tarrasch thinks that he had a winning advantage here; that, however, is a matter of opinion. Certainly some effort would have been necessary before that stray knight could be brought back into play, and probably P—Q R 3 or 4 would have been the best way.

(h) And thus ended the great match for the championship of the world. As will be seen from the time pointed at the foot of the game, both players had only a few minutes in which to complete their 20 moves in two hours. No doubt the tension from about the ninth move was very great, and this would account for Dr. Tarrasch overlooking the mate in two if 27. R x B. Universal sympathy has been expressed to the loser for the oversight, but these things will happen, even in championship matches.

### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

### THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

London, 5.05 p.m., December 17.

The South Manchuria Railway loan of two millions sterling was covered upwards of ten times.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

### TURKEY'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

London, December 17.

The Sultan drove in his state coach to and opened the new Parliament. He was cheered by immense crowds. The Sultan stood throughout the ceremony. Ali Djivad Bey read the speech from the throne, in which the Sultan said he was heartily glad to restore the Constitution as his will unalterable. He regretted that the Bulgarians should have departed from the path of loyalty and proclaimed independence, and he also regretted to announce that Austria Hungary had illegally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, contrary to the treaty and to international good faith. He hoped that with the good offices of the friendly Powers these questions would be peacefully and favourably settled.

### THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

The South Manchuria Railway loan was oversubscribed ten-fold.

### THE "WORLD" AND ROOSEVELT.

Pulitzer's paper, the *World*, retorts calling Roosevelt a bully, a wholesale slanderer, and a bull-dozing of judges.

### KING AND SULTAN.

Later.

King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations to the Sultan. The Turkish Parliament has appointed a temporary President and will adjourn on Saturday.

### NO GROUND FOR DISQUIET.

In the Reichstag the Premier stated that there is no reason to consider the situation disquieting. He is confident that the existing differences can be arranged diplomatically.

### REFORMS IN INDIA.

Lord Morley, in the House of Lords, has introduced a bill providing for reforms in India. It makes the provincial legislative councils largely elective through electoral colleges; it sacrifices official majorities except on the Imperial Council, but it retains the power of veto; and it foreshadows a wide extension of the popular element in district administration.

### CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has resolved to call on President Roosevelt to justify his insinuations that members of Congress fear the attentions of the detectives.

### TAFT AS PEACEMAKER.

London, December 18.

Mr. Taft is acting as peacemaker between President Roosevelt and Congress.

### GERMAN NAVAL AIRSHIPS.

The German Ministry of Marine has ordered four Zeppelin airships for scouting purposes and is building floating docks which will be convertible into airship sheds.

### THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

London, December 19.

Congratulations from the world's parliaments are pouring in at Constantinople.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on Monday and reassembles on February 16.

### BOTTOMLEY FINED.

Mr. Bottomley M.P. has been fined £300 for contempt of Court for commenting on the proceedings of December 2, which were *sub judice*.

### THE INDIA REFORMS.

London, December 19.

The reforms are generally warmly welcomed throughout India.

### IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

The Miners Eight Hours and Port of London Bills have passed their third reading in both Houses. The House of Commons has accepted the Lords' amendment to the Eight Hours Bill making an 8½ hours' day permanent instead of provisional.

### MORE AERIAL CONQUESTS.

London, December 20.

Mr. Wright at Le Mans has covered in his aeroplane 62 miles in 114 minutes.

### SENATOR KNOX.

Senator Knox has been appointed Taft's Secretary of State.

### CABINET CRISIS AT LISBON.

Lisbon.—The Cabinet has resigned and a coalition ministry has been formed. It is declared that the policy of Portugal will not be affected by the change.

### PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

Negotiations between Portugal and China

for the delimitation of the waters about Macao are proceeding normally.

### CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

Lord William Cecil's wife is about to leave on a two months' visit to China in connection with a joint American-British scheme to found a Chinese university on Christian lines.

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

London, December 21.

The Franco-German press have started renewed polemics with regard to the suggestion of the German papers that Germany should demand the delimitation of the Algeria-Morocco frontier. The French papers urge that the matter solely concerns France and Morocco.

### MONTENEGRIN BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Montenegrin merchants are starting to boycott Austrian goods.

### GERMANY AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, December 21.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Germany has decided to cease sending troops to the Far East by sea and has arranged with Russia to utilize the Siberian Railway.

### BIRMINGHAM AND PIRACY OF TRADE MARKS.

Replying to a complaint by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce as to the piracy of trade-marks in Japan, Sir Edward Grey said the situation was largely due to the failure of foreigners to take proper action to secure their rights. He recommends traders to appoint a common agent in Tokyo to watch their interests.

### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Later.

The tone of the reference to Austria in the Sultan's speech at the opening of Parliament is resented in Vienna, but is not expected to affect the negotiations owing to anxiety to secure the termination of the boycott. Austria-Hungary has sent a memorandum to the Porte complaining of various acts of violence in connexion with the boycott.

### ITALIAN ARMY SENSATION.

A sensation has been created in army circles in Italy by the statement that a commission presided over by the King has decided that none of the twelve army corps commanders shall retain command in the event of war.

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, December 22.

Parliament has been prorogued. The King's speech stated that relations with other Powers continue friendly. Several important agreements have been concluded tending to the consolidation of peace. There was reason to hope that wise and conciliatory counsels would prevail in the Balkans and that an amicable settlement would be reached with the consent of the Berlin signatories.

### THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Commissioners have been appointed to attend the international opium conference at Shanghai to suggest measures for the gradual suppression of opium, with a view to assisting China towards the eradication of opium from the trade of the empire.

### LLOYD GEORGE ON "KING" LANSDOWNE.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Liverpool, said Lord Lansdowne had usurped a sovereignty unclaimed since Charles I. "We are not going to stand 'King

Lansdowne' any longer, and are going to shatter his throne." The Lords must be challenged on the question of finance.

#### THE "AMETHYST" AFFAIR.

Later.

A seaman of the cruiser *Amethyst* (on which leave was stopped over a week ago at Portsmouth on account of some of the gun-fittings having been thrown overboard) has been sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, and to be dismissed from the Navy.

Another one of the crew of the *Amethyst* has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and to be dismissed from the Navy.

#### THE BATTLE AT TABRIZ.

The correspondent at Teheran of the *St. Petersburg Russ* sends a graphic account of the battle outside Tabriz on Nov. 29th which resulted in the routing of the Government forces with losses on both sides of about two thousand.

#### QUEEN WILHELMINA.

London, December 23.

At the Hague in the Chamber in the presence of the Ministers the Government read a physician's declaration that "Queen Wilhelmina is undoubtedly *enccinte*." (Cheers).

#### BULGARIA COMPLAINS.

Bulgaria in a Note to the Powers complains of the offensive tone of the passage in the Sultan's speech referring to Bulgaria. It is feared this will lead to tension in Turco-Bulgarian relations.

#### A COLOSSAL BRIDGE.

Later.

The Pennsylvania Railroad plans to construct a bridge three miles in length from New York to Long Island. The span across Hellgate is to measure a thousand feet and the cost of the whole structure, which is to be the largest in the world, will amount to £3,000,000.

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

It is unlikely that any final step will be taken in the Straits with regard to the Opium Commission's report until the conclusion of the Shanghai conference. The suggestion that publication will be delayed for political purposes is unfounded.

#### THE VENEZUELAN IMBROGLIO.

Later.

The Venezuelan Vice-President Gomez has arrested the brother of Castro and all the leading Castroites for conspiring to assassinate him and seize the Government. Castro himself is charged with complicity. Gomez has revoked the decree hampering trade at Curacao, which is the main cause of the complication with Holland. This is regarded as equivalent to a settlement.

The American warships *Montana* and *South Carolina* have sailed, it is supposed for Venezuelan waters.

#### FRENCH MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

The French Chamber has debated a Bill for increasing the artillery. General Picquart declared that it is impossible for France to remain inferior as compared with any possible foe, though the French organization is superior to the German.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

#### GROWING ANARCHY IN PERSIA.

London, December 16.

St. Petersburg.—Growing anarchy is reported in Persia. Responsible quarters are pessimistic.

#### CHINESE WASTE OF MONEY.

Peking.—The way in which loan moneys are wasted is bound to shake foreign confidence. Chinese ignorance of the elementary principles of sound finance is increasing the currency confusion. Diplomats are urging the Waiwupu to take immediate measures.

#### WALL STREET WELCOMES A COMMISSION.

New York.—Wall Street welcomes Governor Hughes' commission to enquire into stock exchange methods.

#### SCORING THE COMMONS.

London, December 19.

The close of the parliamentary session on Saturday shows little work done. There is considerable public comment as to the advisability of more business management in the House of Commons and less party shouting, more persuasion and less diction. Then the House would accomplish much more and better work.

#### THE INDIA REFORM SCHEME.

Later.

Bombay.—The reform scheme is more liberal than was expected. It is greeted in the official world without misgiving, and warmly welcomed by responsible Indians.

#### THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

New York.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, answering critics of the American battleships, declares that the navy is second to none afloat, ship for ship.

#### THE DUMA AND THE AGRARIAN BILL.

London, December 22.

St. Petersburg.—Exceptional importance is attached to the vote of the Duma on Monday with reference to the clause of the Agrarian Bill which provides that the peasant lands will become the individual property of the present holders. The Premier considers it an essential feature, but a large section of the House thinks that it negatives vested communal rights. It is widely rumoured that, if the clause is rejected, the Premier will resign.

#### PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

New York.—Congress has postponed the hazardous task of rebuking the President for his comments on the restriction of the employment of the secret service funds. The public knows that several representatives and senators have been found guilty of fraud against the Government through the employment of secret service money. Public sentiment upholds Roosevelt.

#### GERMAN SYMPATHY.

Berlin.—A semi-official organ emphasizes German sympathy with Turkey while declaring that Austria is only defending her rights and interests in annexing the two provinces. It is obvious that Germany is still trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

#### PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

London, December 23.

New York.—The President cleverly proposes to meet the differences between himself and Congress with reference to the secret service by merging the service detective agency in all the Government departments into a Bureau of criminal investigation similar to the British Department of Justice.

#### EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Berlin.—The principal organizer of the Imperial International Exhibition in London in 1909 is touring Europe to secure partici-

pation. A feature will be the reproduction of the world's health and pleasure resorts.

#### "EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER."

It is rumoured that King Edward will intervene in the Austro-Turkish negotiations to effect a reconciliation.

#### THE SHAH WEAKENING.

Teheran.—The Anglo-Russian pressure continues. The Shah is weakening, and the fall of the leading reactionaries is imminent.

#### REDUCTIONS AT CASABLANCA.

Paris.—Considerable reductions will be effected in the troops at Casablanca and on the Algerian frontier. The extra cost of the operations during the last two years has been nearly £2,000,000.

#### RUSSIAN POLITICS.

St. Petersburg is confronted by the possibility of ministerial complications. The Duma has voted the clause of the Agrarian Bill declaring individual ownership of the peasant lands.

It is understood that Iswolsky will address the House on Friday with reference to the Near Eastern Crisis. He will insist on some measure of autonomy being granted to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### JAPANESE FIRED AT.

In the neighbourhood of Bolucha (?) island, which lies off the Liaotung Peninsula, a shot was fired at some Japanese. The officer in command at Port Arthur has sent the warship *Takao* to investigate the circumstances.

#### THE FREE PORTS BILL.

With regard to the Bill for abolishing the freedom of the port of Vladivostok, which has passed the Lower House of the Duma, a motion has been adopted by the Upper House for committing the Bill to a special committee of 15 members, in view of its great importance from a political, an economic, a financial and an industrial point of view. The committee is to be elected on the 23rd instant.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE.)

#### THE AMERICAN-GERMAN EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

Berlin, December 17.

The American Professors who are lecturing at the University of Berlin in the place of the German Professors, who are going to America, have been received in audience by the Kaiser. They report that the Kaiser was in good spirits, and has fully recovered from his late indisposition.

#### A STATE OF SIEGE IN VENEZUELA.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Venezuela. The proclamation of a new Government is imminent.

#### FRANCE TO BUILD LARGE BATTLESHIPS.

The French Minister for the Navy announces the building of large battleships.

#### THE NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The New Turkish Parliament has been opened with great ceremony at Constantinople.

#### THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, December 18.

The president of the Reichstag has sent a telegram of congratulation to the Turkish Parliament. The telegram was opened in the presence of the Sultan.

A speech from the Throne was read in which emphasis was laid on the injury done to the rights of Turkey by the declaration

of independence on the part of Bulgaria and by the annexation of Bosnia. The speech also contained a plea for financial reform and for the increase of the Army and Navy.

The Sultan was greeted with great enthusiasm by the people and the ceremony was not interrupted by any untoward incident.

#### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The Austrian Prime Minister emphatically pleads for an Austro-Turkish understanding and sympathies with the introduction of the Turkish Constitution.

#### GREAT FIRE AT ROSTOCK.

A gigantic fire has occurred at Rostock.

#### THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

American reports as to a declaration of war between Holland and Venezuela have not been confirmed up to now.

#### THE INDIA REFORMS.

Lord Morley, speaking in the House of Lords, demanded the introduction of reforms into India and pleaded for the creation of a body representative of the people, but not in the form of a European Parliament.

#### MR. TAFT'S VISIT TO PANAMA.

Berlin, December 20.  
Mr. Taft, the newly-elected President of the United States, will leave for Panama in January next.

Mr. Taft desires to appoint Senator Philander Knox, representative of Philadelphia, as Secretary of State.

#### THE TSAR'S NAME DAY.

The Tsar on his name day conferred on the Cossack regiments the right to bear certain galloons as distinctive marks on their uniforms.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

A new Cabinet has been formed consisting of three Liberal and three Conservative members.

The President of the Cabinet is M. Beirao, one of the Liberal members.

#### THE MILITARY ATTACHE AT TOKYO.

Lieutenant-Colonel von Etzel, now Military Attaché at the German Embassy at Tokyo, has been nominated Commander of the 14th Regiment of Dragons, which is stationed at Colmar.

#### PROPOSED OCCUPATION BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Berlin, December 21.  
The Russian Government is sounding the British Government as to the occupation of Azerbaijan by Russian troops, in order to recapture Tabriz for the Shah.

It is reported from London that such action is imminent.

#### PRESIDENT CASTRO.

President Castro has undergone a surgical operation of the kidneys in a private hospital at Berlin.

#### THE TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA.

An exchange of opinions as to the trouble between Holland and Venezuela has taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

#### SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart will not return to his post in China.

#### THE DARDANELLES.

It is reported from London that the British Government objects to the proposal of the Russian Government for the opening of the Dardanelles by a resolution of the forthcoming conference.

#### THE SIBERIAN MAIL.

The mail via Siberia, with Yokohama dates of 3rd December, arrived at Berlin on the 21st inst.

#### STATEMENT IN BRITISH SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Berlin, December 22.  
The British speech from the throne contains a peaceful passage as to the Balkan question, which will help to a favourable solution of the pending difficulties.

#### SPEECH BY ITALIAN PREMIER.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Premier, speaking in the Senate, proved the advantages of the Triple Alliance.

#### THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The Austrian Government has expressed its willingness to pay compensation to Turkey for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### DISCUSSION AS TO THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER.

The German and French Press are not participating in the passing discussion as to the Algerian-Moroccan frontier question.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE PANAMA CANAL AFFAIR.

New York, December 16.  
The report that \$20,000,000 of the Panama Canal construction expenses was missing was first published by several newspapers belonging to the Democratic Party in Indiana. The journals commenting on it condemned President Roosevelt. The *New York World* reproduced the report and further blamed him. The President and some lawyers concerned in the Panama canal affair published contradictions in the *World*. Nevertheless, the *New York Journal* produced several other reports against the President. On December 15th President Roosevelt published a further detailed explanation and declared that he had decided to lodge a criminal case against the newspapers in Court. In consequence of the strong attitude adopted by the President, the *World* says that he has tried to humiliate it as was done toward the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The paper adds that even if a few of the staff should be punished, the principles of the journal will not be altered.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

St. Petersburg, December 16.  
General Spomenoff, Governor-General of Kiev and Commander-in-Chief of the army in that province, has been appointed acting Chief of the General Staff Office. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kronstadt Fortress has been transferred to the vacancy in Kiev.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

St. Petersburg, December 17.  
The Russian Government sent secretly a note to Austria on December 16th. It is said that in the note Russia has admitted the proposal of Austria that the question of the annexation should be submitted to the preliminary consultation at the proposed international meeting and thus be made the basis of the formal conference.

#### AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

New York, December 18.  
It is reported that Mr. Knox, a Senator representing Pennsylvania, and formerly Attorney-general, has been nominated Secretary of State under Mr. Taft, whose ministry will be organized in March next

year. It may be remembered that Mr. Knox was one of the candidates in the Presidential election.

#### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

A bill providing for the increase of the annual allowance to the President and Vice-President to \$100,000 and \$50,000 respectively was introduced into Congress on Dec. 17th. If the bill becomes law, it will come into force when Mr. Taft is appointed to the Presidency.

#### SHIPPING SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, December 19.  
The Norddeutscher Lloyd has decided to join its service with the West Pacific Railway, the construction of a branch of which will be completed next spring, and thus to start a service between San Francisco and the Orient. The German shipping firm has signed a contract with the railway company. Competition is expected to take place between the German shipping company and other firms which are engaged on the Pacific. It is generally believed that it will be necessary to grant a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

#### IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

St. Petersburg, December 19.  
At the Imperial Russian Legislative Council, a bill providing for the issuing of loan bonds has been passed while a bill relating to the abolition of the free ports in the Far East has been handed over to a special committee.

#### THE TSAR'S CHRISTENING DAY.

Dec. 19th being the anniversary of the christening day of the Tsar, a celebration was held. The whole city was illuminated in accordance with a strict order by the police. Only one journal belonging to the Right Party published a congratulatory article.

#### FISHERY AFFAIRS.

Vladivostok, December 20.  
Mr. Nomura, Japanese Consul in Vladivostok, has returned from Khabalovsk where he conducted negotiations with the Russian local government authorities with reference to the fishery affair. The question was resolved amicably. It is said that the Russian Government will make a special concession towards the Japanese fishing vessel now in Russian custody.

#### A SUSPICIOUS JAPANESE.

A question of the expulsion of a Japanese is still left unresolved. On Dec. 19th the Russian police urged the Japanese to leave Vladivostok at once. It is believed that the Russian police have taken him to be a spy.

#### THE U. S. MINISTRY.

New York, December 20.  
The United States Ministry under Mr. Taft is expected to be as follows:  
Secretary of State, Mr. P. C. Knox (Pennsylvania).  
Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. M. T. Herrick (Ohio).  
Attorney-General, Mr. George W. Wickham (New York).  
Secretary of War, Mr. Charles E. Magoon (the Governor-general of Cuba).  
Secretary of the Navy, Mr. William Loeb jr. (New York) or Mr. Charles H. Thomson (New York).  
Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Richard H. Baling (Seattle).  
Postmaster-General, Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock (Massachusetts).  
Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson (Iowa).  
Secretary of Commerce and Labour, Mr. George A. Knight (California).





## HABUTAE.

Habutae remains dull in consequence of weaker conditions in New York and Lyons.

KANAZAWA.				
Inches.	4 me.	4½ me.	5 me.	6 me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	8.55	8.25	8.20	
22½	8.25	8.20	8.00	
27	8.15	7.85	7.80	

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.45
27	8.10	8.00	8.25	8.15	8.35
36	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.10	8.10

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
22½	8.40	8.00	8.00	—
27	8.00	8.50	8.30	—
36	8.65	8.10	8.10	—

## KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 me.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½	7.80	8.60	9.80	—
22½	8.90	9.50	10.70	—
27	10.00	11.20	11.30	—
36	12.60	14.00	15.60	—

## COPPER.

Serious fluctuations have continued during the week in London.

According to a London telegram of Dec. 23rd the quotation was £63.7.6.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 45—49
Bessemer per 100 kin	Yen 52—50
Electric refined per 100 kin	Yen 53—57

## RICE.

A slight rise has taken place, but the general tendency is towards weakness.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	207.776
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	245.479
Delivery.	Closing Price.
December	—
January	14.00
February	14.07

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.)

Superior	Yen 15.10
Medium	15.20
Common	13.30
Average	14.20

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
December	December
January	January
February	February

## COTTON YARN.

## (OSAKA.)

There has been no special change, though the market has been affected by the fluctuations in silver.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	—
January	103.45
February	104.05

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Dec. 23

London silver ¼ lower but no change in sterling quotations from China nor in any of the local rates.

London—Bank T/T	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2 @ 3/4
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2 @ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	156
— Private 4 months' sight	161
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 83 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	do 81 3/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	91 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	92 3/4
India—Bank sight	153 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	208 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	212 3/4
Bar Silver (London)	223 3/4

\* Nominal.

## BONDS AND STOCKS.

## Bonds and Debentures.

	Face Value	Paid Up.	Dividend Per Annum.	Dividend Payable	Average Quotation	Remarks
EXCHEQUER BONDS 1st	100	100	5	June—December	99.40	E.D.
EXCHEQUER BONDS 2nd	100	100	5	March—September	97.30	
EXCHEQUER BONDS 3rd	100	100	5	March—September	96.30	
NEW IMPERIAL BONDS ISSUED 1906	100	100	5	June—December	87.60	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=B)	100	100	5	June—December	95.70	
Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 3=E)	100	100	5	June—December	94.70	
*Tobacco Monopoly Bonds (Mark 5=H)	100	100	5	June—December	87.70	
CONSOLIDATION LOAN BONDS (SEIKI)	100	100	5	June—December	86.80	
WAR LOAN BONDS (GUNJI)	100	100	5	June—December	87.80	
5% IMPERIAL LOAN BOND (GOBURI)	100	100	5	March—September	87.75	
RAILWAY BONDS (Ko-Goku Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	86.40	
NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS (Otsu-goburi, Mark 1h)	100	100	5	June—December	93.60	
Yokohama Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	95.00	
Yokohama City Work Bonds	100	100	6	March—September	94.00	
Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	92.10	
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	100	6	June—December	91.00	
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard's Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	89.50	
Osaka Steam Ship Co.'s Debentures	100	100	6	June—December	89.50	

## Banks.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	200	200	12	February—August	58.00	
Kogyo Ginko (First class)	50	50	8	June—December	67.30	
" (Second class)	50	37.50	8	June—December	51.30	
" (First new, issued in London)	50	50	8	June—December	67.40	
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK	100	100	12	February—August	216.70	
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa)	100	100	10	February—August	151.50	

## Railway &amp; Electric Tramway Co.'s.

Nippon Railway Co.	50	50	11½	June—December	104.30	
" 3rd Issue New	50	35	11½	June—December	73.10	
Sanyo Railway Co.	50	50	10.1	January—October	86.60	
Kansai Railway Co.	50	50	5.9	March—September	51.20	
Kyushu Railway Co.	50	50	9.5	March—September	79.60	
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship Co.	50	50	14	June—December	102.00	
" (New Issue)	50	12.50	14	June—December	28.80	
Tokio Railway Co.	50	50	4	May—November	62.70	
" New	50	25	4	May—November	32.00	
Kobu Railway Co.	50	45	13.6	March—September	107.30	
Sobu Railway Co.	50	50	15	June—December	89.50	
" (Fifth New)	50	45	15	June—December	80.20	
KEIHIN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	10	May—November	71.50	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.	50	50	6	May—November	44.00	
Hanshin Electric Tramway Co.	50	50	12	April—October	169.50	
" (New Issue)	50	12.50	12	April—October	49.50	

## Electric Light and Gas Co.'s.

TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	10	May—November	78.20	
" New	50	30	10	May—November	51.80	
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.	50	50	14	May—November	84.50	
" New	50	30	14	May—November	56.00	
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	50	15	Sept.—November	124.60	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	50	50	13	June—December	90.50	
Uji-gawa Electric Co.	50	12½	5	March—September	10.50	
TOKYO GAS CO.	50	50	13	June—December	91.50	
" New, 2nd Issue	50	12.50	13	June—December	39.70	
Osaka Gas Co.	50	50	8	June—December	95.00	

## Steamship and Dockyard Co.'s.

Japan Mail Steam Ship Co. (N.Y.K.K.)	50	50	12	April—October	83.00	
Oriental Steam Ship Co. (T.K.K.K.)	50	50	5	February—August	28.50	
Osaka Steamship Co. (Osaka Shosen K.K.)	25	25	6	June—December	19.30	
YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.	50	33	12	May—November	52.50	
Uraga Dock Co.	50	50	no.	June—December	10.50	
Kawasaki Ship Building Yard	50	50	12½	May—November	56.00	

## Spinning and Weaving Co.'s.

KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	16	June—December	92.50	
" New	50	12½	16	June—December	30.80	
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	50	8	June—December	35.70	
FUJI GASIAN COTTON SPINNING CO.	50	50	18	June—December	82.50	
Imperial Hemp Weaving Co.	50	50	12	June—December	58.70	
" New	50	25	12	June—December	28.50	
Nisshin Spinning Co.	50	12.50	no.	May—November	9.50	

## Exchange.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE	50	50	10	May—November	148.00	
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50	50	22.4	May—November	91.00	
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	50	9	May—November	139.50	
Osaka Rice Exchange	50	50	9½	June—December	93.00	

## Brewery Co.'s.

DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY CO.	50	50	15	June—December	83.30	
Japan Beer Brewery Co. (Kirin)	50	50	8	June—December	61.20	

## Godown Companies.

YOKOHAMA CHIUO GODOWN CO., LTD.	50	50	12	June—December	54.50	
Yokohama Bocki Godown Co., Ltd.	20	20	15	June—December	30.50	

## Fire Insurance Co.'s.

Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	12	no.	June	12.90	
YOKOHAMA FIRE & TRANS. INS. CO. LTD.	50	12	16	May	20.20	
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	50	20	March	220.00	

## Oil Co.'s.

Hoden Oil Co.	50	50	36	March—September	130.50	
Nippon Oil Co.	50	50	24	June—December	120.00	

## Sugar Manufacturing Co.'s.

Dai-Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.	50	50	15	April—October	61.00	E.D.
" New	50	20	15	April—October	26.00	
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	50	10	June	78.00	
" New	50	25	10	June	43.00	
Fusui-kow Sugar Manufacturing Co.	50	15	30	June	33.80	

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, Dec. 23, 1908.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There is no change this week and prices for most Stocks remain nominal, Y.U.C. Debentures are still asked for at par.

For Japanese Stocks Dai-Nippon Sugars have seen a considerable depreciation. The principal inquiries just now are for Kirins, Tokyo Gas and Electric Lights.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.07	10%	for 1	10 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000 Y.	768.96	31.3.08	7%	" 1	70 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	10,000 Y.		30.6.08	4%	" 1	100 N.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	25,000 Y.	1,682.93	31.12.07	20%	" 1	80 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 4,103.41	30.6.08		" 1	60 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25		1,782.10	31.10.08	20%	" 1	41 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000 Y.	29,421.19	31.5.08	10%	" 1	75 B.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50			31.8.07	12%	" 1	50 N.
" pref.										
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...	1,000,000	10000	100	100	6,000.00	1,753.03	30.9.08	7%	" 1	100 N.

† 285,000 unissued.

\* Y.390,000 issued.

110,000 unissued.

‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club.....	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,000.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	90 S.

## A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

Share and General Broker.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Derfflinger	Sa. Dec. 26
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India 2	Su. Dec. 27
America.....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru 3	M. Dec. 28
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Manchuria 4	M. Dec. 28
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Alesia	Tu. Dec. 29
Hongkong.....	B. L.	Kumeric	Tu. Dec. 29
Europe .....	M. M.	Tonkin 5	Tu. Dec. 29
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	M. Jan. 4
America.....	P. M.	Korea 6	Th. Jan. 7
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Adato	Th. Jan. 7
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Asia	M. Jan. 11
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Jan. 13
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Jan. 20
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Jan. 24
America.....	P. M.	Siberia	M. Jan. 25
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Feb. 1

- 2 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.  
 2 Left Honolulu on the 18th ult.  
 4 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.  
 5 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.  
 6 Left San Francisco on the 22nd inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe .....	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. Dec. 26
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Dec. 27
Hongkong.....	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	M. Dec. 28
Portland.....	P. & A.	Alesia	W. Dec. 30
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	W. Dec. 30
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Kumeric	W. Dec. 30
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 30
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Derfflinger	Sa. Jan. 2
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	W. Jan. 6
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Th. Jan. 7
America.....	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	Th. Jan. 7
Hongkong.....	B. L.	Adato	F. Jan. 8
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Jan. 9
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Jan. 9
Tacoma.....	B. & S.	Cyclops	Su. Jan. 10
America.....	P. M.	Asia	W. Jan. 13
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Jan. 13
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Jan. 23
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Jan. 24
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Jan. 28
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	M. Feb. 1

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Rokko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 18th Dec.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Hakui Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 16th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Monteagle*, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 19th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.  
*Antilochus*, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 19th Dec.—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Soyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,230, T. Ota, 19th Dec.—Port Arthur, Texas, Kerosene Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Istria*, German steamer, 2,684, Luening, 20th Dec.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Milke Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. H. Fegen, 20th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 20th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Corse*, French steamer, Simon, 20th Dec.—Antwerp via ports, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 20th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tsinan*, British steamer, 1,459, J. B. Harris, 21st Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 21st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Nile*, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 21st Dec.—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Fusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 21st Dec.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 21st Dec.—Tairen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, M. Winckler, 21st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 22nd Dec.—Australia, General.—Carnegie & Co.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,853, E. Combes, 22nd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chikugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hjordahl, 22nd Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Gregory Apar*, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 22nd Dec.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Carnegie & Co.  
*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, G. C. Hurry, 23rd Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chingtu*, British steamer, 1,459, H. E. Laver, 23rd Dec.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Yasunaga, 23rd Dec.—Tairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,731, N. Teranaka, 18th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Veijo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, T. Ogawa, 18th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Monteagle*, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 19th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Noda, 19th Dec.—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Konan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 858, Aiba, 19th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rokko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 19th Dec.—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Buelow*, German steamer, 5,223, H. Formes, 19th Dec.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, H. Nicholas, 20th Dec.—Batavia, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamoshita, 20th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, H. Abe, 20th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Antilochus*, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 21st Dec.—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 21st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Terada, 21st Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tsinan*, British steamer, 1,459, J. B. Harris, 21st Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Benmohr*, British steamer, 1,935, Henderson, 22nd Dec.—Manila via ports, General.—Carnegie & Co.  
*Milke Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. H. Fegen, 22nd Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Corse*, French steamer, Simon, 22nd Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Chargeurs Reunis.  
*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 23rd Dec.—Australia and New Zealand, Mails and General.—Carnegie & Co.  
*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Geo. Anderson, 23rd Dec.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 23rd Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 23rd Dec.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Fusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 23rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr A. M. Knapp and Mr. S. Masui in cabin; Mr. W. A. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. Yuen Chung, Mr. H. K. Salcombe, Mr. D. A. Collins, Master Jim Chong, Rev. J. A. Johnson, Mr. S. Han Rin, Mr. Tsu Wen Shion, Mrs. Otto Meyer, Mr. H. Lachlan and Mrs. P. A. Smith in transit; 7 European, 20 Chinese in European steerage; 22 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. Carl Adams and infant, Miss A. M. Alexander, Mr. R. D. Baldwin, Mrs. R. D. Baldwin, Mr. R. C. Beach, Mrs. R. C. Beach and child, Miss J. H. Beckley, Sister Bernadette, Mr. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Miss I. Brougher, Miss Irene Brougher, Mr. J. B. Bryan, Mrs. J. B. Bryan, Miss Margaret Bryan, Mr. S. Casady Jr., Mr. W. R. Castle Jr., Mrs. W. R. Castle Jr., Mrs. W. H. Charlock, Mrs. Lydia B. Coan, Mr. C. D. Coffin, Mr. L. M. Cohn, Mrs. L. M. Cohn, Mr. D. W. Cooke, Mrs. D. W. Cooke and son, Miss Grace Cooke, Mr. Thos. J. Costello, Mrs. Thos. J. Costello,



Mr. P. W. Craig, Miss B. J. Curtis, Mr. Geo. F. Drake, Mr. R. R. Elgin, Mr. Chester B. Ellis, Mrs. Chester B. Ellis, Sister Favin, Mother Leontine Ferland, Mr. Walter A. Fischer, Mrs. Walter A. Fischer, Mr. John M. Fuller, Mr. Geo. B. Gale, Mrs. Geo. B. Gale, Mr. Wm. H. Gavin, Mrs. Wm. H. Gavin, Master James Gavin, Miss Frances K. Gillet, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. T. P. W. Gray, Mr. C. Hedemann, Mrs. C. Hedemann, Mrs. P. L. Ashtay, Mrs. C. H. Henderson, Dr. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. P. Windolls Holvoet, Mrs. W. D. Holt, Miss Florence Hutchins Mrs. C. S. Jenness, Mr. Alfred Jones, Mrs. Alfred Jones, Master Alfred Jones, Master Harold Jones, Rev. Father Juliette, Miss K. Magoon, Sister Maria, Sister Mauricia, Mr. Wm. J. McGee, Mrs. Wm. J. McGee, Mr. A. J. McWain, Mrs. A. J. McWain, Mr. L. F. Moulton, Mrs. L. F. Moulton, Mr. Henry C. Myers, Mr. W. P. Noquin, Mr. C. H. Olson, Mrs. C. L. Orange, Miss Melika Petersen, Mr. W. C. Ramsey, Mrs. W. C. Ramsey, Sister Regina, Mrs. C. R. Rinsbach, Mr. John Rinsbach, Mrs. W. M. Rose, Master Jos. Rose, Mr. W. S. Shaw, Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, Mrs. H. B. Stephens, Miss Wm. E. Taylor, Mr. W. W. Thurston, Mr. Geo. L. Tottenham, Mrs. Geo. W. Townsend, Mr. R. D. Underwood, Mrs. R. D. Underwood, Rev. John W. Wadman, Mr. Jas. Warrington, Capt. Howard White, U.S.A., Mrs. A. Wirz, Master Hall Wirtz, Mrs. P. L. Ashley, Mr. O. Asano, Rev. Wm. Axling, Mrs. Wm. Axling, Dr. F. C. Axtell, Mrs. F. C. Axtell, Mr. W. R. Brandt, Mr. P. A. Roeper Bosch, Miss M. M. Carpenter, Miss M. C. Connell, Mr. C. S. Crowe, Miss Ruth Frances Davis, Rev. D. Ebina, Mr. H. L. French, Mr. W. S. Holiway, Mr. Wm. Kurtz Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Kurtz Johnson, Mr. Kahn and servant, Mr. J. B. Keys, Mr. Levy, Mr. D. C. McEwen, Mr. Tadao Okino, Mr. J. H. Roijen, Mrs. J. H. Roijen, two nurses and one maid, Master Herman Roijen, Master Robert Dudley Roijen, Mr. E. Bischoff, Mr. Herman Hurgmann, Mr. Carl Haas, Mr. Colin Macdonald and maid and Mrs. H. C. Reynolds. For Kobe:—Mr. A. Madella, For Shanghai:—Mrs. G. W. Drollette and son, Miss Nina B. Gage, Mr. N. G. Leadbitter Smith, Mr. John Liddell, Mrs. John Liddell, two children and nurse, Mrs. Madelon Gubby, Mr. Kolt Voong Ming, Rev. C. H. Pidgeon, Mrs. C. H. Pidgeon, Rev. Jos. E. Walker, Miss J. C. Walker and Mrs. K. L. Stevenson. For Hongkong:—Mr. F. M. Caldwell, Mr. Ted Callow, Mrs. Martin Eagan, Mr. Loo Fong, Miss F. Gordon, Mr. F. G. Keiller, Mrs. F. G. Keiller, Master Frederick Keiller, Mr. Henry F. Marks, Mrs. Henry F. Marks, Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. Walter C. Smith, Bishop S. P. Spreng and Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphus. For Manila:—Mr. A. B. Adams, Miss Winnie Dunlap, Capt. H. Gilsheuser, Mr. S. R. Glubetich, Mrs. W. A. Graham, Mrs. W. S. Greene, Mr. J. L. Manning, Mrs. J. L. Manning, Mr. Daniel Marshall, Mrs. Daniel Marshall, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. J. G. Minor, Mrs. J. G. Minor, Mr. Karl J. Oechslin, Mr. A. O. Oliver, Mr. George Pinkham, Miss Maude Rast, Mr. John G. Remy, Mr. A. Sidler, Mrs. L. N. Southworth and Mr. M. L. Stewart in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. F. Elliott, Mrs. J. F. Elliott and son, Dr. D. H. Osborne, Mrs. D. H. Osborne, Mr. G. H. Harrington, Mrs. G. H. Harrington and Miss I. Wilcox. For Kobe:—Mr. H. M. Bhenjee, R. H. Kroes and Dr. A. Nord. For Honolulu:—Dr. W. R. Lamb. For San Francisco:—Mr. E. P. Allen, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Mr. T. J. Berry, Mrs. G. C. Ewing, Mrs. J. Gillis, Mr. J. W. L. Jones, Mr. G. L. Judson, Mr. L. W. Keim, Mr. Lee Bew, Mr. Lee Kan, Mr. L. Lehlbach, Mr. T. P. Pilgrim, Mrs. Quan Shee, Mr. Jang Yet, Mrs. Jang Yet, Mr. Lin Ching Wing and Mr. T. P. Temple in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Mr. Ch. Geoffrey Holme, Mr. Jno. Coote, Mr. C. E. Allen and native servant, Mr. C. I. Silvertown, Mr. H. G. E. Leppere, Miss Leppere, Dr. Culpin, Dr. H. R. Macauley, Mr. B. Lambert, Mr. Tong Shick Leung, Mr. Chue Cha La, Mr. Chue Che Quan, Mr. Ko Chan Chom, Mr. Tan Do Foong, Mr. Chan Ko King, Mr. Wong Pun Bok, Mr. Wong Ho Yuen, Mr. King Tang Shun, Mr. Wong Ho Sing, Mr. Fo Yuen Sun, Mr. Pon Wong Sang, Mr. Jum Wai Ching, Mr. Mang, Mr. Tick Man, Mr. Li Chee Loy, Mr. Chang Ping Rue, Mr. Wo Cheong Foo, Mr. Ung Yuen Quan, Mr. Hip Ping Kap, M. Chow Pong Chun, Mr. Cheong Wong Yip, Mr. Ching Jun York, Mr. Li Chun, Mr. L. i Ong, Mr. Jung Ny Too and Mr. Yow Ho Chung in cabin; 58 Chinese; 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. Balcombe, Mr. W. A. Birks, Mr. D. Mr. Yuen Chong, Master Jim Chong, Mr. S. Hanlin, Rev. J. A. Johanson, Mr. Lechian, Mr. W. A. Lloyd, R.N., Mrs. Otto Meyer, Mr. A. W. Playfair, Mr. Tsu Wen Shion, Mr. P. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith and Mr. R. Wallace in cabin.

Per German steamer *Duchow* for Bremen and Hamburg, via ports:—Mr. R. Veit, Mr. Prounen,

Mr. C. Schluter, Mr. L. Tartas, Mr. E. Berker, Prof. T. Aoyama, Mr. C. Kobayashi, Mr. R. Usui, Miss Beatrice L. Bolborne, Mr. A. R. Pederson, Dr. R. K. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Colborne, Miss A. D. Lucas, Mr. Stand Burt, Mrs. Gaillard, Miss B. Catherine Pifer, Mrs. I. Ishiwata, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Wong, Mr. F. Kam Klug and Mr. Sekiguchi in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Watson, Mr. H. E. Reynell, Baron Konig and servant, Baroness Konig, Hon. E. S. Butler, Mr. F. H. Kales, Mr. J. B. Keys, Capt. P. M. Taylor, A.D.C., Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mr. C. A. Graham and Miss W. E. Jaquet in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. Aanon, Mr. M. Adachi and native servant, Mrs. K. Adachi, Mr. E. P. Allen, Mr. Thos. Rabb, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mr. E. S. Carroll, Capt. Barstow, Mr. T. J. Berry, Mr. M. E. Carroll, Miss M. B. Cooper, Mr. W. H. Dixon, Mr. C. A. Doyle, Mr. M. N. Durrant, Mrs. G. Ewing, Mrs. J. Gillis, Mr. E. E. Hartman, Mr. E. W. Hewson, Mrs. E. W. Hewson, Mr. W. H. Horner, Mr. Jang Yet, Mrs. Jang Yet, Mr. G. L. Judson, Mr. L. M. Keim, Mrs. E. A. Kilbourne and child, Mr. W. R. Lamb, Mr. Lee Bew, Mr. J. W. Lee Jones, Mr. Lee Kan, Mr. L. Lehlbach, Mr. Lin Ching Wing, Miss Lowell, Miss Florence Lowell, Mr. W. A. Miller, Mrs. W. A. Miller, Master W. Miller, Master V. Miller, Mr. F. P. M. Peck, Mr. T. P. Pilgrim, Mrs. Quan Shee, Mr. W. P. Sturmer, Mr. M. Tadenoto, Mr. Thos. P. Temple and Mr. R. C. Whitman in cabin.

## CARGOS.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	Raw Silk.	Waste Silk.	Feigns.
Pila & Co.	22	—	—
Otto Streuli	30	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	30	—	—
Jardine Matheson & Co.	37	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten	55	17	—
Baviera & Co.	—	56	—
C. Eymard	—	75	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	—	14
Total	167	148	14

Per British steamer *Montreal* for Vancouver:—

T.E.A.					
From	Canada, & West.	Chicago New York	Pacific	Other	Total.
Hongkong.....	1,119	—	799	—	2,218
Poochow.....	2	427	—	110	889
Shanghai.....	513	—	349	—	862
Kobe.....	—	388	—	—	388
Yokohama.....	448	267	41	—	696
Total ...	2,732	1,022	390	909	5,053

	From New York.	Easton.	South Har.	Mon. Total.
H'kong & Canton	275	—	—	275
Shanghai	325	—	—	325
Yokohama	861	10	45	929
Total	1,461	10	45	1,526

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Monteagle*, for Vancouver on the 19th Dec:—

	Bales.
Siber Wolff & Co.	151
China & Japan Trading Co.	140
Pila & Co.	66
Vivanti Bros.	91
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	51
F. Strahler & Co.	45
Baviera & Co.	36
L. Mottet	10
Nabholz & Co.	10
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	10
Hara Yushitsuten	180
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	106
Total	926

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

## STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Aki Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Dec. 22
Andalusia	Rotterdam	Left	Nov. 28
Andree R'mers	Philadelphia	Left H'kong	Dec. 14
Aragonia	New York	Passed Suez	Nov. 2
Arabia	Astoria	Left	Dec. 1
Australien	Marseilles	Passed Suez	Oct. 26
Awa Maru	London	Passed Suez	Dec. 15
Barcelona	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Dec. 8
Benlarig	London	Passed Suez	Dec. 7
Benvorlich	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Dec. 1
Benledi	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 5

C. Ferd Laeisz	Hamburg	Left Manila	Dec. 8
Carnarvonshire	London	Leaves H'kong	Dec. 28
Craigvar	Seattle	Left	Dec. 15
Claverdon	London	Passed Suez	Nov. 3
Colombo Maru	London	Left	Dec. 15
Cyclops	Liverpool	At S'pore	Dec. 16
Dacre Castle	New York	Leaves	Dec. 25
Dardanus	London	Left S'pore	Nov. 22
Deucalion	London	Passed Suez	Dec. 10
Ellen R'mers	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Dec. 3
E. F. Ferdinand	London	Left S'hai	Nov. 27
Glenavon	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 5
Glenearn	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 14
Hitachi Maru	London	Leaves	Jan. 9
Inaba Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 26
Iyo Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Jan. 5
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Jan. 19
Kabinga	New York	Left	Dec. 10
Kamakura M.	London	Leaves	Jan. 23
Karanga	New York	Left Colombo	Nov. 26
Kawachi Maru	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 13
Kumano Maru	Sydney	At Manila	Dec. 18
Liberia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 1
Lennox	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 21
Lowther Castle	New York	Left	Sept. 10
Luetzow	Hamburg	Left Naples	Dec. 18
Malta	London	Left	Dec. 5
Menelaus	London	Passed Suez	Nov. 12
Miser Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Nov. 10
Nikko Maru	Sydney	Leaves	Jan. 27
Nyanza	London	Passed Suez	Dec. 5
P. E. Freidrich	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Dec. 7
Peleus	Liverpool	Passed Suez	Nov. 26
Persia	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 8
Peshawur	Middlesbro	Leaves London	Oct. 17
Sanuki Maru	London	Left Colombo	Dec. 11
Satsuma	New York	Left	Aug. 2
Schuykill	London	Passed Suez	Sept. 22
Siam	Marseilles	At S'hai	Dec. 13
Sillia	Hamburg	Passed Suez	Dec. 3
Soudan	London	Passed Suez	Nov. 30
Slavonia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 1
Sunda	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 15
Sumaga	New York	Passed Suez	Nov. 26
Sydney	London	Passed Suez	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 12
Tango Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Dec. 8
Telemachus	London	At S'hai	Dec. 14
Teenkai	London	At S'hai	Dec. 6
Tenyo Maru	San F'isco	Left	Dec. 11
Theseus	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 6
Tonkin	Marseilles	Left Saigon	Dec. 21
Yawata Maru	Sydney	Leaves	Dec. 29

## SAILING VESSELS.

Alcides	New York	Left	Sept. 5
Arrow	New York	Left	Sept. 9
Beaunanoir	New York	Left	Aug. 10
Brilliant	New York	Left	Aug. 19
Drumelton	New York	Left	Sept. 18
M'chal Suchet	New York	Left	July 26
Suruga	New York	Left	Nov. 1

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For MARSEILLES via ports, Dec. 26th, at 9 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M.M. Cie.

For SHANGHAI via ports, Dec. 26th, at 5 p.m., the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 27th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, Havre and Baltic, about Dec. 27th, the "SIAM."—Samuel Samuel & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Naganaki, Dec. 27th, at 10 a.m., the "CHIKUGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Dec. 28th, the "TJILIWONG."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SHANGHAI and Hongkong via ports, Dec. 28th at 10 a.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CALCUTTA, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, about Dec. 28th, the "KATSANG."—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

For **MARSEILLES**, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 20th, at Daylight, the "NILE."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For **LONDON**, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Glasgow, Dec. 20th, at Daylight, the "THESEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **PORTLAND, Ore.**, about Dec. 30th, the "ALESIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For **SAN FRANCISCO**, via Honolulu, Dec. 30th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For **TACOMA**, via Victoria, Dec. 30th, the "KUMERIC."—DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 30th, the "TENYO MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For **SHANGHAI** Direct, Dec. 31st, the "ORIENTAL."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For **GENOA**, London and Antwerp, about Jan. 2nd, the "GLENAYON."—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

For **TRIESTE**, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Jan. 5th, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For **LONDON**, Antwerp and Middlesboro, via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, Jan. 6th, at 2 p.m., the "BINGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **GENOA**, Marseilles and Liverpool, Jan. 6th, at Daylight, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **SAN FRANCISCO**, via Honolulu, Jan. 6th, the "ASIA."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For **SEATTLE**, via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 7th, at 2 p.m., the "TOSA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **SAN FRANCISCO**, via Honolulu, Jan. 7th, the "CHIYO MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For **HONGKONG** and Manila via ports, Jan. 8th, the "ADATO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For **SYDNEY**, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Jan. 9th, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 9th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For **SAN FRANCISCO** Direct, about Jan. 10th, the "DAKOTAH."—Standard Oil Co.

For **VICTORIA**, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle Jan. 10th, the "CYCLOIS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **SAN FRANCISCO** Direct, about Jan. 10th, the "DAKOTAH."—Standard Oil Co.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 13th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For **LONDON**, Hamburg and Antwerp, via ports, about Jan. 13th, the "CARNARVONSHIRE."—Samuel & Co., Ltd.

For **MARSEILLES**, Havre and Liverpool, Jan. 17th, at Daylight, the "TEUCER."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **CANADA**, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 24th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

#### SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

##### STREAMERS.

*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 17th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.

*Istria*, German steamer, 2,684, Luening, 20th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Kotik*, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 30th Oct.,—Petropaulovsk, Skins.—Smith Baker & Co.

*Nile*, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 21st Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

#### POSTAL INFORMATION.

##### FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

##### COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE.

Universal Orders—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Luxemburg, Roumania, Switzerland, German East Africa, German South-West Africa, German New Guinea, Cameroons, Togo, Samoa Islands, Kiautschau, Morocco, Beyrout,

France, (including Algeria), Italy, (including Canea), Denmark, Egypt, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Jaffa, Jerusalem.

Under Special Arrangements—Great Britain United States of America (including Hawaii), Canada, Hongkong (including Macao Hoihow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo).

Through the intermediary of the British Post Office—Russia (except Finland), Orange River Colony, Portugal, Transvaal, Tunis, Constantinople, Panama, Smyrna, Tangier, Iceland, Danish West Indies, Peru, Mexico, British colonies, not mentioned above and below.

Through the intermediary of the Hongkong Post Office—Ceylon, India, New South Wales, New Zealand, North Borneo, Queensland, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Victoria, Burmah, Bangkok, Chienmai.

Money Orders for those places in China and Korea where Japanese Post Offices are established, are issued subject to the domestic Money Order regulation.

##### MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.

Universal Orders—1,000 francs. The amount is however, limited to 500 francs for Bulgaria.

British and Through Orders—10 pounds.

U.S. Orders—100 dollars U.S. gold.

Canadian Order—100 dollars U.S. gold.

Hongkong and Through Orders—Issuing, 100 dollars silver.

##### FEES.

Universal Orders. Italian Orders—Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland 10 sen per 50 francs.

French Orders—10 sen per 50 francs.

German Order—10 sen per 40 marks.

Austro-Hungarian—10 sen per 50 kronen.

British and Through Orders—10 sen per 1 pound.

U.S. Orders—10 sen per 10 dollars.

Canadian Orders—10 sen per 5 dollars.

Dutch Orders—10 sen per 25 florins.

Hongkong and Through Orders—10 sen per 10 dollars.

##### REMARKS.

Notice of payment of the Universal Postal Money Order may be obtained on or after the day of issue upon payment of a fee of 5 sen.

Delivery of cash order advice by express may be executed in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxemburg, by paying in advance a fee of 12 sen.

Money Orders may be transmitted by Telegram to Holland, Egypt, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Luxemburg, for which the ordinary telegram fees must be paid in addition to the money order fees.

Foreign money orders will be issued and paid at any Post Office in Japan, where domestic money order business is transacted. Telegraphic orders are, however, managed at the main offices in Tokyo Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki only.

##### FOREIGN MAILS.

##### RATES OF POSTAGE AND FEES.

Letters, up to 20 grammes (5.3 momme) 10 sen, each additional 20 grammes, 6 sen. Post Cards: single, 4 sen; with paid answer, 8 sen. Printed matter: per 50 grammes (13.3 momme) or fraction hereof, 2 sen. Commercial Papers: up to 250 grammes, (66.5 momme) 10 sen; each additional 50 grammes, 2 sen. Samples of Merchandise: up to 100 grammes, (26.6 momme) 4 sen each additional 50 grammes, 2 sen.

Registration, 10 sen. Acknowledgment of Delivery of a Registered Article, 5 sen. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered article.

Registered mails may be sent marked with trade charges to the following countries and up to the amounts subjoined after the name of each country:—Germany (800 mark), Austria (500 gulden), Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg, and Roumania (1,000 francs).

Withdrawal of correspondence and correction of addresses may be claimed for certain countries by paying a fee which varies according to cases.

##### FOREIGN PARCELS.

##### HONGKONG PARCELS.

Places of Exchange—Hongkong, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Straits Settlements, Wei-hai-wei, Siam.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight, 11lbs. Dimensions, 3 shaku 5 sun 2 feet in length and 6 shaku in length and girth combined.

Rates of Postage—For Macao, 64 sen up to 3lbs, yen 1.16 up to 7lbs, yen 1.68 up to 11lbs, for Siam and Strait Settlements, 94 sen up to 3lbs, yen 1.78 up

to 7lbs and yen 2.62 up to 11lbs. For the other countries or places yen 0.50 up to 3lbs, yen 0.90 up to 7lbs and yen 1.30 up to 11lbs.

##### CANADIAN PARCELS.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight, 7lbs Dimensions, 2 feet in length and 1 foot both in breadth and depth.

Rates of Postage—40 sen per each 1lb.

##### INTERNATIONAL PARCELS.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight, 5 kilogrammes. Dimensions, 9 shaku 9 sun 8 bu in any direction and volume 25 cubic decimetres.

Rates of Postage—For Germany and France yen 0.90 up to 1 kilo, and yen 1.30 up to 5 kilo, for British India yen 1.20 up to 5 kilo. For Egypt by German Mail, 1 yen up to 1 kilo, yen 1.40 up to 5 kilo, and by French Mail yen 1.00 up to 1 kilo, and yen 1.20 up to 5 kilo.

Acknowledgment of Delivery—5 sen in addition to the ordinary postage rate.

Remark—One Customs Declaration and the Despatch Note may be used for 3 parcels and under, provided they be from the same sender to the same addressee.

##### PARCELS FOR CHINA AND KOREA.

Parcels may be sent to the places in China and Korea where Japanese Post Offices are established.

Rates of Postage—30 sen up to 200 momme, 35 sen up to 400 momme, 40 up to 600 momme beyond, 10 sen every 300 momme.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Subject to domestic parcel post regulations.

##### LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS.

Letters—No limits of weight and dimensions.

Printed Matter & Commercial Papers—Weight, 2 kilogrammes. Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise—weight, 350 grammes Dimensions 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetre in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length, and 15 centimetres in diameter.

##### PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances; animals or insects, living or dead; coin, or articles liable to Customs duty; gold or silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry, or other articles of value.

##### REMARKS.

Mails for Korea and for those places in China where Japanese Post Offices are established (Peking, Newchwang, Nanking, Shan-hai-kwan, Tientsin Canton, Swatow, Tong-ku, Chefoo, Shanghai, Soochow, Shashi, Hangchow, Hankow, Amoy, and Foochow), are subject to the domestic postage and local conditions.

Articles, other than letters and post cards, must be prepaid at least partly. Commemorative Postage Stamps are valid for Foreign Mails. Correspondence may be delivered by Express in certain countries by paying in advance a fee of 12 sen.

##### ENGLISH PARCELS.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight, 1 kwan 320 momme (11lbs). Dimensions, 3 shaku 5 sun in length and 6 feet in girth and length combined.

Rates of Postage—For Great Britain, by Canadian mail, yen 0.90 up to 3lbs, yen 1.50 up to 7lbs, yen 2.10 up to 11lbs; by European mail, yen 1.00 up to 3lbs, yen 1.50 up to 7lbs, yen 2.00 up to 11lbs.

Remarks—A parcel must not contain another package addressed to a different person and place. Parcels may also be sent through the intermediary of the British Post Office to any country with which parcels are exchanged by the same office.

Any article liable to Duty, which is not entered in the accompanying Customs Declaration, is liable to be confiscated at the British Customs.

##### AMERICAN PARCELS.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight 4lbs. 6 ozs. Dimensions, 3 shaku 5 sun in length and 6 shaku in girth and length combined. Rates of postage—24 sen per 1lb. Registration 10 sen.

##### AUSTRALIAN PARCELS.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions—Weight 11lbs. Dimensions 3 shaku 5 sun in length and 6 shaku in girth and length combined. Rates of postage—10 sen up to 3lbs, yen 1.70 up to 7lbs, yen 2.60 up to 11lbs.



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